The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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TO MAKE THEM TELL

Grand Jury Seeks Aid to Open Railroad Men's Mouths.

APPEALS TO THE COURTS.

Flat Refusals to Testify in Interstate Law Cases.

AMENDMENT IS THE ISSUE.

Practically Means the Counselman Fight Over Again.

MILCHRIST CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

The attempt of the Federal grand jury to investigate alleged violations of the inter-State commerce act has at last culminated in an appeal to the United States Court, and from present indications there is to be a repetition of the Counselman case of 1890. For several days the grand jury has been calling in Presidents, managers, and agents of railroads in an effort to get some tangible clew to the rebates and cuts in rates alleged to be of common occurrence among railroad corporations. Acting upon the advice of counsel all information has been withheld, the reasons given being that the testimony might incriminate the witness. District-Attorney Milchrist this morning will report to Judge Grosscup this refusal of the witnesses to answer questions. He will ask for an order compelling the men to testify, and if this order is granted and the railroad men do not obey it the next step will be to ask the court to commit them for contempt. This is understood to be the preliminary step in a test case.

This will apply to the following railway officials and agents who have appeared before the grand jury: General Freight Agent James of the Lake Shore; Gordon McLeod, General Western Agent of the Merchants' Despatch Fast Freight line; President John Newell of the Lake Shore; and G. R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Central Traffic Association. C. H. McKnight, secretary, and H. C. Smith, chief clerk of the Central Traffic Association, may be included in the list.

Is It Constitutional?

The question that stood in the way of the investigation was that of the constitutionality of the amendment to the act passed last February. The witnesses called in most cases were armed with a legal opinion that the amendment did not change the conditions prevalent at the time the Counselman case was decided. On this account the only outcome of the grand jury investigation will be the test case mentioned.

The last attempt on the part of the grand jury to handle the investigation without the aid of the courts was made yesterday. As upon previous days the drag-net was cast and returned empty. Two witnesses were called in the afternoon—General Freight Agent James of the Lake Shore and General Western Agent Gordon McLeod of the Merchant's Dispatch fast freight line. Both refused to answer many questions which were put to them, although they willingly replied to queries which did not go into the secrets of the railroads.

Mr. James was detained in the grand jury room more than an hour. District-Attorney Milchrist and his assistant, Judge Hand, and Attorney Safford of the Inter-State Commission joined in laying down the law to the witness. They pointed out that under the inter-State commerce act a railroad official cannot criminate himself by giving testimony as to rate-cutting by his own road or any other, but Mr. Jones said he would not answer. The questions and answers or refusals to answer were all taken down and a complete record of what occurred in the grand jury room will be presented in court today. To make matters worse Mr. Blanchard failed yesterday to obey the subpœna issued the day before directing him to produce the books and files of his office for inspection. Similar subpœnas were served on C. H. McKnight, Secretary; and H. C. Smith, chief clerk of the Central Traffic Association. Neither of them obeyed the order, thus refusing to produce the books and papers. The order which the District-Attorney will ask for will be a comprehensive one, intended to compel the production of the records desired for inspection.

Validity of the Entire Act at Stake.

This morning's proceedings have been expected by railroad officals, shippers, and lawyers, who have been watching the efforts and resulting failures of the grand jury to get at the bottom of the freight rate schedules. To many the entire inter-State commerce act seems to rest upon the final decision in the case.

While the Federal grand jury of November, 1890, was sitting in this city investigating alleged violations of the inter-State commerce act by the Rock Island, Burlington, and other roads, Charles Counselman, an extensive shipper of grain, was subpœnaed. He was then asked the following question:

"Have you, during the last year, obtained a rate for the transportation of grain on any of the railroads coming to Chicago, from points outside of this State, less than the tariff or open rate?"

He replied: "That I decline to answer on the ground that it might tend to criminate me."

The grand jury certified the question and answer to Judge Blodgett, and he granted a rule on Counselman to show cause why he should not answer. Counselman replied precisely as he did to the grand jury. The court held his reply bad and directed him to answer the questions. He still declined and was adjudged in contempt of court and fined $500 and placed in the custody of the United States Marshal until he should pay the fine and answer the questions. The Marshal took technical custody of Counselman's person, and he sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Gresham, then of the United States Circuit Court. The petition was dismissed and Counselman remanded to the custody of the Marshal. He appealed to the United States Supreme Court and, pending the appeal, was admitted to bail.

Counselman contended that under the Constitution no person could be compelled to give testimony which might be used in a criminal case against himself. In answer to his position it was contended by the government that there was no criminal case pending against him; that only the railroads were being investigated, and that the United States statutes provided that even if he gave evidence it could not in any manner be used against him. He contended that even if that particular evidence could not be used against him his testimony would necessarily furnish avenues of information by which evidence could be obtained from other sources.

Counselman Is Discharged.

The Supreme Court held that any compulsory discovery of evidence which could be used, directly or indirectly, against the witness "is contrary to the principles of a free government. It is abhorrent to the instincts of an Englishman; it is abhorrent to the instincts of an American. It may suit the purposes of despotic power, but it cannot abide the pure atmosphere of political liberty and personal freedom." Counselman was accordingly discharged.

With a view if possible to get around that decision, Congress in February, 1893, amended the inter-State commerce act by providing that "no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may testify."

"It is open to doubt," said an eminent authority yesterday, "whether the new law is not open to the same objection as the old one. Thus an extensive receiver of grain is called to testify before the grand jury with reference to his transactions with a particular railway. He testifies that he received a rebate from that road. The law, as it now stands, says if he testifies to a falsehood he is subject to a penalty for perjury. If he testifies to the truth of the particular transaction covered by his testimony he cannot be punished. He has, however, established the fact that he is a receiver of rebates. Thereupon the grand jury calls the officials of another railroad to find out if the original witness receives rebates from that railroad. Those officials cannot be punished if they testify that they gave rebates to the original witness. He, however, is subject to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not over two years or both. The question, therefore, arises: 'Has he not been compelled to furnish the government, indirectly, the testimony to sustain his own conviction?'"

"The law is plain enough," said Mr. Milchrist, "and in invoking their constitutional rights now the railroad men are simply taking advantage of a pretext and excuse for not testifying. In the Counselman case the Supreme Court decided that the law giving immunity was not as broad as the constitutional safeguard, but the law has been made so broad as to cover effectually all that is required by the Constitution. The reason they give for not testifying will not hold in court. I am satisfied on that point."

LONGLIN'S FORTUNE IN A TIN BOX.

A French Canadian Thinks He Has His Hands on a $12,000,000 Estate.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Desire Longlin, a former French Canadian, who has lived in Pawtucket, R. I., for a number of years, arrived in Montreal today on his way to St. Constant, his old home. His object is to obtain a certificate of his birth, which he claims is the only thing necessary to put him in possession of a fortune of $12,000,000. Longlin tells a curious story. He managed to build up a good trade as a contractor and lived in easy circumstances, unaware up to two months ago that a fortune was hidden away in his home. About that time his children had as a favorite toy a little old tin tobacco box. Where it came from or how they obtained it no one knows. One day the box opened and the children were unable to shut it. When they called some of the grown people to their assistance it was found that it contained several documents, yellow with age, which proved to be the will of the brother of Desire's grandfather, who, from accompanying documents, it was proved owned large tracts of land in and about New York, which through succession now becomes the property of Desire and his brother Olivier. Some of the land is situated on Broadway, New York, and some on Long Island, opposite Bedloe's Island. The property, it is said, is valued at $12,000,000. Mr. Longlin is accompanied by Mr. W. S. Robertson, a Pawtucket lawyer, who says there is not the slightest doubt that the Longlins will obtain the property.

RIKER STILL WANTS THOSE BONDS.

Given an Adverse Decision He Will Appeal His Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Judge Bradley of the District Supreme Court today refused to grant the petition of Carroll L. Riker of Chicago for a mandamus to compel Secretary Carlisle to issue to him a pro rata share of the $50,000,000 bond issue on the basis of the proposals submitted by him.

"It is beyond the power of this court," said Judge Bradley, "to determine the question of right of the petitioner. Necessarily the matter should have been left to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, it seems, has not such absolute duty to award the whole or any part of the bonds to the petitioner as would authorize the court to issue the mandamus." Mr. Riker filed his appeal from Judge Bradley's decision late this afternoon, carrying the case to the Court of Appeals of the district. In the appeal he says that he believes himself fully entitled to the bonds, and therefore alleges the refusal of the mandamus to be in error.

"GOLD BUGS" CANNOT HAVE CONTRACT.

Colorado Capitol Managers Decide to Keep Their Money at Home.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Board of Capitol Managers today for the consideration of proposals for supplying marble to the new Capitol Eastern agents were treated to a surprise. The value of the work is estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000, and has been the subject of close competition. From the opening it was apparent the Eastern men were not to get the contract. Ex-Gov. John L. Routt opened proceedings with one of his characteristic speeches, denouncing gold bugs in general and the whole territory from which they came. "They had us dancing last summer," he said, "now they can pay the fiddlers. We are done with them, I say; and even if it does cost a few thousand more I believe in keeping our cash at home." James H. Hart of Sharmon & Flavon of Chicago was the only Eastern bidder present, as the representatives of ten other concerns realized the situation before today and left for home in disgust.

WHITE FACED HORSE SOON TO BE TRIED.

A Murderous Sioux to Answer for the White River Killing.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 15.—Information has reached here from South Dakota to the effect that White Faced Horse, the Sioux buck who was implicated in the murder of four white men on White River, near Pine Ridge Agency, last winter, will be arraigned before Commissioner Hoover at Gettysburg, S. D., tomorrow White Faced Horse, escaping the Indian police under American Horse, who arrested Two Sticks and his boys at Nowaters Camp, was severely wounded and was supposed to be in a dying condition when he reached the agency at Standing Rock. There the Sisters of Charity nursed him back to life. He professed religion, joined the Catholic Church, and confessed his share in the murder of Bennett, Kelly, Royce, and Brown. Last week United States Marshal Cogley arrested him at Standing Rock, and he is now at Gettysburg. His formal trial will be held at Sioux Falls.

MAY BROOKYN TAKES HER OWN LIFE

Leading Lady of the "Alabama" Company Drinks Carbolic Acid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—May Brookyn, leading lady of Palmer's stock company, playing at the Baldwin Theater, committed suicide tonight by taking carbolic acid. She played the part of Mrs. Page in "Alabama." Grief over the death of a friend is said to have been the cause. She was 31 years old and had been married to a man named Presley, from whom she was divorced.

Lutherans Oppose Vaccination.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Lutherans of this city are going to fight the vaccination order of the State Board of Health. A meeting of the church societies was held this evening and a committee appointed to conduct the opposition.

RIOT AT A SNOW BANK

CITIZENS AND STREET CAR EMPLOYES INDULGE IN A BATTLE.

Mayor Hopkins' Popularity Among People in the Neighborhood of a Jesuit Church Receives a Severe Blow—Laundryman Is Beaten in the Course of the Fight—One Way of Removing a Drift Which the Department Had Neglected—Was "de Committee Trun Down?"

A huge snow bank on West Twelfth street was the innocent means of arousing the wrath of a large share of the citizens of that neighborhood yesterday. Its existence also caused Mayor Hopkins to lose much of his popularity with the Catholic voters of that district. The big snowdrift lay in front of the West Twelfth Street Jesuit Church. A riot that promised to be of no mean proportions was aroused there last evening. Five thousand men, women, and children gathered in the vicinity. Five hundred of them went to work with might and main to shovel the snow from the bank, which had stood in front of the church since the day of the blizzard. They were throwing it on to the street car tracks. When the trouble was at its height there was a string of blocked street cars extending for four blocks on either side of the point at which the angry citizens of the neighborhood industriously were shoveling snow.

A committee of two representing the neighborhood, and composed of C. H. Dougherty, who has a grocery store at No. 446 West Twelfth street, and G. H. Geraghty, who owns a book store at No. 433 West Twelfth street, after consulting Father Dowling of the Jesuit Church, called on Mayor Hopkins yesterday morning and explained that in front of the church there was a snowbank seven feet high, much to the inconvenience of the residents of the neighborhood. They said it seriously interfered with funerals, as a hearse or carriage could not get near the church. When this committee returned the members were not enthusiastic over the reception given them by the Mayor, and the voters of the neighborhood were indignant over reports which agreed that the reception had been cool. The reports differed only as to whether "de Mayor had given 'em de marble heart" or had "trun 'em down." While they were in the City Hall an employé of the Street Department named Kelly entered the Mayor's office and said the trouble which they sought to have remedied would be removed by the time they reached home, and that a big gang of men was then working in that vicinity. The committee went home happy, to find two teams and four tired men at work on the snow bank. This small force made but little impression, and the street car drivers kept chasing the wagons away, allowing no opportunity to fill them with snow.

Throw the Snow on the Tracks.

The blood of the neighborhood began to boil, and a collection was taken up among the business-men of the vicinity to buy snow shovels. All of the available young men, particularly those of the Jesuit congregation began an attack on the snowdrift and threw snow on the tracks of the street car company. In a few minutes this blocked the cars, and Thomas Bowler, Division Superintendent, of the West Side system, hurried to the scene of the blockade. He drew a revolver and proposed to disperse the snow shovelers with the assistance of the street car employés. A bailiff in Justice Brayton's court was one of the men who were shoveling, and when he threatened to arrest Bowler for flourishing the revolver Bowler put the weapon in his pocket. Capt. Blettner was notified by telephone and came to the scene of the snow riot in a patrol wagon with thirteen officers. After this there was less danger of an outbreak.

Some of the leaders in the trouble say they are proud of having been concerned in the affair. They blame Mayor Hopkins for not having the snowdrift attended to by the Street Department. Among those who are said to have taken part in the matter were Patrick Hearn, Rudolph Kraus, John Ryan, John Blodman, John Spellman, William Mullady.

Laundryman Gets a Beating.

A lively side issue of the affair occurred when a man drove along in a laundry wagon, and, becoming aware of the trouble, advised the street-car men in a loud tone of voice to kill the snow shovelers because they were Catholics. He was assaulted from every side by men with snow shovels. William Mulaney and Patrick Hern, who took a prominent part in the snow-shoveling affair, followed the driver, and at Center avenue and Taylor street stopped his horse. They crawled into the wagon and gave the driver a severe beating. Mulaney and Hern said they would not permit any unpleasant remark about the Catholic Church to go by without being resented. An officer of the Maxwell Street Station interfered. He did not arrest the assailants, but he ordered the driver to "make himself scarce."

Supt. Bowler reports that he set his men to work to clear the tracks and that they were assaulted by the crowd that had shoveled the snow, and many of the drivers and conductors were injured in a free fight with the shovelers

Serious trouble probably was averted by the action of Father Dowling, who came out of the Jesuit Church when he learned that the trouble had assumed the warlike aspect and ordered the young men of his congregation to retire quietly to their homes.

More Trouble Expected Today.

The indignant citizens declare they will again throw the snow on the tracks at sunrise today. They say the street car company has no right to throw the snow to one side of the street, but is obliged to carry away snow that accumulates on the tracks. In this particular Capt. Blettner agrees with them, but he says he was forced to interfere to prevent bloodshed between the two factions. For a time the Captain said it looked as if the angry citizens would cause bloodshed among the street car men, who, for a time, went vigorously to work to remove the snow from the tracks so the blockade could be raised.

Intense excitement prevailed during the time the shovelers were threatening the street car men, and in the crowd which had gathered several women and children were trampled upon and painfully injured.

ARE IDENTIFIED BY CHAMBERLAIN.

John Clark, John Adams, and Harry Peck His Assailants.

John Clark, John Adams, and Harry Peck, who were captured by Officers O'Malley and Fitzmaurice of the Desplaines Street Station Wednesday night after an exciting chase, have been identified as the assailants of Percy Chamberlain, whom they attempted to rob on Center avenue the morning of Feb. 4. They have also been partially connected, the police say, with a number of bold robberies which have occurred with such frequency on the West Side of late. The gang to which they are said to belong numbers nearly a dozen persons. The morning of Feb. 4 as Percy Chamberlain, an employé of the Auditorium Hotel, was on his way to work four men attempted to hold him up on Center avenue. He drew his revolver, and in the fight which followed one of the highwaymen was wounded and Chamberlain received a dangerous wound in the right lung. The police say John Adams, alias Walsh, served a term in 1891 for a daring robbery of a prominent citizen of the West Side. When he was examined a fresh bullet wound was found in his left arm, the place where he had been shot, it is presumed, by Chamberlain. It is expected a number of other victims will appear to identify the men today.

MADE A FORTUNE IN CHICAGO REALTY.

Though Worth $150,000 Christopher Thillmont Dies Alone and Unattended.

Christopher Thillmont, who died at his home, No. 6120 Halsted street, Tuesday, was something of a character. He died alone and unattended, though he was worth $150,000. The Coroner's jury found that he died of heart disease. He was born in Lorraine in 1823 and learned the shoemaker's trade. He came to America at the age of 18 and went to work in Michigan sawmills, where he earned the money that laid the foundations for his fortune. At 28 years of age he married, and by his first wife had two children, one, John Thillmont, now living. Nearly fifty years ago he bought a lot at Clark and Polk streets for $350 and built a small house upon it which still stands, the property being valued at $23,000. Later on he bought property at Purple and Twentieth streets, Clark and Eighteenth streets, Armour avenue and Eighteenth street, and twenty-eight years ago bought for a small sum of money three acres at Halsted and Sixty-first streets which is now worth $45,000. Thillmont was rapidly becoming wealthy when his wife died. On his Halsted street property he built a two-story house. He had a cow, and the milk she gave was sold to the neighbors. One of the neighbors had in his employ a German girl who went regularly to Thillmont's for milk and with her he became infatuated. Nine years ago he married the second time and his widow and one child survive. Two years ago he was adjudged insane and taken to an asylum at Oshkosh, Wis. Nine months ago Mrs. Thillmont secured his release. He made a will, dividing his property between his wife, children, and six grandchildren.

EXAMINING FOSTER'S BANK AFFAIRS.

Experts Find Nothing Crooked—Reports Not Made Public.

FOSTORIA, O., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The report of the experts hired by the creditors of ex-Secretary Foster to examine into the affairs of his bank has been filed with the creditors' committee. Their attorneys refuse to make it public until it is offered in evidence in court in the suit now pending against Mr. Foster and others. It is learned no crookedness has been discovered. The ex-Secretary is making strenuous efforts to effect a settlement with his creditors whereby it will not be necessary to sacrifice his assets.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Judge Johnson tonight appointed Hermann Seguitz receiver for George H. Altwell & Sons, shoe manufacturers. Mr. Seguitz filed a bond for $50,000. The assets of the firm are $142,000, the liabilities $170,000.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 15.—Alfred Vivian, H. S. Vivian, J. S. Potter, and James Pallatt filed a petition before Judge Graham to set aside the sale of the property of the People's Coal company by Assignee J. J. Thomas to Col. J. H. Platt for $30,000 Feb. 12.

ORGANIZES A. P. A. IN COAST CITIES.

Traynor Says the Organization Will Elect the Next President.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 15.—W. H. J. Traynor of Detroit, Supreme President of the American Protective Association, has returned to Tacoma from an organization tour which included the principal towns and cities of Washington. In an interview this evening Mr. Traynor said: "I have organized twelve councils in as many different cities and have met with the most unqualified success at every turn. Enthusiasm over the association is universal. We will take part in the next fall election all over the country, and we shall elect the next President of the United States. He will be pledged to oppose the dominance of a foreign power over American affairs." A State Council was organized at Seattle last week.

RESCUERS NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH.

New Party Organized to Search for Entombed Miners in Plymouth.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 15.—Another party consisting of 100 men was formed tonight to rescue the entombed miners in the Gaylord mine at Plymouth. The men went to work on what is known as the old mountain opening and it is believed they will make better headway than the men working on the lower end. Another fall took place tonight and six of the rescuing party barely escaped being killed. Supt. Picton of the mine, whose son is one of the entombed men, became prostrated today and his life is said to be in danger. The new rescuing party is reported to be making big headway, but there are no hopes of finding the men alive. The Gaylord mine is ruined and can never be operated in the future.

GETTING CONTROL OF LAKE NAVIGATION

Rockefeller Said to Be in Possession of the Steel Barge Company.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The news of the results of the election of the American Steel Barge company in New York has given rise to the story in Duluth that Mr. Rockefeller while he was securing the control of the Mesaba road and the mines of the range, has also secured a control of the American Steel Barge company, and that its fleet will be at his disposal in crushing out opposition from the other iron ranges of the Lake Superior region. One of the men in Duluth who represents Mr. Rockefeller admitted that Mr. Rockefeller's holdings of the stock of the American Steel Barge company had been very largely increased of late.

STATESMAN WILSON STARTS TO MEXICO.

The Party, Including the Family of the Leader and Mr. Tarsney, on the Way.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—Congressman William L. Wilson of West Virginia, Mrs. Wilson, Bessie Wilson, Congressman John C. Tarsney and Mrs. Tarsney of Kansas City, left at 1:05 o'clock on the Santa Fé railway for El Paso. They occupied the private Pullman car "Pickwick," which was placed at their disposal by the Santa Fé railroad. When they reach El Paso President Robinson's private Mexican Central car will be ready to carry them to the City of Mexico.

Assignees Cannot Be Convicted in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Judge Hunt yesterday sustained the demurrer to the information upon one ground in the case of the State vs. Harry Thompson, charged with embezzlement while acting as assignee. The information was quashed, Thompson was ordered discharged, and his bondsmen were released. In most of the States of the Union the statutes expressly provide that embezzlements by assignees of insolvent debtors and by trustees generally may be punished. Judge Hunt's opinion simply decides that under the law of 1893 no conviction of an assignee of an insolvent debtor can be had in Montana.

Died Under Pathetic Circumstances.

WOOSTER, O., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lemuel Wilent of Shreve was found dead last night under rather pathetic circumstances. Her little 4-year-old son was standing over the body pouring water upon her in his efforts to revive her. The child explained to his father that the more water he poured the "tolder mamma dot." Mrs. Wilent had frequent fainting spells, and the child had seen water thrown into her face at such times.

Breckinridge-Pollard Depositions Today.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The depositions in the Breckinridge-Pollard case here will not be commenced until tomorrow. W. G. Johnson of Washington, representing Miss Pollard, and Desha Breckinridge, assisted by R. J. O'Mahony, representing Col. Breckinridge, were on hand at 2 o'clock, but no stenographer could be found.

BAIL MADE OF STRAW.

BONDSMEN ACCEPTED ON PROPERTY THAT CAN'T BE LOCATED.

Two Indicted Burglars Released with "Wilson" and "Smith" as Sureties in the Sum of $2,700 Each—Their Possessions as Scheduled Show an Aggregate of $37,000—Most of These Are Not on the Records—Search of the Bondsmen Futile—West-Siders Indignant.

Any one able to furnish reliable information as to the identity of Thomas Wilson and Walter Smith can gain the eternal gratitude of several highly respected but furiously indignant West Side people. These two names are attached to bail bonds for $2,700 in the Criminal Court of Cook County on which Charles Peterson and Charles Marlow, notories burglars, were recently released from custody. It appears they are nothing more nor less than straw bondsmen. That is why John Joyce, John Hallock, John O'Rourke, Daniel Marooney, John Steen, George T. Fisher, Lillian Fisher, Ellen Schauer, and other good citizens living out in the vicinity of Jackson boulevard and Whipple street are anxious to have an explanation from somebody in authority as to why justice is being lightly juggled with.

These people suffered a long time from the depredations of housebreakers and finally succeeded in capturing Peterson and Marlow while in the act of committing a burglary in a dry goods store at Van Buren and Whipple streets. A woman occupying rooms above Daniel Marooney's saloon opposite saw them and gave the alarm to some men who happened to be in the saloon at the time. The men divided into squads. One party went to the rear of the store while another attacked the front door. The thieves were captured but not without desperate resistance.

When searched two bulldog revolvers were found on Peterson and on Marlow a complete pocket kit of burglars' fine tools. On examination before Justice Scully the next morning he thought the case serious enough to require a bond for each of $2,300. The men were taken before the grand jury, indicted, and held in the sum of $2,700. Jan. 20 they were arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and when brought up again the 22d a continuance was asked for by the defense and granted, no date being set for the trial. On both occasions the State's witnesses were present and had their journey for naught.

Schedule "Valuable" Property.

Jan. 27 "Thomas Wilson" and "Walter Smith" appeared before Judge Henry V. Freeman and qualified as being the owners jointly of $37,000 worth of property unincumbered and in the owners' names. Smith swore he owned lots 2 and 3, block 4, of Sheldon's subdivision of lots 100 and 101, Butlerfield's addition, in the west ½ of northwest ¼ Sec. 7, 39, 14, worth $11,000 with improvements. He further stated that he was worth $20,000 over and above his debts. Wilson claimed ownership of lot 28, block 3, Foss' subdivision of Ashland's second addition, Sec. 7, 39, 14, which, with improvements, was worth $13,000 and unincumbered. Wilson gave his residence as No. 83 Sixteenth street while Smith claimed to live at No. 241 Thirty-seventh street.

In the examining department of the County Recorder's Office a search disclosed the fact that Sheldon's subdivision of Butterfield's addition in the section, township, and range given has no existence. Neither is there any block 4 in the addition, and properly Sheldon's subdivision is in Sec. 4 and not Sec. 7. According to the maps there is a brick house on the lots, which are located at Nos. 593 and 595 Halsted street. A conservative estimate of the value of the property is given as $8,000, including improvements. Wilson's schedule, by some strange coincidence, is similarly affected by the figure 7. According to the description given in the bonds Foss' subdivision of Ashland's second addition is located in Sec. 18, 39, 14. Another little incident which may or may not have connection with the description of the property is the fact that the lot given is located at No. 121 South Lincoln street, and at this number lives Thomas Wilson, whose occupation is given in the directory as that of clerk. The bondsman, however, claims to reside on Sixteenth street.

Bondsmen Are Missing.

But he is not there. An effort made to find the gentleman at that place was not successful. The building at No. 83 is three stories high, with a meat market on the ground floor and flats above. The first flat is vacant and a family occupies the second one. The woman who opened the door said she knew no such man as Thomas Wilson. The same reply was given by several persons in the neighborhood of whom inquiries were made. There is no such man as Walter Smith living at No. 241 Thirty-seventh street, at least not under that name.

According to the records the Sec. 7, 39, 14 first noted is one mile away from Sheldon's subdivision, and Sec. 7, 39, 14 given in the second description is two miles distant from Foss' subdivision.

Patrick Dunn, Clerk of the Criminal Court, and his assistant, Mr. Fisher, both say they remember the two men who scheduled so much valuable property and signed the bonds. They were young-looking fellows, rather flashily dressed. "Wilson" was tall, dark complexioned, and "Smith" was a short, sandy individual with a small mustache. Taylor and Ashton are the attorneys for Peterson and Marlow. The clerk says Ashton introduced the bondsmen. Ashton denies the statement. When asked yesterday to give an explanation of the affair Mr. Ashton said he had no idea who the bondsmen were. It was also ascertained that a woman whose name could not be learned is backing Peterson and Marlow. She employed the attorneys to defend them and produced the bondsmen. Mr. Ashton declared, however, that if the bonds were not good he would have the prisoners brought in and held until their cases can be reached and tried.

Fear the Indicted Have Flown.

In the meantime the West Side victims are laboring under a great load of suspicion that this precious pair will never be brought to trial. Yesterday a delegation of them called on Assistant Superintendent of Police Kipley at his office in the City Hall and wanted to know why the two thugs had been let off so easily. But Mr. Kipley could not give them much satisfaction. John Joyce, who acted as spokesman for the delegation, declared: "We shall make a thorough investigation into the charge that these men have secured 'straw' bonds."

Inquiry at the State's-Attorney's office developed a lack of knowledge as to when the case against Peterson and Marlow will come up and as to the character of their bondsmen. At the time they were arraigned—Jan. 22—before Judge Chetlain Taylor moved for a continuance until the next term of court and the motion was granted. This would carry the matter over to some time in March.

Only Three Coupons Are Required.

In response to many requests from subscribers, and in view of the variety of attractive things offered by THE TRIBUNE, it has been determined to reduce the number of coupons required from seven to three. Hereafter the thousands who have been trying to take advantage of all the offers will have a better opportunity to do so. The three coupons must be of different dates and must accompany the cash. No books or portfolios are sold outright. Any of the various books can be inspected by calling at the Coupon Department, second floor, TRIBUNE Building.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, warmer, south winds.

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MARKEY'S ENVELOPE NOT VALUABLE.

Souvenir of the Extravagant Young Man Is Opened at the Leland.

A curious souvenir of J. P. Markey of New Orleans, who ran a swift course through the North last winter, was found in the safe at the Leland Hotel yesterday. Markey spent his money with the prodigality of a Prince. He was arrested at Waukesha, Wis., last summer, but his mother came up from the South, paid his bills, and took him home. He left behind him an envelope marked "personal" in one counter and "valuable" in another on deposit at the Leland. He gave it to the clerk one night when his bill was growing to undue proportions. When the clerk opened the envelope yesterday he found a sheet of blank writing paper around some ancient blotters. That was all. To the sense of feeling the envelope seemed to contain a roll of bank notes. It was preserved as one of the tricks of impecunious young men who are sowing wild oats.

PREDICAMENT OF A HUNTINGTON DOCTOR

His Bride, a Chicago Woman, Leaves Him Fearing She Will Become Insane.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Dr. J. D. Searles, one of the city's leading physicians, is wondering what to do about his recent marriage. Mrs. Martha M. Bartley, a widow of Chicago, came here a short time ago and was married to the doctor. They had corresponded but never seen each other before. A few days later Mrs. Searles went to Chicago for a visit and wrote back to Dr. Searles that he would never hear of or see her again. She said she had been insane at one time and felt a spell of insanity coming upon her again. She said she intended to go to her sister and then go to an asylum, because she did not want to remain here and become insane. Dr. Searles knows nothing of her present whereabouts.

DEATH RESULTS FROM AN EARLY FIRE.

Excitement and Exposure Kills a Hotel-Keeper at Rushville—The Losses.

RUSHVILLE, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Fire was discovered at 2 o'clock this morning in George Branstoel & Son's livery barn. In a short time the barn and contents, including eleven head of horses, were consumed. The fire spread to the City Hotel, which was destroyed. Dr. L. W. Clark's residence, and Hiram Evans' residence were consumed. The loss is about $20,000; insurance, $4,600. William Evans, proprietor of the hotel, was removed from the building in a bed, having been sick for some time. Exposure and excitement caused his death a few hours later. He formerly lived at Hannibal, Mo.

RECEIVER FOR A LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Judge Horton Names Arthur W. Fulton for the Place—Shortage Charged.

A receiver for the Temple Building and Loan Association is asked for in the Circuit Court by Frank Gudgeon, a stockholder, who says its assets are $1,500 and liabilities $3,500. He also alleges that an examination of the association made by the State Auditor shows a shortage of $2,275. Attorneys for the complainant appeared before Judge Horton and secured the appointment of Arthur W. Fulton as receiver of the association.

GEN. EARLY IS PROBABLY FATALLY HURT

He Slips on the Ice at Lynchburg, Va., and May Not Recover.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Gen. Jubal A. Early, one of the ranking surviving officers of the Confederacy, met with an accident this evening that may result fatally. He fell head foremost down the steps of the postoffice in Lynchburg to the icy pavement and was picked up in a dazed condition. The extent of his injuries cannot be told at present. He is about 80 years old and quite feeble.

Yutzy Is Charged with Murder.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.—John Yutzy was arrested here last night charged with the murder and robbery of P. E. Haldeman, superintendent and paymaster of the Franklin coal mines at Piedmont, W. Va., Dec. 16 last. Haldeman was attacked while on his way to pay the miners and was robbed of several thousand dollars. He was found on the road with his skull crushed. He never recovered consciousness. Yutzy denies all knowledge of the crime.

Possible Colored Men for Aldermen.

At the Bethel A. M. E. Church, Thirtieth and Dearborn streets, a meeting will be held tomorrow night to consider the advisability of making some nominations among the colored people for Alderman at the next election.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Fred Lehman was fatally injured in a boiler explosion on James Snyder's farm near Benton, O.

Hanson Hoover of Huttonsville, W. Va., is in jail at Beverly on a charge of killing his brother Lansisco.

Ida Powell, aged 30, of Bandana, Ky., shot and killed her sister Patty, aged 28, whom she took to be a burglar.

William Dryden, a convict in the Walla Walla, Wash., penitentiary for burglary, while attempting escape was shot dead.

William Alford, better known as "Oyster Bill," a desperado, was shot and killed by Andy Kaufman, his 19-year-old step-son, at Louisville, Ky.

Ernst C. Cavo and Joseph C. Hughes of New Orleans have sued the Louisville and Nashville railroad for $50,000 damages for bodily injuries received in the wreck at Gulf Port last year.

John Comingo and William Graves were arrested on indictments charging them with murdering Joshua Mitchell at Leesburg, Ky. Mitchell was killed by fifty Whitecaps More indictments are to be served.

LAST EDITION.

GRAIN FIGHT IS ON.

Board of Trade to Look into Methods of Elevator Men.

COMMITTEE IS NAMED.

Commission and Warehouse Business in One Charged.

VIEWS OF THE RECEIVERS.

Claims of Good Accomplished by the Policy Assailed.

AN OPEN MEETING MAY BE HELD.

Indications point to a revival of the old fight between the grain receivers on the Board of Trade and the public elevator people. A the last meeting of the directors a resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate thoroughly the grounds given by the receivers for complaints against the elevator men and suggest remedies. The chief of the so-called abuses charged upon the elevator men is that many of them unite the identity of warehousemen and commission men and as such monopolize the cash trade. The question whether the elevator men may also do business as commission men under the law will be examined, and it is stated as probable that efforts will be made to create a legal barrier to such relations if it is found none now exist.

The handlers of "cash stuff" on the Board of Trade constitute a powerful element in that organization. For years they have been bitterly opposed to methods pursued by the elevator people. Primarily they insist that public warehouses are designed specifically for the storage of grain at certain fixed rates. The law constitutes them public custodians of valuable property which is bought and sold in an open market daily.

Encroach Upon the Grain Merchant.

As such, the receivers claim, the elevator proprietors have no right to enter the market as buyers and sellers. If they do so, they not only encroach upon the legitimate business of grain merchants, by using their powerful influence and almost unlimited capital to divert trade in their direction, but, moreover, are guilty of an impropriety at least in turning to their private advantage the privileges granted them in their public capacity.

The receivers charge that elevator people to fill their bins with grain and thus secure the benefit and profit of storage charges are wrongfully soliciting consignments from the interior, in many instances showing a willingness to do the business for practically nothing to get the storage rates. It is not claimed by the receivers that all of the elevator men are so engaged. Neither are the operations alleged to be carried on directly by the elevator corporations. Many of these are owned or controlled by men who are also commission merchants, and the latter, it is charged, do much of the business described for their own elevators.

Position of the Warehousemen.

Warehousemen claim that but for their efforts to start wheat to this city the receipts would be relatively small, that Chicago is not a milling center, and that much of the wheat now coming here would otherwise seek milling points direct or else move toward the seaboard via the head of the great lakes on the north and St. Louis and the Mississippi River on the south. Many of the commission merchants who solicit country shipments of farm produce meet this by insisting that it is simply a question of right against capital. They say the grain receivers, who are at the same time simply commission salesmen at the best terms possible, employ their money and energies in building up a trade in the country; that no sooner is this done than the elevators go into this territory and usurp the business, thus freezing out the commision handler.

The present move in this direction was precipitated by the statement that the English syndicate controlling public elevators here is about to begin the purchase of grain in the country. The Investigating committee named first included James H. Milne, George Boyden, H. F. Dousman, William H. Beebe, and Murry Nelson. Both the receiving and the elevator interest is represented.

Open Meeting May Be Called.

An open meeting may be called to discuss the relation the warehousemen bear to the cash trade, but the active work will fall upon the committee as it is finally made up, for it is said some of the appointees haven't the time to serve. The board has the power to declare elevators regular or not regular, and thus determine the availability of their contents in contract deliveries. Men who have taken a leading part in the agitation claim the board, as a voluntary organization, may also make any rules for the government of its members. They say, if found necessary, there will be nothing to prevent the framing of a by-law which shall prohibit any commission-man from being interested in an elevator, either as officer or stockholder or in any less direct way.

One operator who has had long experience in the business said: "If John Smith, the commission-man, buys grain in the country and ships it to himself as John Smith, the elevator man, making the same storage charges against himself as any other person, I don't know that the warehouse law will interpose any objection. Whether such a by-law as suggested would be defined by a court as a restraint of trade is another question. A similar question is raised in the Live Stock Association case."

Suggests Legislative Action.

A member of the board said: "Inquiries should be made regarding the constitutionality of a law which prohibits a public warehouse man from dealing in grain at the same time. Let a new law covering the facts be framed if this is found necessary. Let this be sent to the Legislature at Springfield and let the fight be made there. In this manner the wrong may be righted and what is becoming a monopoly held in check."

LITTLE HOPE LINDER CAN SURVIVE.

Physicians Believe a Fractured Bone Is Imbedded in His Brain.

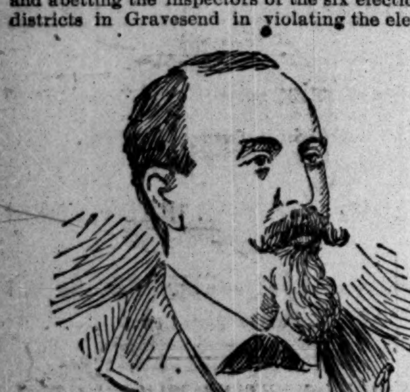
BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—A. H. Linder, who was injured while sparring Tuesday, is still in an unconscious condition, in which he has lingered since the blow. This afternoon the physicians held a consultation as to the advisability of performing an operation, but decided against it. While they confess they do not know the real cause of the trouble they think there has been a fracture of one of the bones in the head and that a portion of this is imbedded in the brain. Linder's condition was even less hopeful this evening and his recovery is despaired of.

BOSS M'KANE GUILTY.

POLITICAL DESPERADO'S REIGN IN GRAVESEND TO END IN PRISON.

Jury Reaches a Decision After Being Out All Night—Verdict Produces a Pronounced Sensation Throughout Brooklyn and New York—McKane's Unique Career—St. Clair McKelway Thinks It Is the Most Important Conviction Since That of Tweed—Other New York News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—John Y. McKane, the political boss of Coney Island and Chief of Police of Gravesend, occupies a cell tonight in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn. The jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Kings County after deliberating for almost twenty-four hours rendered a verdict at noon today that McKane was guilty, as charged in the indictments. There were six indictments charging McKane with aiding and abetting the inspectors of the six election districts in Gravesend in violating the elec-



JOHN Y. M'KANE.

tion law. The verdict of the jury was accompanied by a recommendation requesting mercy on the part of Justice Bartlett. Sentence will be pronounced Monday. The penalty as provided by law for the offense is imprisonment for not less than two years nor more than ten years.

At 11:30 o'clock, the foreman, David A. Sackett, sent word that the jury, which had been out all night, was prepared to come into court. Justice Bartlett, who was in the court-house, was at once notified. Before his arrival, however, the jury had filed down the stairs leading from the room in which they had been locked up, passing between the rows of people, who crowded the corridor leading to the court-room. The only member of McKane's counsel in the court-room at the time was James W. Glendenning. Justice Bartlett came in in a moment and took his place on the bench. There was a wait of fully fifteen minutes before the prisoner could be found and brought into court by Sheriff Buttling's deputy.

The Verdict Is Announced.

Justice Bartlett, before anything was done, again reproved McKane's counsel for keeping the court waiting. All this time McKane remained standing with eyes downcast and his back to the jury. His face was flushed, and his hair, which is usually kept brushed with great care, was tumbled. Then he took a seat beside Lawyer Backus, who had come in with him and the Deputy Sheriff, a few feet from the rail in front of Clerk Byrne's desk. He never raised his eyes as Clerk Byrne called the roll. Each juror answered to his name in a subdued voice. The formal question was then asked and Foreman Hackett announced the verdict of "Guilty."

Every man in the court-room looked for some demonstration on the part of the convicted man. He remained for a moment standing by his chair looking only crestfallen and gave no other sign of the blow he had received. Foreman Hackett then stated that the jury recommended mercy from the court in McKane's behalf. McKane gave one glance at the jury box and then turned away. Justice Bartlett made no comment on the jury's recommendation, but ordered that the prisoner be brought before him Monday morning at 10 o'clock for sentence. The jury was then discharged.

McKane was immediately surrounded by some of his more intimate friends. Foremost among them was Justice Newton of Coney Island. They could say nothing to cheer him up. With an apparent effort McKane appeared to throw off the despondency which affected him and held up his head with his old-time assurance. He turned to the Deputy Sheriff and signified that he was ready to go.

News Spreads Like Wildfire.

Hardly had Justice Bartlett left his seat when the crowd surged through the doors into the corridors of the court-house, crying out the verdict of the jury. Men rushed pellmell through the court-rooms, and various officers in the building shouted out the news. On the street the news that McKane had been found guilty spread like the news of the conviction of the Anarchists in Chicago a few years ago. Such a scene has never been enacted before in the streets of Brooklyn.

Men rushed up to the entrances of strange stores on Fulton street and, throwing open the doors, cried:

"McKane is guilty!"

McKane was taken to Sheriff Buttling's private office, where he had a conference with his attorneys. At 2:15 o'clock two carriages drove up to the Livingston street entrance of the court-house to conduct Sheriff Buttling and his distinguished prisoner to jail. Sheriff Buttling and Under Sheriff Thompson left the court-house with McKane. The Sheriff and McKane occupied one carriage, while Thompson and Michael J. Daly, the politician, followed in the other.

Immediately after the jury retired yesterday afternoon the balloting commenced. The first ballot showed seven for conviction, four for acquittal, and one blank. The juror who voted blank was Theodore A. Hurtle, a pickle dealer. He was an uncommonly obstinate juror, and it was not until five minutes before the jurors filed back to their seats this morning that he was induced to change his mind.

How the Verdict Was Reached.

After balloting until 2 o'clock this morning the jurors went to sleep. At 6 o'clock they had breakfast and at once began voting. Finally the blank voting juror, Hurtle, swung around to the acquittal column. After much argument the original four for acquittal altered their opinions and voted for conviction. It was now 11 to 1, and the obstinate Hurtle was alone on acquittal side. The pressure was heavy for the obstinate juror and he stood it as long as he could. Finally he capitulated to the convincing arguments of his confreres and he joined in the verdict for conviction.

John Y. McKane was called to the bar before Justice Bartlett Jan. 22 to answer six indictments charging him with aiding and abetting the inspectors in the six election districts of Gravesend in violating the law. The specific charge was that of refusing to permit W. J. Gaynor or his agents to obtain a copy of the registry lists in each of the six districts. Although McKane was not a registry officer it was asserted that he exercised such authority over his inspectors that they refused to permit any one to copy the lists without his permission.

Scores of witnesses testified to the dictatorial policy of McKane and the facts that went to show that there had been a conspiracy, of which he was at the head, to prevent the exposure of alleged fraud in the registry lists. The climax of inconsistency was reached Feb. 3, when McKane testified that he had not examined the Gravesend registry lists. Then Gen. Tracy recalled an affidavit made by McKane for use in court a few weeks before, in which he declared he had examined the registry lists and that they were correct.

Lawyer George W. Roderick conducted the defense. The prosecution was conducted by Edward M. Shepard and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, the Special Deputy Attorney-General, and Assistant District-Attorneys appointed by Gov. Flower. During the trial they produced evidence to show that McKane was absolute czar of Gravesend, and that in addition he personally took part in driving away the copyists. Justice Barrett in his charge reviewed the evidence, but said nothing that could be taken as indicating the verdict he believed should be rendered.

John Y. McKane has for more than twenty years occupied a unique position in the politics and affairs of Kings County. McKane was 2 years old when his father emigrated to this country from Ireland fifty-four years ago. The family settled soon after their arrival at Sheepshead Bay. The elder McKane was poor, and had to struggle hard to support his growing family. His son, a sturdy and active lad, had little schooling. The rise of McKane to power and influence coincided with the sudden development of Coney Island as a popular seaside resort. His first marked political stroke was his election as the Gravesend member for the Kings County Board of Supervisors. That office carried with it membership on all the Town Boards. He became Chief of Police, Commissioner of Police, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Common Land, Commissioner of Excise, and Commissioner of everything else in sight. After that his word was law. The ex-boss is a man of vast wealth.

William St. Clair McElway, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, who is at the Auditorium Hotel, said yesterday: "I think the conviction of McKane is a better thing than was the conviction of Tweed. The people supported Tweed long after they found him out. They punished him only when they saw that while he was stealing himself rich he was stealing them poor. McKane sinned against light and knowledge as Tweed did not."

FOURTEEN STEAMSHIPS OVERDUE.

Their Agents in New York Fear There May Have Been Disasters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Fourteen trans-Atlantic steamships are now being looked for by their agents in this city, as their arriving dates are past and they are now among the list of "overdue steamers." The Brooklyn City was due here Feb. 7. It was spoken Feb. 9, however, and is probably all right. The Croft, from Dundee, Jan. 25, to Simpson, Spruce & Young, is out twenty-one days. It was due Feb. 9. The Muriel, to Outerbridge & Co., from Barbados, sailed from St. Kitts Feb. 3. It should have arrived Sunday, but has not been reported yet. The Marsala, from Hamburg to Funch, Edye & Co., put out of Hamburg Jan. 26 and is now four days overdue. The Francisco, from Hull, Jan. 27, consigned to Sanderson & Co., is also four days late. The Grecian, which sailed from Glasgow Jan. 90, to A. Baldwin & Co., has not been sighted. It was looked for Sunday. The Stregulus is two days overdue. It left Calcutta Dec. 29, passing Gibraltar Jan. 30.

CHICAGO MAN MARRIES IN GOTHAM.

The Allen-Stevens Wedding Solemnized in Trinity Chapel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Miss Laura Louisa Stevens, niece of Mrs. Elbridge Gilbert Seymour of Hermon, N. J., was married to Mr. Ernest Langrishe Allen of Chicago in Trinity Chapel today at noon, Dr. Morgan Dix officiating. The maid of honor and the two bridemaids were little girls. There was no best man, and the bride walked up the aisle alone. The maid of honor, Miss Laura Cameron Simons, wore yellow crêpe and ribbons and carried a bouquet of bride roses and the bridemaids, Miss Elizabeth Zo Allen and Miss Jane Gray Allen, daughters of the groom, gowns of white crêpe de chine and broad-brimmed hats of white velvet. The bride's gown was of white satin trimmed with point lace and her tulle veil was fastened with white violets. She carried a white and silver prayer-book. A breakfast to thirty guests followed at the Hotel Waldorf.

DROP IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

Anthracite Producing Companies' Cut of Twenty-five Per Cent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Managers of the Anthracite Coal Producing companies the price of stove and chestnut coal was reduced to $4 a ton, which is a reduction of 25 per cent. Broken coal will be sold for $3.60 and egg coal for $3.75 a ton. The production for the remainder of this month will remain at 50 per cent owing to the "cold snap" which has prevailed for the last few days. The total output for the month of February, 1893, was 3,128,807 tons, but the output for this month, it is said, will not exceed 2,500,000 tons. If mild weather sets in it is probable the output will be cut down.

CONCERT NETS $20,000 FOR THE POOR.

Metropolitan Opera-House Filled and the Performance Unique.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The vast auditorium of the Metropolitan Opera-House was too cramped to contain with comfort the immense crowd that assembled tonight to hear one of the most unique performances ever given in this city. Through the united efforts of singers, musicians, chorus, machinists, managers, committee, and the large-hearted public more than $20,000 was netted by the representation, the whole of which sum will be distributed among the various charities for the relief of the poor. Five masterpieces each contributed its choicest act toward making up the bill.

PASSENGER RATE WAR IS IMMINENT.

Breaking Out at Cincinnati in Cheap Tickets to New York.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 15.—A rate war is imminent in this city. The Vanderbilts and the Pennsylvania people are doing all in their power to still the troubled waters, but nothing but war will satisfy some of the lines. For six weeks tickets have been selling to New York for $13 for first-class. The second-class tariff has been $10. There was no manipulation with the brokers, the tickets being sold over the counters, the buyers for the most part being the business element. Today President Ingalls authorized the Chesapeake and Ohio to withdraw tickets at this price from the brokers' offices and maintain the established rates. The Erie and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, however, still continue. The Pennsylvania and Big Four remain conservative and refuse to enter the fight. However, these two lines admit that they have no redress through the mediumship of the trunk lines or Central Traffic Associations, and it is safe to say that forty-eight hours will find every line of this city selling not only at a $13 rate but at less than that.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 15.—A report generally believed in railroad circles today states that the Union Pacific is permitting brokers to manipulate round trip tickets to the Pacific coast. A rate war of formidable proportions is undoubtedly brewing.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—B. D. Caldwell, Chairman of the Western States Passenger Association, accompanied by C. M. Pratt, General Agent of the association from New York City, today organized here a branch of the association which was ultimately designated as the New England Local Passenger committee of the Western States Passenger Association. The object of the association is to maintain rates and to conform to all the regulations and rules of the home association.

Investigating Charges Against Sheehan.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—This afternoon the Judiciary committee began its investigation of the charges made against Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan relative to attempted bribery of Assemblymen on the Buffalo charter bills. Sheehan examined several Assemblymen and newspaper correspondents, but did not get much satisfaction. The Assemblymen testified that they were offered from $2,000 to $20,000 to vote against the bill. Senator O'Connor read a dispatch announcing the conviction of John Y. McKane and said: "The people are to be congratulated on this triumph of justice."

The Chicago Tribune.

COMBINATION COUPON.

This coupon is received for any Pictures or Books issued by "The Tribune" in accordance with the terms printed from time to time with the different offers. Dates are changed daily and coupons must be different, but need not be consecutive.

Friday, Feb. 16.

HE SPEAKS FOR GROW

GOV. M'KINLEY'S GRAND RECEPTION BY PITTSBURG WORKMEN.

He Urges Them to Show the Country Their Dissatisfaction with the Ruinous Democratic Policy by Voting for Pennsylvania's Candidate for Congressman-at-Large—Prosperity Under the McKinley Bill Contrasted with a Year of Disaster Under Threatened Free Trade.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Gov. McKinley's coming to Pittsburg at this particular time, when the hum of industry has almost ceased as a result of the efforts of the Democrats to break down the tariff, brought out one of the largest crowds ever assembled in this section to hear a political speaker. The meeting was called in the interest of Galusha A. Grow, the veteran Republican, who is a candidate for Congressman-at-large. Despite the fact that McKinley said the meeting was to boom the State ticket they refused to hear other speakers. The meeting was composed almost entirely of the working class of people. By thousands they flooded to old city hall to hear the words of one to whom alone they looked for relief in their present distress. Throughout his address the speaker was interrupted by yells of approval and prophecies of a successful candidacy in 1896.

When he was introduced the audience arose and cheered him. For eight minutes Gov. McKinley tried to get a chance to make himself heard. When the audience at length permitted him to speak he took a still deeper hold on the convictions of the Pennsylvania people. He placed the responsibility of the depression on the shoulders of the Democratic administration.

His caustic comments on President Cleveland with relation to the Hawaiian affair and the proposed bond issue and income tax caused shouts of merriment from an audience thoroughly in sympathy with the speaker.

"Give us McKinley in '96" was the cry.

Gov. McKinley's Speech.

Gov. McKinley said:

"Next Tuesday the people of Pennsylvania will have an exceptional opportunity—one which the people of other States are impatient to have—an opportunity to vote. We have had no election essentially national since 1892. Most of the recent elections were insignificant; some of them were impressive, but they were held before the Wilson bill had seen the light and before the foreign policy of the administration had been unfolded. Here you are permitted to vote directly and distinctively upon national issues and for a candidate who embodies in his own life and character the best national principles. You will next Tuesday have a chance to vote what you believe and record what you think of the present administration, the present Congress, and the situation in the country which they have produced. You will have a chance to register your opinion of the Wilson bill at a time when your votes may have an influence on the Senate of the United States, which at this moment has that bill under consideration. At this critical period in our political history, at this juncture of greatest peril to our industrial interests, it rests upon the Keystone State to speak, and to speak with a voice which will be heard in every corner of the country and throughout the world. This is the beginning of the Congressional campaign of 1894. As you set the pace the rest of the country will follow."

After quoting from the famous speech by Daniel Webster, delivered in Pittsburg in 1834, in which Mr. Webster declared himself "a friend of domestic industry," Gov. McKinley argued in comparison the relative importance of "domestic industry" at that time with the present—drawing proof for his assertion that the restoration of "domestic industry" and prosperity can only be assured by defeating the party which destroyed it and the restoration to power of the party that fostered it. The speaker dwelt at length upon the benefits derived from the provisions of the McKinley tariff bill. He continued:

"'The year 1892,' says Dun's Review of Trade, 'has been the most prosperous ever known in business.' This is the non-partisan testimony of the financial and protective tariff policies of the Republican party. This is the business indorsement of thirty years of Republican rule.

Disasters Under Democracy.

"Starting with the largest trade ever known, mills crowded with work and all business stimulated by high hopes, the year 1893 has proved in sudden shrinkage of trade, in commercial disasters, and in the depression of industries, the worst for fifty years. The year closes with prices of many products the lowest ever known, and with charity laboring to keep back suffering and starvation in all our cities. The review of different departments of trade given today exhibits a collapse of industry and business which is almost without precedent.

"This is at a time when the expenses of the government far exceed its receipts and when, by reason of such a condition, the Secretary of the Treasury has been compelled to sell $50,000,000 of government bonds, with the belief in many quarters that this is but the beginning of bond issuing to relieve the daily wants of the government. The sum of $76,000,000 which it is proposed to surrender of the revenues is more than one-third of the entire sum received from customs in the last fiscal year. This reduction is made upon the theory of the Democratic free-traders that it will relieve the people of burdensome taxation. Whether it does or not depends. But of one thing we are certain, it has relieved the people of employment, of work, of wages, of prosperity and plenty.

Republicanism Built Wisely.

"Our thirty-three years of growth of industrial development, of uninterrupted good wages, of undisturbed employment, with adequate revenues to run the government in war and in peace is a demonstration as strong as the eternal truths of holy writ, the eternal truth, that the founders of our party built wisely and well; built for the people, the plain people, for the whole country; and if anything further was needed to enforce this conclusion, our experience in the last eleven months, under a threat of an abandonment of that great policy, has furnished it. So sensibly, so forcibly that the blind have been restored to sight and see it, and those who do not see it feel it. Everybody sees it but Congress, and it will not see it because it will not hear the people."

Gov. McKinley was greeted with cheers for "Our Next President." The reception of Mr. Grow was scarcely less enthusiastic. Senator Flinn presided, nominating District-Attorney Burleigh as Chairman, who introduced the Hon. Galusha A. Grow. Mr. Grow's address was principally an argument on the tariff question and an exposition of the fallacy of the Democratic theories. He denounced the Democratic party in power as a standing menace to the business of the country. "Even the threat of what it proposes to do, having the power to do it, has been sufficient to paralyze the business of the country and fill its thoroughfares with unemployed labor," he said.

IN FAVOR OF A LOCAL OPTION LAW.

Representatives of Iowa Cities Organize for Work at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The representatives of the cities favoring local option who have been here to address the committees of the Legislature on suppression of intemperance perfected their organization at a late hour last night by appointing the following "steering committee":

John J. B. Powers, Dubuque; Dr. S. W. Morehead and A. Hollingsworth, Keokuk; Tom Hedge, Burlington; L. P. Allen, Clinton; George E. Hubbell, Davenport; L. W. Ross, Council Bluffs; A. W. Lee, Ottumwa; L. B. Wilson, Creston; Charles F. Lewis, Iowa City.

Provision was made for additional members from Sioux City, Marshalltown, Fort Dodge, Oskaloosa, Fort Madison, Muscatine, McGregor, and Des Moines. This committee is to have charge of the interests of the cities in the matter of recommending measures to the Legislature for the modification of the prohibitory law. While all the members of the committee are supposed to be in favor of local option some of them will be willing to accept a mulct law with a high license feature and a bar to prosecution if nothing better can be had.

At the hearing before the Committees on Suppression of Intemperance this evening quite a sensation was caused by the address of Capt. Powers of Chickasaw County. He was not on the program, but was called on to make a speech. He said he was one of the supporters of the prohibitory law in his county. He had made application for eighty-four injunctions and had secured eighty-three of them. He had had his barns and horses burned; had stood in the presence of a howling mob with a noose dangling before his face. Dynamite bombs had been sent to his office which had failed to explode through no fault of the senders. He had been the coadjutor of the W. C. T. U. and the State Enforcement League in that section and yet in spite of all their efforts he said there were more saloons in Chickasaw County today than ever before. He said that there was just one of two things to do, either to give some sort of State machinery to enforce the law and deal with recalcitrant officers or to give localities a right to regulate the traffic by means of some sort of law that could be adopted by a vote of the people and containing the restrictions of a local option law.

Ex-Senator Bailey, who was a member of the last State Senate and voted against the Gatch bill, was called upon. He said he voted against the Gatch bill two years ago because he believed the honor of the Republican party was pledged to maintain the prohibitory law. Now, however, he believed the honor of the party was just as strongly pledged in a different line, and it must give the relief that was promised in the platform. Judge Struble of Tama and G. L. Dobson of Des Moines favored the mulct plan; L. S. Fawcett of Sioux City supported local option, and Mrs. M. J. Aldrich closed in behalf of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union by urging a retention of the present law.

There was at one time a little passage at arms between Mr. Fawcett and Chairman Funk of the House committee. Mr. Fawcett had written a caustic open letter to Mr. Funk based on the interview with the latter which appeared in THE TRIBUNE a few weeks ago. Today Mr. Funk had at first declined to have Mr. Fawcett speak, but subsequently agreed to it. At the close of his remarks Mr. Fawcett said he had not intended anything personal to Mr. Funk, but he understood the latter gentleman had made it a personal matter and had even declined to shake hands with him. Mr. Funk jumped to his feet and said. "That's so." The Chairman, however, called them to order, and the scene ended.

Democrats' Bill Turned Down.

The House Committee on Suppression of Intemperance met this afternoon for the discussion of the Democratic local option bill. There was only one Democratic member of the committee present and the discussion, which was a one-sided affair, resulted in a report by a majority of the committee recommending the bill for indefinite postponement. The one Democratic member gave notice that he should file a minority report. The committee voted also to postpone the bill introduced by Van Gilder, which provides for a mulct tax, to be supplemental to the prohibitory law, the tax to be $100 a month, one-half to go to the city, one-fourth to county, and the remainder to a duly constituted Law and Order League of such county, the latter sum to be used by such league in enforcing the law. The payment of the tax was not to be a bar to the enforcement of the prohibitory law, and the bill was intended to not change or alter the present law in any way. The same bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Jamison, and it will probably meet the same fate that it did in the House committee.

The Senate Committee on Claims has reported favorably on the claim of ex-Auditor of State J. L. Brown. The committee allows him $4,000, which is the amount of his claim without interest. The Senate Committee on Corporations has reported favorably on the bill of Senator Hipwell requiring night telegraph in all cities of 10,000 or over. The Senate Committee on Schools will recommend a bill making it optional with the Board of Directors to supply school text-books to the schools under their supervision at the expense of the State.

The House Committee on Appropriations this afternoon decided to recommend the appropriation of $5,000 for the erection of a monument in memory of the Spirit Lake massacre.

In the Senate this morning a joint resolution by Gronewig asking Congress to make an appropriation for dredging the Missouri River at Council Bluffs was passed. The discussion of the resolution for a woman suffrage amendment was continued by Senator Rowen in favor of the resolution, and it is possible that the measure will come to a vote tomorrow and it will probably pass the Senate by a small majority. Senator Brower is in opposition to it.

For Night Telegraph Service.

In the House Representative Deiderich introduced a bill requiring night telegraphic service in towns of 10,000 and over. The bill requiring the official county printing to be done under contract was indefinitely postponed. Representative Robinson's bill making it unlawful to shoot Chinese or English pheasants for five years from March 1, 1894, or to destroy their nests, was passed.

The discussion of the Sawyer bill, which provides that a bounty of one cent per pound to be paid on all sugars manufactured in the State from beets grown in the State, resulted in drawing party lines. The Democratic members of the committee recommended the bill for indefinite postponement on the grounds that it was unjust and unwise to pay a bounty out of the funds of the State to any special industry. The Democrats supported a motion for the substitution of the minority for the majority report, which recommended the passage of the bill. After a long discussion the motion to substitute failed by a vote of 16 yeas to 75 nays. When the bill comes up on its merits some of the Republican members will oppose it, and it is believed it will fail of passage.

The Governor's appointments, which were expected today, failed to materialize for the reason that Mr. Metzgar of Davenport went home last night without deciding whether he would accept the position of custodian of the Capitol Building or not. Shortly after the Senate adjourned at noon, however, Gov. Jackson received a telegram from Mr. Metzgar accepting the position and the appointments will undoubtedly be made tomorrow. It is not believed there will be any change in the list as given in THE TRIBUNE this morning.

POPULIST AMENDMENTS DEFEATED.

Colorado Solons Discuss Politics and Expose Party Frailties.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 15.—Politics instead of relief for the workingmen and the mining interests occupies the attention of the House. The elections bill was discussed at length today and all the Populist amendments were defeated by the combined vote of the Democrats and Republicans. Personal bickerings were plentiful and party frailties were exposed in the discussions. One member declared the reform Governor had gathered more rascals about him than had ever been discovered in the old parties. Machine politics and corrupt practices in Denver were held up to view by the country members. The bill relates to registration and ballots.

The House also took up the bill relating to the eight-hour law passed by the Senate yesterday, declared its amendments to the House measure uncalled for, and refused to accept it. The Senate received official notice of this action and decided to stand by its action. A committee of conference was then appointed by the House.

The Senate decided to shelve the Cripple Creek County bill and adopted the adverse report of the special committee. Another adjournment resolution was offered, fixing the 17th as the last day. Senator Pease (Pop.) objected and after a lively tilt with Senator Felker it was laid over because the majority could not muster enough votes to suspend the rule.

Date of Indiana State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The date for holding the Republican State convention has been changed from April 26 to April 25, owing to the fact that the anniversary celebration of the Odd-Fellows falls on the former day. In outlining the Republican plans Chairman Gowdy said: "We intend to carry on an active speaking campaign and orators of national repute will be on hand to enliven things. Among them will be Gov. McKinley of Ohio."

"Poorman's" Party Gaining Strength.

ASSUMPTION, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The local politicians of both parties in Shelby County are becoming alarmed at the rapid strides made in the organization of the so-called Poorman's party. The party is seeking to establish a thorough organization in every township in the county, and it is predicted by prominent local politicians that it will be heard from in the coming election of county officers.

McKinley Will Speak in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—President John Goodnow of the Minnesota League of Republican Clubs has received a telegram from Gov. McKinley agreeing to deliver an address before the league in this city March 28. It was only by dint of much persuasion that the Ohio leader was induced to break over his determination to deliver no political speeches until the campaign was fairly on.

DUNDY IN REJOINDER.

INTIMATES THAT JUDGE CALDWELL'S ACTION IS PECULIAR.

Says His Own Order Would Stand in Case of a Riotous Strike, the Circuit Jurist's Order to the Contrary Notwithstanding—Chicago Labor Leaders Praise Judge Caldwell's Course—Heads of Railway Employes' Unions File a Motion Asking Judge Jenkins to Modify His Injunction.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 15.—Judge Dundy was found this evening. He said: "Yes. I have just been reading the dispatches from St. Louis detailing the little conversation between Judge Caldwell and General Solicitor Thurston, in which the latter was told to revoke the order recently made by the Union Pacific receivers touching the matter of employés' wages. The impression that Judge Caldwell has overruled the orders of this court is wrong, as you may see by a perusal of the dispatches. The wages question has not been brought out before Judge Caldwell, and his somewhat peremptory order to General Solicitor Thurston does not in the least affect the status quo of the wages question. My order still stands, and will stand until it is reversed. The whole situation can be expressed in a few brief sentences. The receivers made an order reducing wages on certain schedules. They brought the order to me and I approved it. There was nothing in my approval of the order to prevent the receivers from restoring the old wages if they saw fit to do so. They can do so now if they choose. Judge Caldwell's action is unusual in this, that in a private conversation with the general solicitor of the Union Pacific he orders the receivers to restore the old rates. He does not make the order in the shape of a decision announced from the bench. As it is, all that Judge Caldwell has done is to order the receivers to temporarily restore the old wages pending a settlement. His order places no new aspect upon the situation as far as the court is concerned. Of course I cannot tell what the receivers will do in the matter." "Suppose the receivers do not consider Judge Caldwell's decision today mandatory and leave the wages where they are under the schedules approved by yourself, will the employés have the right to strike?" was asked.

"Why, certainly," replied Judge Dundy, with a significant twinkle in his eye. "Of course they have the right to strike in the sense that they have the right to quit work and go home. But if they attempt—well, if they attempt to raise a row they will find the orders of the court very much in force, today's order of Judge Caldwell to the contrary notwithstanding."

Caldwell's Decisive Telegram.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 15.—Attorney George L. Hodges, counsel for the Union Pacific employés, today received the following dispatch from Judge Caldwell: "No action will be taken that will affect the employés on the Union Pacific system without notice."

J. N. Corbin, Secretary of the Union Pacific Employés' Association, said today: "The corporations, in their efforts to crush organizations of employés, have simply fortified the employés in their rights, and a generous public is going to help maintain them. Workingmen engaged on inter-State commerce business, who now elect to go on strike in preference to contesting their rights in the forums established by the people, deserve to be defeated in any attempt." Henry W. Hobson, counsel for the Denver and Gulf road, was notified by Judge Caldwell that "petitions for rehearing of the orders in relation to the Gulf system will be filed in all the districts in which orders relating thereto have been made, and these petitions will be heard before both the Circuit Court Judges at Omaha at a time to be fixed, of which all parties, including Mr. Trumbull, will have due notice."

Must Give the Men Notice.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—John M. Thurston's visit to St. Louis and the hearing he obtained late yesterday afternoon before Circuit Court Judges Caldwell and Sanburn promises to assume an importance which the attorney for the Union Pacific road hardly contemplated. The Judges told Mr. Thurston to procure a vacation of all previous orders in relation to the subject and then they would take the necessary action upon the petition of the receivers relating to the proposed reduction upon the scale of wages of the employés. The Judges also told Mr. Thurston that time would be fixed for a hearing on the receiver's petition and that ample notice of the time and place of such hearing would have to be given to the officers of the labor organizations representing the employés of the system. The receivers will be required to grant leave of absence to all such representatives who desire to attend such hearing and provide transportation and subsistence from the time of leaving their homes until their return.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 15.—The employés of the Union Pacific are jubilant over what they term the victory gained in St. Louis by Judge Caldwell ordering General Solicitor Thurston to revoke the new wage schedule order. They have been confident all along that Judge Caldwell would not sustain the order of Judge Dundy. The Caldwell order is declared to be the greatest victory in recent years for organized labor, and has demonstrated that a legal department will be a necessary adjunct of all labor organizations in the future.

[Local labor leaders were elated over Judge Caldwell's ruling in the Union Pacific railroad case, which was published in a St. Louis dispatch in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. The order to give the employés sixty days' notice, the labor men say, is a great victory for them. If such a rule were adopted by all employers, union men think, strikes could be almost prevented.

O. E. Woodbury, President of the United Carpenters' Council, said: "The decision is perfectly fair and just. It is only right that workingmen should be notified in advance that their wages are to be cut, no matter whether the employer be a receiver appointed by a court or any private firm or corporation."

Secretary McCormick of the United Carpenters' Council said that if employés were consulted before their wages were reduced and given a sixty days' notice it would prevent 90 per cent of the strikes in this country. "Labor has always recognized," he said, "that where the question of wages is concerned, strikes can be prevented by a conference between employer and employé."

"What we want," said Robert Whimsett of Carpenters' Council No. 162, "is a few more men like Judge Caldwell. All I can say in reference to his decision is that it is thoroughly American."]

ASK JUDGE JENKINS TO RETRACT.

Heads of Labor Unions Want Him to Modify His Strike Injunction.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—An attempt is to be made to have Judge Jenkins modify his famous strike orders with reference to the Northern Pacific railway employés. A motion to that effect made in the United States Court today will be argued before Judge Jenkins Feb. 23. The motion was made by P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief Executive Officer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; F. P. Sargent, Grand Chief Fireman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; E. E. Clark, Grand Chief of the Conductors; D. G. Ramsey, Chief of the Telegraphers' National Association; S. E. Wilkinson, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Trainmen; and John Willson, Grand Chief of the Switchmen's Mutual Benefit Association.

These organizations and officers state in the motion that they represent such employés of the Northern Pacific only as belong to the organizations named. The federation of employés of the Northern Pacific railroad is not a party to the motion. The court is asked to strike out all that part of the first injunction issued Dec. 19 and of the second or supplemental injunction issued Dec. 22 which restrained the employés from striking or preparing to strike. Charles Quarles of Quarles, Spence and Quarles, the attorneys for the plaintiffs, said today the object of the motion was to bring to a direct issue before the court the question whether courts can grant injunctions to restrain employés from striking. It will be a test case of national interest and of vital importance. The petition, for so important a document, is brief. It asks for the modification of the injunction of Dec. 19 by expunging the words "and from combining and conspiring to quit, with or without notice, the service of said receivers, with the object and intent of crippling the property in their custody or embarrassing the operation of said railroad, and from so quitting the service of the said receivers, with or without notice, as to cripple the property or to prevent or hinder the operation of said railroad." It is requested that the supplementary injunction, which is much stronger, be amended by expunging the words "and from combining or conspiring together, or with others, either jointly or severally, or as committees, or as officers of any so-called labor organization, with the design or purpose of causing a strike upon the lines of railroad operated by said receivers, and from ordering, recommending, approving, or advising others to quit the service of the receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad company Jan. 1, 1894, or at any other time, and from ordering, recommending, advising, or approving, by communication or instruction, or otherwise, the employés of said receivers, or any of them, or of said Northern Pacific railroad company to join in a strike Jan. 1, 1894, or at any other time, and from ordering, recommending, or advising any committee or committees, or class or classes of employés of said receivers to strike or join in a strike Jan. 1, 1894, or at any other time."

It is not so much the vacation of the order that the labor organizations interested are striving for as it is to test the power of a court to forbid combinations for the purpose of striking.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Representative McGann of Chicago, who introduced the resolution looking to an investigation of the decision recently rendered by Judge Jenkins, is quite certain that the substitute which the Judiciary committee has reported will pass the House. "I am much pleased with the substitute," said he yesterday. "It is clearer and stronger than my original resolution, and is thoroughly impersonal. It certainly ought to pass."

SILK RIBBON WEAVERS TO STRIKE.

Over 3,000 Men Will Be Involved in Factories About New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—At a mass-meeting of silk ribbon weavers tonight in Brodbeck's Hall it was decided to order a general strike of the silk ribbon weavers of this city, Morrisania, and Yonkers, to take effect promptly at 10 a. m. tomorrow. Over 3,000 men will be involved. The factories affected are those of the Eagle Silk company, Steinhart's, Jacob New's, Jacob Dunkel's, Hertlein & Schlauter's, Smith & Kaufmann's, A. & S. Blumenthal's, Joseph Loth's, Charles Horn's, Walter & Co., Morrisania, and a small shop at Yonkers. The men want an average weekly wage of about $16. The weavers say they are ekeing out an existence on $5.50 a week; that a great number are on the verge of starvation and live by public charity. The strike will be a united and desperate effort. The Eagle Silk company and the Yonkers concern have already evinced a willingness to accede to the demands of the men, but the other manufacturers are determined to oppose to their utmost the demands for a new scale of wages.

Michigan Knights Elect Officers.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The State Assembly of the Knights of Labor finished its business this afternoon and adjourned. The following officers were elected today: Master Workman, Henry I. Allen, Schoolcraft; Worthy Foreman, George Robson, Grand Rapids; Secretary and Treasurer, L. H. Holt; Statistician, O. J. Hanson, both of this city; State Executive Board, H. I. Allen, Schoolcraft: Mrs. J. Pendel, Grand Rapids; H. H. Weaver, Ludington; A. Woodke, New Buffalo; and J. P. Allen, Holland. The next annual meeting will be held at Manistee the second Tuesday in February, 1895.

Work for St. Louis' Unemployed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—The unemployed of St. Louis see daylight ahead. Yesterday work was commenced on an artificial lake in Forest Park, the labor being done by deserving unemployed at fair wages. This enterprise was started and carried to success by the *Evening Post-Dispatch*. The Lindell railway company by charter provision supplies $20,000 of the fund, and the newspaper, by daily appeals to the charitable, has already raised $14,000, including its own subscription of $1,000, which total will be increased as the work progresses. In addition to this there are two new bridges to be constructed here over the Mississippi, which will put to work a large force of men.

Will Consider the Reduction.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The understanding is that President Dunkerly of the United Mine Workers of the Indiana district will call a meeting of the Executive committee of the organization to consider the letter addressed to him by the Executive committee of the Bituminous Operators' Association. The operators insist that they are not seeking to break the contract, which runs until May 1, but the question is one for the men to decide, and it is as to whether they have work at a less rate for mining or idleness with the 70 cents a ton contract adhered to. The operators say they cannot compete with Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois coal.

Strikers Attack Non-Union Men.

IRONTON, O., Feb. 15.—As the non-union nippers were going to work in the Belfont nail mill this morning they were met by a crowd of strikers and a lively fight ensued. The strikers beat the non-union men and drove them to their homes at the points of revolvers. Eight shots were fired. Two of the strikers were arrested. Lowery Patrick had his head badly injured. Ax-handles, clubs, revolvers, and knives were freely used.

System Federation on the Great Northern.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—It is learned from reliable authority that arrangements are about completed for system federation on the Great Northern whereby all the organizations will be embraced in one general body. An effort was made in the same direction on the Northern Pacific some time ago, but was unsuccessful.

Reduce Wages of Illinois Miners.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Feb. 15.—The Big Muddy Coal and Iron company today gave notice of a 10 per cent reduction in the wage schedules, to take effect Feb. 19. Over 700 men are affected. Other mines will follow suit. The men held a meeting tonight to consider the matter and agreed to accept the reduction. All mines here have been working on short orders for three months.

MORE MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

Increased Balance of Fifty-three Millions in the Vaults.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Since the last day of January the Treasury balance has increased in round figures $53,000,000, the assets today standing at $791,000,000. This increase practically represents the money received from the bond issue, all of which, with the exception of about $2,500,000, is now in hand. The principal and premium of this bond issue aggregated $58,000,000, and figures obtained at the Treasury show how much in net gold the Treasury gained by the issue. The footing is about $41,000,000. Feb. 1 the gold in the Treasury stood at $64,000,000 and today it is $105,000,000. Between those dates the currency balance has increased from $18,000,000 to $37,000,000 and this is represented by the increase in legal tender notes which were paid into the Treasury in exchange for gold which was withdrawn to pay for bonds. The figures show that since Jan. 1 United States notes in the Treasury increased from $47,000,000 to $56,000,000, a gain of $9,000,000, and United States Treasury notes from $2,300,000 to $9,600,000, a gain of $7,300,000. During the same time the liability of the government in the matter of gold certificates decreased $5,500,000, or from $77,000,000 to $71,500,000.

Official figures compiled at the Treasury Department also show that for the first seven and a half months of the present fiscal year the expenditures of the government have exceeded the gross receipts by $48,500,000, or at the rate of about $6,500,000 per month. The figures are: Receipts, $188,500,000; expenditures, $237,000,000. At this rate at the expiration of the current fiscal year, the net deficit will be $88,000,000. This rate of deficit, however, is not likely to continue. Already there is a sign of recovery in internal revenue receipts, which this month show a slight excess over the receipts for February, 1893. The figures are: For the first fifteen days of February, 1894, $6,062,722, as against $5,982,247 for the corresponding period of February, 1893.

The aggregate figures for internal revenue to date are $91,626,000, as against $103,951,000 for the corresponding period of last year, a loss of $12,000,000, with only four months and a half in which to catch up. Customs receipts, however, continue to decline, the aggregate loss for the year to date being $42,000,000, while for this month to date they are nearly $3,000,000 less than for the same period of last February. The total figures are: For 1893, to Feb. 15, $127,690,000; for 1894, to Feb. 14, $87,308,000; and for the first half of February, 1893, $8,957,000; for the first half of February, 1894, $6,084,000. Bonds to secure national bank circulation continue to be withdrawn, and have declined from $209,500,000, reached when money was scarce, to $202,637,000, the figures reported today.

To Remove the Odor.

Rubbing the hands with celery or mustard will remove the odor of onions.

SPEAK FOR PECKHAM.

ADMINISTRATION SENATORS FACE DEFEAT AND GAIN TIME.

Hill Announces That He Is Ready for a Vote, but Vilas Insists on More Argument, and So the Executive Session Closes Without Action—The Outlook Is for a Majority of Five Against—The Republicans Will Not Help Out the President This Time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Mr. Peckham's nomination for the Supreme Court goes over for another day, with the chances still against his confirmation. The administration is sparring for time, and, as the Senate was late in going into executive session, the administration men were able to take advantage of the dinner hour and secure an adjournment till tomorrow. Hill announced his readiness for a vote after a speech on either side had been made, but Vilas, as the mouthpiece of the administration, wanted further time to present arguments in behalf of Peckham. So there was nothing for the Senators to do but to go home and get their dinners. The executive session lasted this afternoon three hours. Chairman Pugh of the Judiciary committee took more than an hour to show the grounds on which the nomination should be rejected. He had a good deal to say about Mr. Peckham's temper and lack of judicial equipose. There were also a good many letters from attorneys which were unfavorable to him.

Mr. Pugh was quite earnest in setting forth the objections to Peckham on purely judicial grounds, but he also went into the political side of it. He said he did not expect Republicans to vote against the President's choice on party grounds, but he thought that Democratic Senators had a right to consider Peckham's political standing, inasmuch as he was sent to a Democratic Senate by a Democratic President and was supposed to be a Democrat. Mr. Pugh then reviewed Peckham's numerous bolts.

There was some talking for Peckham, in which Vilas, Harris, and one or two other Senators took part, but the main speech was made by Lindsay of Kentucky. He produced the evidence to show that Peckham is an eminent lawyer who commands the respect of the bar of New York and who is the peer now of any one on the bench. Mr. Lindsay made light of his alleged irritability of temperament, as well as of his diluted Democracy. Lindsay read many letters in favor of confirmation.

Republicans Will Not Help Out.

Senators on the Republican side took no part in the discussion. The few of them who are supporting Peckham are not exerting themselves. It has become apparent that the Republican Senators who stood with the administration in favor of Hornblower will not help it out in the present emergency. Sherman is confined to his house by illness. He sent word today that he was not to be paired in favor of Peckham. Hoar came out plumply against the New-Yorker, thus making a majority of the Judiciary committee adverse. His colleague, Lodge, and Morrill of Vermont also made a similar announcement, and two or three other Republicans declared their hostility.

The administration can bait Democratic Senators with the patronage, but it has no way of reaching the Republicans. Every Democratic convert made through the bribery of office has been offset by a Republican defection. The best figures tonight show twenty-seven Republicans, eleven Democrats, and two Populists positively against Peckham, while thirty-six is the limit of his possible support. If the doubtful Senators resolve themselves equally, Peckham will be no better off, but the majority of doubtfuls are likely to go against him. It was reported this afternoon that the administration had won Kyle, the South Dakota Populist, by patronage, that it had captured McLaurin, the new Senator from Mississippi, that it had hopes of Daniel of Virginia, was sure of Call of Florida, and had expectations of Vest.

All these accessions would still leave it short of an actual majority, but its claims are disputed as to every one of those mentioned except Kyle. Hill's friends are with McLaurin to night, while his colleague, Murphy, positively states that Daniel has not been bribed by the patronage. There are some uncertainties which only the roll-call can clear up. Gorman has brought one or two halting Democrats into line against Peckham.

Western Men with Peckham.

The Western Democrats, with hardly an exception, are with the administration in seeking to confirm Peckham, while nearly all the Republicans from that section are against him. Voorhees and Turpie of Indiana, Vilas and Mitchell of Wisconsin, and Palmer of Illinois are among the cuckoos. Cullom, Allison and Wilson of Iowa, Davis and Washburn of Minnesota, Manderson of Nebraska, Dubois and Shoup of Idaho, Power of Montana, Teller and Wolcott of Colorado, Hansbrough of North Dakota, and Pettigrew of South Dakota are counted with the opposition. McMillan of Michigan is paired in favor of confirmation. Stockbridge is said to lean the same way, though he has not committed himself.

Extraordinary interest attaches to the outcome. All this afternoon telegrams were received asking for the latest information. There has been no contest over a Supreme Court nomination since the time of Stanley Matthews in which so great exertions were put forth on both sides. The guess of a margin of not less than five against Peckham's confirmation still holds, with perhaps two or three more.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Severe charges are made against President Cleveland by Lucius B. Swift, President of the local Civil Service Reform league, relative to the removal of Postmaster Thompson before his four years had expired and the appointment yesterday of Albert Sahm, President of the Indiana State Bank. Says Mr. Swift: "This removal has the appearance of having been made to buy Senator Turpie's vote for Peckham. If that is true the President has put himself on the level with the blocks-of-five politicians the country over."

Only Three Coupons Are Required.

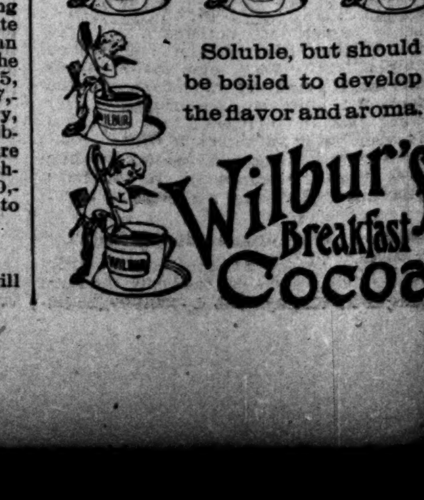
In response to many requests from subscribers, and in view of the variety of attractive things offered by THE TRIBUNE, it has been determined to reduce the number of coupons required from seven to three. Hereafter the thousands who have been trying to take advantage of all the offers will have a better opportunity to do so. The three coupons must be of different dates and must accompany the cash. No books or portfolios are sold outright. Any of the various books can be inspected by calling at the Coupon Department, second floor, TRIBUNE Building.

Texas Minerals Mined in 1893.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 15.—Prof. Dumble of the State Geological Department today issued the report showing the production of mineral resources for Texas during the year 1893. There were 7,874 tons of iron mined, also 265,660 tons of bituminous coal and 57,079 tons of brown coal and lignite, making the total tonnage of coal 322,745. There were also 20,221 tons of salt mined. The gold and silver ore mined during this period is 325,000 ounces.

Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest.

ALLIANCE, O., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The thirteenth annual contest of the Ohio Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association took place in Goddard's Opera-House, this city, tonight. J. F. McConnell, Ohio Wesleyan, was awarded first place; F. A. Hosmer, Wooster University, second; C. W. Chamberlain, Dennison University, third; L. E. York, Mount Union, fourth.



R PECKHAM.

ON SENATORS FACE
ND GAIN TIME.

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.C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—
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., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—
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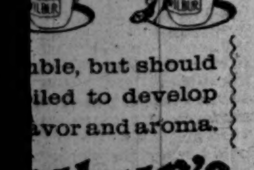
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Oratorical Contest.

15.—[Special.]—The thir-
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University, second; C. W.
University, third; L. E.
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HONORS ITS FOUNDER.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF KNOX COLLEGE.

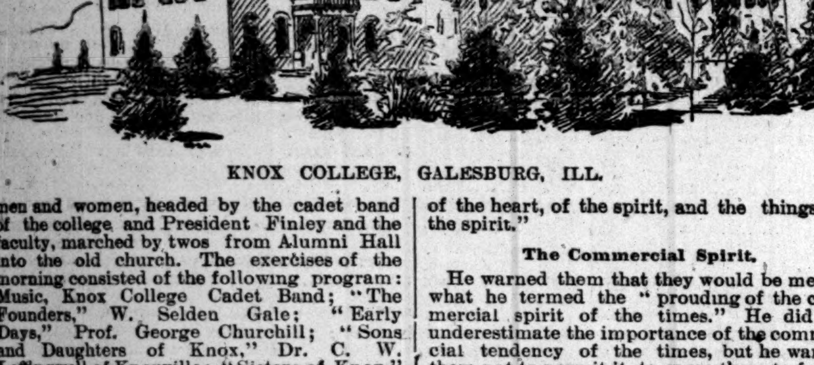
Col. George R. Peck of Chicago Delivers the Address, Which Is Pronounced a Gem of Oratory—Many Notable Persons Present—Record of the College and Some of the Famous Men Among Its Alumni—Exercises Held During the Day and Evening.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Today is a winter holiday in this frisky and literary city. It is known as Founders' day, being the fifty-seventh anniversary of the charter of Knox Manual College, afterwards Knox College. The founder of the school was the Columbus of the town—the Rev. George W. Gale, D. D.—and two of his sons were here today and participated in the exercises. The first faculty consisted of the Rev. H. H. Kellogg, President; the Rev. G. W. Gale, Professor of Belles Lettres; and N. H. Losey, Professor of Mathematics. The main college and seminary buildings cost $100,000, and the corner-stone of Alumni Hall was laid by President Harrison when he visited this city a few years ago.

The roster of Knox College shows that some of its students have left their imprint on the history of the country. Judge Craig is on the Supreme bench of Illinois, and has been mentioned several times as a Presidential possibility. Col. Clark E. Carr, whose home overlooks the campus where he used to be seen as a student, had become conspicuous in Illinois politics before he was made Minister to Denmark by President Harrison. He was the first appointee of President Harrison to send in his resignation to President Cleveland. From this institution there also went out Joseph Cooper, afterward a Governor; Bloody Bridle Waite, now Governor of Colorado; John P. Wilson, attorney in Chicago; S. V. White of Chicago, Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago, solicitor in Illinois of the Santa Fé system; Frank W. Hurd and Robert Mather of Chicago, Mayor Horace F. Cooke of Galesburg, and the present President of the college, John H. Finley, who is one of the youngest college Presidents in the United States.

The Day's Exercises.

The exercises of today's anniversary began this morning at 10 o'clock in the old church, Galesburg's historic landmark. At 9:30 a. m. the students of the college, 700 young



KNOX COLLEGE, GALESBURG, ILL.

men and women, headed by the cadet band of the college and President Finley and the faculty, marched by twos from Alumni Hall into the old church. The exercises of the morning consisted of the following program: Music, Knox College Cadet Band; "The Founders," W. Selden Gale; "Early Days," Prof. George Churchill; "Sons and Daughters of Knox," Dr. C. W. Leffingwell of Knoxville; "Sisters of Knox," President Bradley of Jacksonville; Song, Mrs. E. J. Bentley; "The College and the Community," the Rev. Marquis of Rock Island; "The College and the Church," the Rev. C. W. Hiatt of Peoria; "The College and the University," Dr. A. W. Small of Chicago; "Founders' Day," song by the students; "Public Interest in College Education," Merritt Starr; "The Future of Our College," Prof. Albert Hurd; "Public Interest in College Education," L. S. Coffin of Iowa. A number of prominent persons were on the platform, Col. George R. Peck of Chicago, Col. Clark E. Carr of Galesburg, and Mrs. S. J. Bentley, a granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. Knox, being conspicuous.

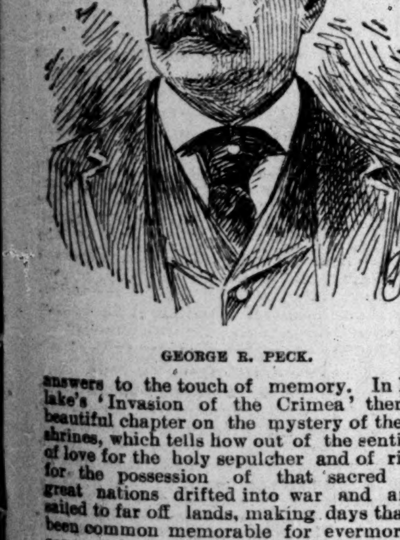
The afternoon exercises in the Presbyterian church were rewarded with a full house. The program was under the direction of the instructors in the Conservatory of Music and Department of Elocution of the college.

The feature of the day was reserved for the evening. This was the address of Col. George R. Peck of Chicago, who is the General Solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system. Col. Peck was the guest here of ex-Minister to Denmark Clark E. Carr.

President Finley first introduced Col. Carr, who in a happy way related the war record and the civic history of Col. Peck, and, introducing him, referred to the fact that Col. Peck had refused a United States Senatorship and flung away political ambition in order to be nearer the people. Col. Carr then presented the speaker of the evening.

Col. George R. Peck's Address.

The address of Col. Peck occupied an hour in delivery. It was a literary gem. Only extracts can be given. He disclaimed being an orator, but what he said tonight stamps him as one. His first sentences made him master of the hour. He said: "Somewhere in the depths of every heart there is a spring which



GEORGE R. PECK.

answers to the touch of memory. In Kinglake's 'Invasion of the Crimea' there is a beautiful chapter on the mystery of the holy shrines, which tells how out of the sentiment of love for the holy sepulcher and of rivalry for the possession of that sacred place great nations drifted into war and armies sailed to far off lands, making days that had been common memorable for evermore and consecrating new shrines for future pilgrimages. It is not, I think, a mere instinct of worldly wisdom that inspires the reverence which men feel for historic days and places. It is human nature reaching on unconsciously and with a wisdom which it does not comprehend for that which is ideally good and beautiful. The birthday of Abraham Lincoln is, by the laws of Illinois, a legal holiday, but it was something higher than a State Legislature which set it apart and made it a day for joy and pride, for high resolves and for a new faith in the United States of America.

"Knox College counts this as its birthday, and I think it was an extremely happy thought which prompted the authorities to give it the place of dignity in the calendar of its history. It is no longer young, and, I doubt not, it is already beginning to feel the influence which is, perhaps, the best part of the life of an educational institution, the unseen, silent power of the accumulated years. I do not wonder that students of Oxford and Cambridge, of Harvard and Yale and Princeton feel a thrill of pride when the great names in their annals are spoken, and this college does a wise thing when it gives itself a voice to tell of what it has done and what, if it pleases God, it will do.

Romantic Founding of the College.

"A life that has no romance in it is hardly worth the living, and a college which contains nothing in its history that appeals to the imagination is, to say the least, lacking in a most essential element of usefulness. But you have it to overflowing. I know of no story more full of romantic interest than that of the founding of Knox College. I do not speak of the official or legislative organization, for that was merely the formal record of what had already been thought out. Feb. 15 is founders' day, because on that day the act of incorporation was passed. But there is a foundation under the foundation, even as De Quincey speaks of the depths that are below the depths. Before the Legislature made Knox College a body corporate its walls had been reared in the mind of its founder. What dreams of the future came to him in those early days before the colonists set their faces to the West we know not, but the college with all its possibilities was already upbuilded, massive, permanent, and beautiful, before hammer or trowel had rung or the silence broken by the voice of the artisan. It seems like that wonderful vision of Coleridge: 'In Xanadu did Kubla Khan a stately pleasure dome decree.' I should like to know what hint it was, what suggestion or thought that came into the mind of George W. Gale and inspired him to the enterprise that today counts as its accomplished result this great college and this beautiful city.

"Tonight you are thinking of the past. You are glad, and proud too, for what Knox College has done. No college ever amounted to anything that was kept alive just for the sake of being called a college. It must do. There is nothing of value in it if it cannot point to higher character, to truer lives, better things made possible by its effort.

Students Set the Mark.

"What Knox College will do in the future depends much upon the character of the teachers and instructers who fill its chairs; but, after all, the students themselves must set the mark of the institution. It would, perhaps, be more in harmony with the times if I should speak to you on some theme of immediate and pressing importance. The age is restless, it is self-assertive, yet in its heart there is a profound sorrow. When men turn their minds persistently to social and economic questions, when labor is dissatisfied and capital alarmed; when the prices of food and the mystery of supply and demand occupy their thoughts by night and by day we may be sure that something is out of place in the machinery we call civilization.

"This is the lesson I give you: Dwell in the kingdom of light. The kingdom of light, like the kingdom of heaven, is within you. And what do I mean by the kingdom of light? I mean that realm of which a quaint old poet sang those quaint old lines:

> "My mind to me a kingdom is,
> Such perfect joy therein I find.

"I mean that invisible commonwealth which outlives the storms of ages, that empire more ancient than the east, that state whose armaments are thoughts, whose weapons are ideas; whose trophies are the pages of the world's great masters. The kingdom of light is the kingdom of the intellect, of the imagination, of the heart, of the spirit, and the things of the spirit."

The Commercial Spirit.

He warned them that they would be met by what he termed the "prouding of the commercial spirit of the times." He did not underestimate the importance of the commercial tendency of the times, but he warned them not to permit it to cause them to forget the high aspirations which a student's life created. He appealed to them for what he called the intellectual life.

"The wisest of Greeks taught that the ideal is the only true real, and Emerson, our American seer, who sent forth from Concord his inspiring oracles, taught the same. In every street shadows are walking who were once like you: young, hopeful, and confident. Nay, they are not shadows, but ghosts, dead years ago in everything but the mere physical portion of existence. They go through the regular operations of trade and traffic, the office and the court, but they are not living men. They are but bones and skeletons rattling along in a melancholy routine, which has in it neither life nor the spirit of life. It is a sad picture, but saddest because it is true.

"You must rest in the assured faith that whosoever may seem to rule the thinker is, and always will be, the master. He can well afford to let the man of affairs enjoy his dream of domination, for the law of the universe is that all things must serve the silent but imperious power of thought. Rest, how eagerly we seek it, how sweet it is when we are tired of the fret and worry of life, but remember, I pray you, that it dwells above the level in the serene element that reaches to the infinite. Only there is heard the music of the choir invisible; only there can you truly know the rest, the peace, and the joy of those who dwell in the kingdom of light."

After Col. Peck's address, which was applauded throughout and the speaker heartily congratulated, a reception was held in the parlors of the church. The fact was emphasized at all the meetings today that Knox College must have money to carry out the work which is expected of it, and an appeal to this end is the conclusion of this anniversary.

OBSERVES ITS SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

Nebraska University Celebrates Its Twenty-fifth Year of Existence.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Scarlet and cream, the colors of the Nebraska State University, are everywhere visible, the occasion being the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of that institution. It has five brick and stone buildings, aggregating in value $350,000. It is under the supervision of Chancellor James H. Canfield. The attendance this year is 1,260. The city is given over to the celebration of the silver anniversary, and thousands from over the State are in attendance. The public exercises opened this morning with an inaugural meeting at the Lansing Theater, presided over by Gov. Crounse. Tonight, charter day, was celebrated at the same place, with the charter day oration delivered by George Elliott Howard, A. M., of the Leland Stanford University, his subject being "The West and the American Public University." The exercises closed with the founders' hymn written by Prof. L. A. Sherman of the university and the conferring of the honorary degrees. The students' program tomorrow morning and the alumni banquet close the festivities.

SAMOANS CLING TO THEIR FIREARMS.

If They Are Taken Away Blood Will Flow in the Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—Advices from Samoa by the steamer Alameda are that native rebels have submitted their complaints to Chief Justice Ide and have promised to abide by his decision. Their only serious grievance is the prospect of being at an early date deprived of firearms, to which it is believed they will not submit without bloodshed.

An epidemic of influenza is raging which has prostrated a number of residents, both native and foreign, many of whom have died.

The government, at the instance of Chief Justice Ide, has passed an ordinance prohibiting decapitation or other mutilation in time of war.

The feeling against the tripartite system of administration control is becoming stronger, and it is thought arrangements will soon be made for one of the three powers to act for the others.

Sale of Indianapolis Refunding Bonds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Controller Trusler today sold $600,000 refunding 4 per cent city bonds to the Indiana Trust company at $10,187 premium. The bonds are to take the place of $600,000 in 7½ per cent long since due. There were three other bids. Fletcher's Bank offered a premium of $9,000; R. M. Day & Co. of Boston, $6,822; and Street, Wykes & Co. of New York bid on $100,000, offering $300.

The Czar's Gem.

The finest emerald in Europe belongs to the Czar. It weighs only 30 carats, but is of perfect color and transparency.

CLARK WILL NOT TALK

REFUSES TO TESTIFY IN THE ROSTER CASE AT JANESVILLE, WIS.

He Is Declared in Contempt of Court and Will Be Punished—His Action Taken on the Advice of Counsel—Other Defendants Nonplused at This Turn of the Case—Another Attempt to Be Made to Get His Testimony—General News from the Northwest.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Ex-Private Secretary C. L. Clark's anxiety to testify on the roster case faded into thin air when he was brought into court. Instead of the desire to "tell all he knew," which has been ascribed to him, he positively refused to testify. Grounds of objection were urged one after another and overruled until four had been put aside. Then the main issue was reached and Col. Clark flatly refused to answer. He refused to obey Court Commissioner John Nichols' order and the Commissioner at once prepared a statement that the witness was guilty of contempt of court and called upon the Dane County Circuit Court to punish him for that contempt. A roomful of interested spectators crowded into the Commissioner's little office. Of the defendants there were C. L. Clark, Assistant Attorney-General J. M. Clancy, and of the plaintiffs W. J. P. McFail and George Dow Jr. and W. A. Tracy. Attorneys John Molin and M. G. Jeffries appeared for the plaintiffs, and E. M. Hyzer, R. H. Chynoweth, G. G. Sutherland, and W. A. Gibson for the defendants. Chynoweth appeared for Clancy, Sutherland for J. B. Doe, and Gibson for Gov. Peck.

Clark's objection was a blow to the other defendants. They realized instantly the attitude which all the defendants would be made to assume through this step and were reminded of the remark of Col. Clark's attorney two weeks ago that the defense in the roster case would be one of "every man for himself," and that Clark would have to be cautious, as the other defendants would be glad to climb out from under the load and leave him alone. Attorney John Winans, who has represented Col. Clark, was unable to be present today because of sickness, and an effort was made to stave off the examination on this account. Attorney Olin insisted that there be no continuance, the case being set for trial Feb. 26 and Col. Clark's testimony being of great importance. Several other minor objections were made by Attorney E. M. Hyzer, who appeared in lieu of Mr. Winans, and all were overruled.

Question of Residence Raised.

An affidavit of Col. Clark was then filed stating that he was now and had been since Sept. 5, 1893, a resident of Milwaukee.

"In behalf of Col. Clark I insist that this examination be not held anywhere except in the county where he resides," said Attorney Hyzer.

Attorney Jeffries insisted that Col. Clark be sworn, offering to prove Col. Clark's residence in Rock County by his own testimony. Commissioner Nichols refused to make this order.

Attorney Hyzer then got down to business, and instructed the witness to answer no questions put to him by counsel for plaintiff.

Attorney Olin then asked Mr. Clark if he was one of the defendants in the action. Col. Clark replied that on the instruction of counsel he declined to answer. Commissioner Nichols ordered him to answer, but he again refused. The attorneys for the plaintiff demanded that the Commissioner enforce his order.

"We give warning to court, attorneys for plaintiffs, and plaintiffs that Col. Clark's committment will be at their peril," exclaimed Attorney Hyzer.

The demand that the witness be committed was not forced, but questioning was begun as to his place of residence. The witness testified that he had been living for about half the time since December in this city. He still held a house in Milwaukee on a twelve months' lease, and his furniture was still in the house. He took possession of the house in October, 1893, and had paid only one month's rent. He had had no business in Milwaukee since November, 1893, and was not in business there at the present time. The witness admitted he had been a resident of Janesville from 1856 until Sept. 3, 1893, although he had lived three years in Madison with his family in the meantime.

Clark answered all these questions readily, but when Attorney Olin returned to the merits of the case he maintained silence again.

Clark in Contempt of Court.

After vain attempts to wring out an answer Commissioner Nichols ruled the witness guilty of contempt of court. He at once prepared a statement for certification to the Dane County court. It recited that Col. C. L. Clark, a resident of Janesville and not of Milwaukee, had refused to answer questions properly put to him, and it called upon the Circuit Court of Dane County to punish him for contempt of court.

This ended the proceedings. This will not end the effort to secure Col. Clark's testimony, however. Notice was served on him this afternoon to appear and give testimony before a Milwaukee Commissioner next Wednesday.

DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK AT HURLEY.

Supplies Will Be Exhausted March 1—Druggists Win the Telephone Fight.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The outlook for the destitute of Hurley is not encouraging, according to Adjutant-General Falk and Col. Boyle. They report there are 3,000 persons receiving rations from the relief committee. The supplies will last until March 1, after which the people will have to care for themselves, as the relief committee will have nothing with which to meet the demands. Few of the mines are being operated, and the resumption of work at the others is not expected before May 1.

The druggists have won their fight against the telephone company over the introduction of pay telephones in drug stores. The telephone company has granted to the druggists the privilege of permitting whom they please to use the telephone up to a maximum of 3,000 calls a year.

Judge Johnson today decided the motion of H. C. Koch & Co. for a permanent injunction restraining the city officers from paying any bills contracted by the library and museum boards in the selection of the plans for the library and museum building.

The Thompson Electric Welding company of Lynn, Mass., has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Two Rivers Manufacturing company and Mann Bros. of this city to recover damages alleged to have resulted from infringement of patents controlled by the Thompson company.

ARRESTED FOR OBEYING ORDERS.

School Directors Expel Children for Refusing Vaccination—To Be a Test Case.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—A letter received today at the office of the State Board of Health says the school directors of Mount Erie, Wayne County, have been arrested and fined for expelling from school children who refused to be vaccinated in compliance with the order of the Board of Health. The case has been appealed to the County Court. It is probable it will be carried to the Supreme Court as a test case. The Attorney-General maintains that school officers are exempt from arrest or suit for damages for carrying out the vaccination order of the State Board of Health, and the board has been acting in accordance with this opinion.

A letter from Gov. Altgeld was received today by Col. Dose, his private secretary, saying he had improved much since his arrival at Hot Springs. The Governor did not say when he might be expected home.

In the Appellate Court, Third District, today, in the case of Rice Hood and others vs. The Paddock-Hawley Iron company, the judgment was reversed and the case remanded.

The Committees on Grounds and on Construction and Building of the State Board of Agriculture met here today and decided to expend $75,000 this year upon the State Fair grounds. Of this sum $45,000 will be used in the erection of the Exposition Building, the principal structure on the grounds. The grand stand will be built and other important improvements made this year. The two committees will continue their meetings tomorrow. Lafayette Funk is Chairman of the Committee on Construction and B. Pullen of the Committee on Grounds.

Acting Governor Gill today issued a requisition upon the Governor of Texas for the extradition of Herman Mertzon, under arrest at Bollinger, Tex., and wanted at Vandalia for stealing $600 from Henrietta Mertzon. The Acting Governor also honored the requisition of Gov. Pennoyer of Oregon for George F. Russell, under arrest in McDonough County and wanted in Lynn County, Ore., for forgery.

ANOTHER "GAS ORDINANCE" VETOED

A Duplicate of the Chicago Episode at Fulton, Ill.

FULTON, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—Mayor Sardam has vetoed the ordinance passed by the City Council last week granting to R. R. Bemiss, his associates, heirs, or assigns a franchise to use the streets, avenues, alleys, and public grounds of the City of Fulton for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining a plant to distribute gas or gases, refrigerating fluids, and for carrying merchandise through pneumatic tubes.

Immediately upon the published report that such an ordinance had gone through the Council the people of Fulton raised a storm of indignation that such an ordinance should have been passed, and by a unanimous vote. It dawned upon the people that Bemiss was as thorough a promoter of gas ordinances as the illustrious Smythe of the Watson-Metropolitan, and it was not long until the Mayor's office was overwhelmed with protests against the measure.

Although the ordinance went through the Council by a unanimous vote the chances are that sufficient strength cannot be mustered to pass the measure over the Mayor's veto, as it is known that at least two of the Aldermen have seen the error of their action and will vote to sustain the veto. The matter will be brought up at the next meeting of the Council.

TWO GIRL DYNAMITERS GO TO JAIL.

Result of Their Attempt to Gain a Prisoner's Freedom.

LINCOLN, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The preliminary hearing was held today of Ida Shelles and Georgia Williams, charged with trying to pass dynamite into the county jail to Arthur D. Goodpasture to destroy the structure and accomplish his release. They were bound over until the grand jury meets, and in default of bonds they were sent to the county jail. The developments at the trial were that they purchased the explosive in Lincoln, made three attempts to carry out their work but failed, and before another attempt could be made the prisoners were locked up in cells. Both girls are under 13 years of age, too old to go to the industrial school, too young for the penitentiary, and, with no reform school for females, they are liable to suffer a county jail sentence. The youngest, Georgia Williams, expressed her disappointment over not being liable to penitentiary confinement, and threatens to do something which will land her there.

SMALL CHANCE FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Appropriation in St. Louis Exhausted and the Project Falling Through.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Last spring the people voted an appropriation for a free public library in St. Louis. At the time the proposition was submitted it was understood the public library, the property of the Public School Board, was to be transferred to the city and the appropriation was intended to support it, as it was a burden to the school system. When the time for the transfer came the School Board insisted that the city must pay $5,000 a year rent for the library rooms, and also pay for light, heat, and elevator service. This caused a row. The School Board's appropriation for the maintenance of the library is exhausted and the institution is closed. The settlement of the row seems as far off now as it has ever been.

At the charity work on the Forest Park lake today a falling tree instantly killed Michael Cummings and injured M. Milschutz and Jake Kohen, three of the workmen.

John Smith alias "Johnny-on-the-Spot," colored, is under arrest on the charge of murder. A negro named William Spencer told Officer Finan that Smith had made the brag "that he (Smith) was wanted in Chicago for murder and that his name was Step Bailey." The police records show that one Step Bailey is, in fact, wanted in Chicago for murder, and so Officer Finan arrested "Johnny-on-the-Spot." He is held pending word from the Chicago authorities.

LESS WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Falling Off in Minneapolis, Minn., of Offers of Places.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Secretary Holt of the Associated Charities states that since Feb. 1 there has been a falling off of work offered to the unemployed of at least 25 per cent. The association thus far has been able to keep up its emergency fund by private contributions.

The meeting of farmers representing the agricultural interests of North and South Dakota and Minnesota which was to have been held in Minneapolis today did not take place. C. J. Gotshall, manager of the Thrashers' Association, said this afternoon that the farmers' representatives had, in all probability, discovered that there was no menace to their interests in the thrashermen's association, and had dropped the matter.

The twenty-sixth annual session of the State Editorial Association met here today and nearly all the prominent editors of the State were in attendance. Mayor Eustis and President S. B. Hall of the Press club welcomed the delegates, and President J. A. Johnson of the St. Peter *Herald* responded. The editor of the *Prison Mirror*, published by the convicts in the Stillwater Penitentiary, through Editor Nelson, announced that he was "unable to be present, much against his will, owing to an overwhelming devotion to contract matters of the State appertaining to the Judiciary Department." Various papers were read, and in the afternoon the members were banqueted as the guests of the city.

Levies on the Lake View Hotel.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—County Sheriff W. P. Sherry this afternoon levied on the Lake View Hotel and all the interests of the Western Improvement company at West Muncie to justify claims for $32,000. The action is in favor of the First National Bank of Watkins, N. Y., and is the result of John W. Love, cashier of the bank and Vice-President of the Western Improvement company, mysteriously disappearing last week with from $50,000 to $100,000 of the bank's funds.

A. P. A. Editor Indicted.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 15.—The grand jury yesterday returned an indictment against W. P. Bidwell, editor of the *American Eagle*, the A. P. A. paper, charging him with criminal libel, the alleged victim being the Rev. Father Borg of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. Today Editor Bidwell walked into Sheriff Clausemeir's office and gave himself up. He was released on $500 bond. In a recent civil suit brought by Bishop Rademacher Bidwell was fined $500 by Judge O'Rourke for libel.

Northwestern College Trustees' Meeting.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Trustees of Northwestern College, which convened in special session here yesterday, was changed to the annual meeting. The trustees found the school in a prosperous condition, the number of students in attendance being more than in previous years. No change was made in teachers and no action taken on the advisability of moving the college to Elgin. The session will close tomorrow.

Bread War at Marengo, Ill.

MARENGO, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—There is a bread war on in this city. The Forest City Baking company of Rockford sent its goods here, expecting to monopolize trade with bread at four cents a loaf, the former price having been five cents. The local baker put his down to two cents a loaf and is selling nearly 500 loaves a day. Competition among the grocerymen has placed flour at 65 cents a sack.

Dairymen in Session at Neenah, Wis.

NEENAH, Wis., Feb. 15.—The second annual session of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association continued this morning. Papers were read and in the afternoon Prof. H. L. Russell of the Agricultural Experimenting Station at Madison told about the relations of bacteria to the keeping qualities of milk. This evening a grand banquet was tendered the delegates at Princess Rink.

Council Deadlock at Madison Broken.

MADISON, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The deadlock in the City Council was broken tonight by the election of John W. Lynch, Republican, to succeed Mayor Wagner, who is dead.

Chinese Baby at Belvidere, Ill.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Belvidere is interested in the advent of a Chinese baby born to Mr. and Mrs. Hong Hop at the village laundry.

GAS TURNS THEM OUT.

SUPPORTERS OF THE WATSON ORDINANCE WILL BE DEFEATED.

Chances for Re-election of the Aldermen Who Tried to Override the Mayor's Veto Considered Most Gloomy—Candidates in the Different Wards—Mayor Hopkins Jubilant Over the Defeat of the Metropolitan Scheme—Ryan's Padded List of Backers.

The Watson-Metropolitan gas ordinance disposed of and the records of the Aldermen made on that question some of them are busying themselves about their plans for reelection. Those Aldermen who voted to pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto, whether Republicans or Democrats, have small chance of returning to the Council. The Mayor will not give them any aid, and he may strongly oppose most of them.

Ald. John Coughlin, one of the Watsonites, will have a hard time in the First Ward, and it begins to look now as if William Goggin, the beer bottler, would be the Democratic nominee.

Dan Horan, another Watsonite, has no chance in the Second Ward. The Republicans will not touch him under any circumstances. Stephen A. Douglas has thrown him. Capt. E. L. Brand, a wealthy resident of the ward, may be the nominee on the Republican side. Mayor Hopkins favors C. F. Guenther, the candy dealer, as the Democratic nominee.

E. L. Marrenner, the outgoing Republican Alderman in the Third, will be the nominee of his party for reëlection. He has made an excellent record and his success is certain. Dudley Solon, a milk dealer, may be the Democratic nominee. There will be no serious opposition to Ald. Hepburn in the Fourth.

John Ernst, ex-Warden of the County Hospital, will be the Democratic nominee in the Fifth. Vogt, the outgoing Republican Alderman, will be retired on account of his record. The Republicans have not selected a candidate to take his place. Henry Stuckart, the leader of the Watsonites, goes out in the Sixth and will not dare to offer himself for reelection. Charles Martin will be the Democratic candidate in his place. The Republicans have made no selection. John E. Cooke, a Watsonite, is a candidate for renomination on the Republican side in the Seventh. He may get the nomination, but it will not be so easy to secure reëlection. He will be opposed by a Hebrew Democrat, Ike Schwartz probably. Ald. Loeffler does not seek reëlection in the Eighth Ward and the Democrats mean to nominate a Bohemian Democrat, Frank Slepicika. The Republicans may nominate James Banks. Since Rohde voted for the gas ordinance the chances of that gentleman have declined in the Ninth. Ex-County Commissioner C. J. Byrne is talked of on the Democratic side. Ex-Ald. Cullerton is also a candidate. Frank Schubert, an ex-County Commissioner, is likely to be the Republican candidate.

Ald. Schumacher killed his chances in the Tenth by voting to pass the Watson gas ordinance over the veto. The Republicans will elect their nominee in this ward. They have not yet made a selection. W. H. Alsip, a brick manufacturer, is almost certain to be the Republican nominee in the Eleventh. His election would follow as a matter of course.

Swift Not a Candidate.

Ald. Swift does not seek reëlection in this ward. Ex-Ald. Bowler wants to get back into the Council from the Fifteenth Ward. He claims to be a Republican now. He heartily supported Carter H. Harrison for Mayor last spring.

Conrad Kahler, an old and esteemed resident of Chicago, is likely to be the Republican nominee in the Twelfth Ward. He is supported by Ald. Martin, who is not seeking reëlection. Mr. Kahler has retired from business and has abundant leisure to attend to the duties of Alderman. He is a mechanic and an inventor, and his experience and capacity would be freely placed at the disposal of the city. Herbert W. Duncanson, a jeweler, is also talked of for Alderman on the Republican side.

E. H. Stanwood will probably be the nominee for Alderman in the Thirteenth Ward. He is a business-man of excellent standing and high character and is indorsed by all the leading Republicans of the ward. He was indorsed by a large meeting of citizens in Carr's Hall on Washington boulevard last evening. Ald. Swigert has put himself out of the ring in this ward by his votes on the Watson ordinance. He spoiled his otherwise good record by these votes.

Ald. Keats will undoubtedly be the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Fourteenth Ward. His vote against the Watson gas ordinance in the Council Wednesday night strengthens his position, and it is believed insures his election. Ald. Reddick's chances for reëlection in the Fifteenth have also perceptibly improved by his vote against the ordinance.

It is generally understood that Mayor Hopkins will use his influence in the Sixteenth Ward this spring in behalf of ex-Ald. Dahlman, who is again a candidate for a seat in the Council. The Republicans will probably nominate John Schermann, a Pole, in the Sixteenth.

Men Hopkins Will Favor.

W. D. Kerfoot is being urged as a candidate for Alderman on the Democratic side in the Twenty-fourth Ward. It is understood he will have the support of the administration. Others candidates who will have the support of the administration are William Goggin in the First Ward, Charles F. Guenther in the Second Ward, Dudley Solon in the Third, John Ernst in the Fifth, Ike Schwartz in the Seventh, Charles F. Byrne in the Ninth, Otto Hulsman in the Fifteenth, Paul Desso in the Seventeenth, Henry Ebertshauser in the Twentieth, Ald. Ernst in the Twenty-first, Ald. Tripp in the Twenty-second, John E. Dunne in the Twenty-third, Ald. Sexton in the Twenty-fifth. Not one of the Aldermen who voted against sustaining the Mayor's veto Wednesday evening and who are candidates for reelection need expect any comfort from the powers that be.

MAYOR HOPKINS IN GOOD HUMOR.

Elated Over the Defeat of the Gas Ordinance—Ryan's List of Names.

Mayor Hopkins was in better humor yesterday than at any time since he was elected Mayor. In fact, was jubilant. His triumph over the gang the previous evening in the Council he regarded as a great victory for the city and for himself. He was astounded at the audacity of the gang leaders, and said to his friends:

"Why, those fellows wanted to pass that outrageous ordinance which they condemned frequently themselves during the last week, over the veto, with all its crudities, imperfections, and monstrous proposals. I thought the most they would attempt would be to amend the ordinance. That was the original intention, but the promoters objected. They feared that if the amendments did not suit me that I would adjourn the Council during their consideration. I might have done so. Amendments such as I demanded in the veto should be carefully drawn and carefully considered. That could not be done at a brief session of the Council. However, matters turned out all right."

The first man the Mayor encountered when he entered his office yesterday was Ald. Ryan.

"What are you doing here?" the Mayor asked. "I came in, Mr. Mayor, to congratulate you," answered the little Alderman from the Fifteenth Ward. "I congratulate you on your veto message. It was a strong document; too strong for me, in fact. You did what you thought was right and I am proud to say I did the same. I put up the best fight I could, but you were too much for me."

"That's all right, Alderman," replied the Mayor. "We are not going to quarrel over the matter. But tell me one thing, Mike. That was a great bluff you attempted to spring on the Council last night when you read those names. Were any of the gentlemen you mentioned connected in any way with the ordinance?"

"The Council has adjourned," replied "Little Mike." And with that he walked out of the room.

As a matter of fact the names read by Ryan were attached to a document which set forth that Promoter Smythe was all right, a nice, pleasant, reliable gentleman, and all that. Not one of them vouched for the ordinance or avowed connection with it. Ryan did not say they were connected with the ordinance. He merely said he would read a list of names, and he so managed that he gave the impression that these were the names of the backers of the ordinance.

C. D. Irwin was one of the men whose name was mentioned by Ald. Ryan as being connected with the ordinance. He had no interest in the ordinance and was surprised at the use of his name. A. W. Green, whose name was mentioned, has no connection with it. Charles Counselman simply signed a letter saying that he thought the men associated with Promoter Smythe were able to carry out the provisions of the ordinance.

It was ascertained yesterday that James L. Osborne, whose name was signed to the so-called contract which Ald. Ryan presented to the Council and which name cannot be found in the directory, is a clerk in the employment of the Hyde Park Mutual Fuel and Gas company. This only demonstrates further that the ordinance was intended for that corporation, as THE TRIBUNE has all along asserted.

It was a matter of common talk yesterday that the measure would be reintroduced with the amendments suggested in the strong veto of the Mayor. These amendments are suggested indirectly by the objections set forth. No one could be found who knew anything about a reintroduction of the ordinance, but so many said they had heard a rumor to that effect that the report was at least worthy of consideration. Ald. Ryan said he had no intention of introducing another. The ordinance, however, is likely to be reintroduced. The name of it will be changed, and the Hyde Park company will come out squarely as the sponsor for the new ordinance.

"Have you any idea the ordinance will be reintroduced into the Council?" was asked of the Mayor.

"Not before election, anyway. After election there will be a number of new faces in the Council."

TRACKS LAID WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

Council Committee Is Locating These Lines—Damages the City Paid.

The Council special committee to investigate what railroad tracks are laid within the boundaries of the city without authority, what are laid with some color of authority, and what damages have been paid by the city which should have been paid by the railroad companies held its first regular meeting yesterday afternoon. There were present Chairman O'Neill, Ald. Hepburn and Sexton of the committee, Commissioner of Public Works Jones, Assistant Corporation Counsel Zeisler, and Consulting Engineer Ellers. The meeting amounted simply to a consideration of how the work before the committee is to be done.

It was discovered as a starter that the original ordinance of the St. Charles Air line provides for the laying of but one track, and no subsequent ordinance could be discovered. If there is none the St. Charles Air line has one entire line of track which it had no authority to lay. The road is a double track line for its entire length within the city limits. The Union Stock Yards Transit company line on Fortieth street from State street east was selected because it has been a cause of trouble for years and more people can be found to take sides against it than any other line in the city. Its original ordinance, too, granted in 1881, was for ten years only. If no subsequent ordinance was passed, and the committee was unable to get trace of any, the road has absolutely no right to its trackage, for the ordinance under which it was laid expired two years ago. The committee will work for a time on those two roads, holding meetings every Thursday afternoon. Corporation Counsel Rubens has finished the ordinance provided for the elevation of the tracks of the Lake Shore and Rock Island roads and it will be sent to the Council by the Mayor in all probability next Monday night.

MONEY FOR REPAIRING STREETS.

Mayor Hopkins Will Demand It of Corporations Tearing Them Up.

Mayor Hopkins intends to act in the spirit of that portion of his veto which refers to the policy of requiring corporations which tear up the streets to first deposit with the proper city official an amount sufficient to cover the cost of replacing the pavement if the applicant fails to do so. Before drafting this clause of the veto the Mayor had a long conference with Supt. McCarthy of the Bureau of Streets, who called his attention to the fact that recent surveys have shown that work to be done this summer for which quasi-public corporations are primarily responsible is estimated to cost $600,000. The Mayor intends soon to go over the streets of the city accompanied by Supt. McCarthy and make a personal investigation of the condition of pavements. He will then take into his own hands the question of settling with the corporations.

To Form a Central Republican Club.

A number of leading young Republicans have been for some days trying to organize a Central Republican club on the plan of the Illinois Democratic club and have met with a fair measure of success. The purposes of the club are to perfect a central organization of the Republicans of Cook County, whose united efforts may bring about such a condition of affairs by studying Republican history and achievements as will have a tendency to perpetuate the principles of the party. Any Republican wishing to assist in this work and become charter member can do so by sending name and address to the committee, Room 9, 142 La Salle street.

Must Account for the Money.

County Attorney Judd submitted his opinion to the Public Service committee of the County Board yesterday on the tuition and dormitory fund questions, and it will be considered at the regular meeting this afternoon. Attorney Judd states that the law requires the Board of Education to make accounting to the Commissioners for every dollar received or expended by them for the county normal school.

Legner for Park Commissioner.

It is understood that William Legner, a popular young German-American of the Fourteenth Ward, will be appointed West Park Commissioner as soon as Gov. Altgeld returns to the State. Mr. Legner is a brewer, and is an active Democrat. He is supported for Commissioner by Mayor Hopkins, John W. Lanehart, and other leading friends of the Governor in Chicago.

Ehlert Indorsed for Alderman.

At a meeting of 500 members of the Twentieth Ward Republican club held at No. 970 North Halsted street Wednesday evening Charles E. Ehlert was indorsed for candidate for Alderman. Speeches were made by Charles E. Ehlert, William Eisfeldt Jr., Jacob Miller, Judson F. Going and William Meyer.

NO HELP FOR THE IRON ORE INTERESTS.

James Corrigan Says Senator Brice Cannot Gain a Hearing.

"It now seems," said James Corrigan of Cleveland, at the Auditorium yesterday, "that Senator Brice will not be able to secure for the iron ore interest a hearing in the Senate. The Senator is in favor of a duty on iron ore, but he is helpless before the organized gang of free-traders who are banded together to put the Wilson bill through, regardless of its effects on the country or on themselves. If the iron trade is to have the Wilson bill the sooner the better."

Regarding the Rockefeller purchases of iron ore mines in the Lake Superior region Mr. Corrigan said: "The effects of these consolidations of interests will be beneficial for it will lessen competition."

W. J. Murphy of the Minneapolis *Tribune* is a believer in type-setting machines. Said he at the Auditorium yesterday: "The cost of setting type for the *Tribune* with machines is 22 cents a 1,000 ems. This is as a business-man figures it, with interest, depreciation, and breakage reckoned in. We are saving $25,000 per year by using type-setting machines. All papers will have to come to it." Mr. Murphy predicted that the Republicans would sweep the Northwest next fall on account of the Wilson bill.

Only Three Coupons Are Required.

In response to many requests from subscribers, and in view of the variety of attractive things offered by THE TRIBUNE, it has been determined to reduce the number of coupons required from seven to three. Hereafter the thousands who have been trying to take advantage of all the offers will have a better opportunity to do so. The three coupons must be of different dates and must accompany the cash. No books or portfolios are sold outright. Any of the various books can be inspected by calling at the Coupon Department, second floor, TRIBUNE Building.

A Genial Warmth.

"I was very much touched by the warmth of my father-in-law's affection," said the young man who talks about his private affairs.

"Indeed. How was it expressed?"

"By the present of a ton of coal."—*Washington Star.*

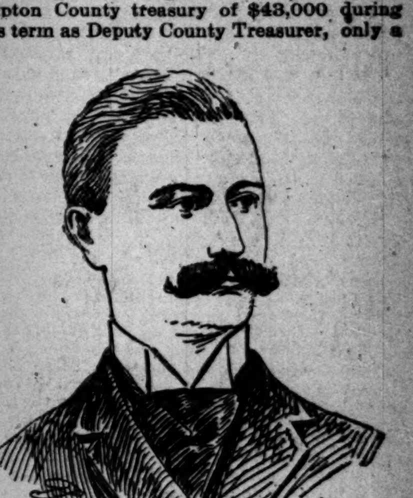
HE LEAVES NO CLEW.

ARMSTRONG IS NOT RECAPTURED AND IS THOUGHT TO BE IN MEXICO.

The Fugitive Deputy County Treasurer of Tipton County, Ind., Has a Unique Record—One of the Most Promising Preachers of the Community, He Falls in with Race-Track Habitues and This Proves His Downfall—Miss Davenport's Friends Decide Not to Prosecute A. H. Sackett.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Reports from Elwood and Logansport that the fugitive defaulter Calvin Armstrong had been caught are not true. Sheriff Simmons of Kokomo is directing the movement for Armstrong's capture, and he knows nothing of his being arrested or seen. It is believed he is in Mexico with his two brothers.

During Armstrong's trial for robbing the Tipton County treasury of $43,000 during his term as Deputy County Treasurer, only a



CALVIN ARMSTRONG.

small part of the facts of his career was brought out owing to the inability of the State to find his race-track associates, to prove his record. Since the trial and Armstrong's escape from jail these facts are coming out.

Before going into the Treasurer's office two years ago Cal, as he was always called, was a boy of excellent promise, a graduate of Valparaiso Theological Seminary, and an ordained preacher of ability and eloquence. A notice that he was to occupy the pulpit always filled the church, and the older heads thought they saw in Calvin a second Wesley or Spurgeon. He was looked up to as a rising power in the church, whose light would shine with the greatest divines of the age.

With official life he was thrown in with a different class of associates. His religious fervor began soon to wane and he acquired a taste for the race track, gaming tables, and saloons. Later he bought a string of running horses, and from that time on his descent was at a hurricane gait. He sent his horses through the campaign of 1893. Cal's speed was high, but his "skates" were too slow and he lost regularly and heavily. Before each race he would fill his hand sachel with money taken from the county vaults, leaving notes on mythical persons in its place. In the pool-rooms Cal was the biggest plunger of the circuit. At the Chicago Derby of '93 Cal dropped $13,000 in a lump. He spent $600 at a saloon one evening, throwing down $20 bills each round, and the change he threw away to see the saloon loafers scramble for it.

The game came to a climax last fall. A warrant drawn on the Treasurer for a payment due on the new court-house disclosed an empty treasury. The Armstrongs, father and son, were arrested. After turning all their private property over to their bondsmen the latter were compelled to make good a deficiency of $43,000.

During the trial Cal's sweetheart, Miss Mae Shellenberger, a handsome Tipton girl, sat by her lover's side, unshaken in her devotion and with full confidence in his innocence.

SACKETT GIVEN HIS FREEDOM.

Friend of Miss Davenport, with Whom He Eloped, Will Not Prosecute Him.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Sheriff Crull has returned from Topeka, Kas., without A. H. Sackett, the adventurer who eloped from here with Miss Frances Davenport, daughter of ex-Senator B. L. Davenport. It has been decided by the family not to prosecute Sackett, as any penalty that could be enforced against him would be no reparation for the wrong done by him.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 15.—A. H. Sackett was released today. Miss Davenport failed to appear against him, her friends alleging as a reason that the family wished to avoid any further notoriety. Miss Davenport has been taken to Illinois by her friends.

Omaha Railway Company Wins.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The jury in the case of Ingeo Madson against the Omaha Street railway company for $12,000 damages for injuries today brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant. This is the third trial the case has had.

Northwest Notes.

The Swedish Lutheran ministerial convention is being held at Batavia, Ill. Six States are represented.

Lincoln memorial services were held at Decatur, Ill., last night. The Rev. W. C. Miller delivered the address.

The Hon. Sherwood Dixon, who has been ill at his home at Dixon, Ill., has gone to Colorado with his family to be away until June.

The State Board of Health has sent orders to Huntington, Ind., to have a thorough inspection made of every train coming from smallpox infected places.

The State fish hatchery car left 6,000 young trout in charge of the Sporting and Gun club at Holland, Mich., to be placed in the neighboring streams.

The National Berkshire Hog Association, organized last year at Piqua, O., closed its second annual meeting at Indianapolis. Seven States were represented.

Judge Padgham of Allegan, Mich., has notified jurymen and witnesses from Otsego not to appear at the present term of court, as smallpox has appeared at the latter place.

The Adjutant-General at Springfield, Ill., has honorably discharged from military service Sergt.-Maj. Edward B. Crawford of the Third Regiment, Joliet, and dishonorably discharged Private William Hardy of Company B of the same regiment.

WINTER RESORTS.

"NEW POINT COMFORT."
PENNOYER SANITARIUM,
Kenosha, Wis., Between Chicago and Milwaukee.
New, modern building, with luxurious appointments. Specially recommended as a WINTER RESORT for invalids or those needing rest. HOT-WATER HEATING. Everything first-class.
For illustrated prospectus address
N. B. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.
Insane or objectionable cases are not received.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GA. One of the most elegantly appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of winter resort. Write for illustrated booklet.
WATSON & POWERS, Props.

St. Augustine, Fla.—Hotel San Marco.
A modern Hotel in superb location. Perfect sanitary appointments; liberal management; reasonable prices; capacity, 500. Music by the IMPERIAL HUNGARIAN GYPSY BAND. Send for terms and circulars. BLANCHARD & HAGER.

Hamilton Hotel,
HAMILTON, BERMUDA.
Open from December until May.
J. B. MEAD, Manager.
Cable address—Hotel, Bermuda.

HOTELS.

The Saratoga Hotel, European,
For the next 30 days offers special reduced rates by day, week, or month. House newly furnished; steam heat and all other modern improvements. Parties wanting hotel accommodations will make money by investigating our prices. 155 to 161 Dearborn-st.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at THE GENESEE. Niagara Falls forty minutes away.

IT BREAKS SERIOUSLY

WHEAT CLEARLY FEELS THE NEED OF GOOD EXPORT BUYING.

Another Low Record in May, the Market Closing at the Bottom—Foreigners Refuse to Buy Except on Their Own Terms—New York Liquidation Again Prominent—Cables Afford No Comfort to Holders—Corn Falls into Line—Provisions Narrow.

At no time in this era of low prices has the wheat market been more depressed than yesterday, and at no time has the price been so low, breaking nearly 2c and closing friendless at practically the bottom. The feeling was perhaps less panicky than a few days ago; possibly because the trade has grown hardened to assaults of 1@2c a day in values, the bulls looking on in apathetic despair. The nervousness was marked and that there was no announcement of failures was due chiefly to the fact that traders have taken part in a declining market so long they have protected themselves. There was little new in the situation. Many insisted that the short-lived advance of the day before was quite unwarranted; others went so far as to charge some of the New-Yorkers with embellishing the bull cables which came that way, and all for a purpose. The continued liquidation was apparently led by New York. Local scalpers who had loaded up on the strength of Wednesday's curb threw their wheat overboard and late in the day the weakness was intensified by commission-house selling ascribed by some to Armour. The chief reason for the resumed liquidation was the character of the cables and the lack of export business. Public and private advices quoted Liverpool ½d lower and there was reported reselling at the seaboard by the foreigners; the news from the other side all pointed to the indifference in their attitude toward American wheat. The report of the night before to the effect that 50 boat loads had been worked at New York on a strong market was promptly denied and the clearances for the day were remarkably small at barely 90,000 bu wheat and flour. The foreign crop damage was apparently forgotten, and the *Price Current* summary said injury to home wheat fields was not likely to prove important. It was a day of discouragement for the bulls. May opened weak around 60c, declined to 58⅜c, and closed 1¾c lower for the day at 58⅛c, with July at 60¼c and cash at about 55c, or only ⅝c better than the low point of last August. May never sold as low as yesterday. There was enormous selling for New York account. Lester sold all day. Dupee was another big seller, and Kennett-Hopkins, Logan, and other commission houses all had orders of this character. Boyden scattered shorts, and holders of puts were the chief buyers. Late in the day Zeiss and Boyd-Lunham sold 500,000 bu, thought by some to be for Armour, and this accelerated the decline. The Northwest had 310 cars, against 272 last year, and receipts at all primary points were 265,000 bu against shipments of 71,000 bu. At the close 15 boat loads or 120,000 bu were reported taken at New York. A small cash business was done locally. Cars to go to store sold at 58¼c for hard No. 3 spring and 55½@56c for No. 2 red winter. Free-on-board sales were at 53@54c for No. 3 red winter, 53@56c for No. 2 hard, and 54c for No. 3 spring.

Corn was finally forced to yield to the powerful influence of a sharp break in wheat, and latest prices were ⅝c lower, with May at 36½c and July 37¼@37⅜c. Early fair strength was shown, partly due to covering short corn by Phillips and partly to the purchase of 300,000 bu by Whyland, the selling being scattered. Cables were steady and the home movement was favorable to the bulls, but wheat finally dragged down the price. The exports were large at 301,000 bu. The seaboard was slightly lower. Receipts at primary points were 333,000 bu and shipments 137,000 bu. Talk of big accumulations at Newport News had some influence. The cash offerings were only moderate and wanted. The market was uninteresting on the whole. Store sales were at 34¼c for No. 2 and 33@33½c for No. 3 grades. Free-on-board sales were at 32½@33c for No. 4, 33¾@34c for No. 3, and 34¼@34½c for do white.

The oats market maintained its record for holding comparatively steady in view of declines in other grains. Prices opened firmer and weakened gradually, closing at the bottom with net declines of ⅛c. Seckel was the leading buyer, although a moderate one, and it was thought that some of his purchases went down to Capt. Phillips. Receipts at 66 cars were 24 under the estimate, with only 80 cars expected today. May sold at 29⅛@29⅜c and rested at the inside or ⅛c lower. Samples were steady to ¼c higher, buyers taking hold well. Free on board sales were at 27⅛@29½c for No. 3, 28⅜@30⅛c for do white, and 28½@29½c for No. 2.

Rye was devoid of activity, the market being barren of offerings. Prices were nominally ½c lower, in sympathy with wheat. No. 2 in store was quotably 43½c and for May 46½c was bid.

Barley offerings were moderate and taken readily at a former range of prices. Shippers were good buyers. Common to fair ranged at 38@45c, good bright malting at 46@49c, and high grade at 50@52c.

Good buying by packers and commission houses brought a recovery from the early decline in provisions, the market closing fairly steady with a liberal business accomplished. The news from the yards was bearish and some long stuff was sold early. Hog receipts were 60 per cent over the estimates and prices lower and cables dull. On the initial decline there was covering by shorts and later good buying was developed by Kennett-Hopkins, possibly for Bloom, by Armour, the Anglo-American, and White. Boyden sold and bought. When wheat turned so heavy some of the advance was lost. May pork closed 2½c lower, at $12.07½, after selling at $11.87½@12.25, with cash resting at $11.95. Ribs and lard closed steady at $7.10 and $6.25 respectively for the May. A fair shipping demand existed. Cash sales included 255,000 lbs and 1,100 tcs lard, part at $7.05@7.35, and 50,000 lbs green hams at $8.37½@8.87½.

Flaxseed was scarce and little interest was manifested. There was a sale of No. 1 on track sparingly at $1.39¼, an advance of ½c. For May $1.41½ was bid and $1.43 asked. Receipts were 4 cars, with no shipments. Timothy was in fair demand and firm, offerings being moderate. Fair to good ranged at $3.50@3.90, and prime was quotably $4.00. Clover-seed was firmer, a good demand for export again being at work. The free offerings were well absorbed. February sold at $9.10 and March was nominally $9.00@9.10. Common to choice sold at $7.00@9.00.

Trade Talk on 'Change.

President Raymond has not fully made up the committee of five which will make inquiry regarding the public warehouse men engaging in buying and selling grain. The names will be made known possibly today, and some of those most interested say that in all probability a meeting of the full board will be called. Thus the old sore of so many years' standing will be reopened, and the receivers will be on the aggressive. "The directors of the Board of Trade are not opposed to reform of this character," said one of them. "The law clearly provides that warehousemen shall not be dealers at the same time, and the wrong should be righted whereby the elevator people can practically form a monopoly in the handling of grain."

In the cash crowd the impression prevailed that the east-bound railways are liable to establish a 20c rate to the seaboard on grain so far as corn is concerned, that such an arrangement will not work harmoniously, and that it is probably under advisement simply as an expedient to fix up rates already secretly cut. "The railways do not want to establish an open rate of 20c to New York," said a shipper. "In such case it would be necessary to make the same rate to interior points which now get the New York rate, and the lines would secure no greater tonnage to these other towns. A reduced rate would not recompense them in the way of increased business for the loss sustained in the necessitated lower figure to points on the New York basis."

The temper in the corn crowd is not bearish, yet something was made yesterday of the claim that Newport News has 1,500,000 bu corn which has not been taken into consideration in making up the visible supply, and that therefore available stocks are larger by just that much. "That port is little more than a point for loading to ocean vessels, however, and shipping houses say all the corn has been engaged for movement across the water, so the fact should have had less weight than appeared.

The conspicuous selling of wheat during the last hour by Zeiss and Boyd-Lunham was believed by not a few people to be for Armour. Some went so far as to express the belief that he was depressing the market by these sales for the purpose of getting in at a lower price before starting a bull market. In some quarters it was thought Lester had Mr. Armour for a principal. While non-committal his large sales during the day were probably for New York account.

Desiring to learn as near as possible just how much wheat could be disposed of to the foreigners, were it on a shipping basis, Daniel Butters wired Maclaren of New York the direct question. Here is the reply which came early and before the further big break of yesterday: "Market on May must decline 1¼@1½c to work today's orders for lots. The European situation is so independent of America that even at 20c decline they would not be forced to buy all our wheat."

Puts on May wheat good all next week were quoted yesterday afternoon at 57c and calls at 62c. Prior to that puts had sold at 57½c and calls at 62¼c. In the afternoon puts on May wheat good for today sold at 57⅜c and as low as 57½c. Calls sold at 59⅝c early, off to 58⅝c, and were later quoted at 58⅞@59c. Puts on May corn sold at 36⅜@36½c to 36¼c. Calls at 36½@36⅝c and at 36⅞c, indicating continued all around weakness.

Abel Rey writes from Paris that France has imported heavily of wheat to get the benefit of proposed increase in tax; that they are loaded and don't want to import any more wheat this season, until possibly the 1st of August.

A correspondent wired W. J. Pope that the country line elevators in the Northwest now hold 6,000,000 bu wheat, against 13,000,000 bu last year at this time. The difference of 7,000,000 bu is seven-tenths of the entire stock in Duluth.

One of the private wire houses which was a seller of wheat yesterday is credited with doing a business of 5,000,000 bu per day for the last week.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 60 cars; corn, 315 cars; oats, 80 cars; and 27,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
Feb	$56⅞@	$54⅛@ 56⅝	$........@ 55
May	60½@ 60¼	58⅜@ 60⅛	........@ 58⅛
July	61⅞@ 62	60¼@ 61⅛	60¼@ 60⅜
CORN.			
Feb	$34⅛@	$34 @ 34⅞	$........@ 34
May	37⅛@	36⅝@ 37⅛	........@ 36⅝
July	37⅞@	37⅛@ 37⅝	37⅛@ 37⅜
OATS.			
May	$29⅛@	$29⅛@ 29⅜	$........@ 29⅛
July	27⅝@	27⅝@ 27⅞	........@ 27⅝
MESS PORK.			
Feb	$12.00 @........	$11.95 @........	$........@11.95
May	12.10 @........	11.87½@12.25	........@12.05
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Feb	$ 7.30 @........	$ 7.22½@ 7.30	$........@ 7.27½
May	7.10 @........	7.02½@ 7.17½	........@ 7.10
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Feb	$ 6.20 @........	$ 6.12½@ 6.20	$........@ 6.20
May	6.25 @........	6.17½@ 6.35	........@ 6.25

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	February.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 74¼	$ 77⅞	$ 77
No. 2 corn	42⅛	45⅞	45⅞
No. 2 oats	30⅞	34	....
Mess pork	....	19.65	19.70
Lard	....	12.80	12.25
Short ribs	....	10.32½	....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Wednesday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	18	15	3	36
Spring wheat	2	11	1	14
Corn	115	227	7	349
Oats	22	44	....	66
Rye	....	1	....	1
Barley	1	30	26	57
Total	158	328	37	523

Inspected out: 9,251 bu wheat and 2,581 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 60 cars wheat, 315 cars corn, 80 cars oats, and 30,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

Articles.	Receipts. 1894.	Receipts. 1893.	Shipments. 1894.	Shipments. 1893.
Flour, brls	8,276	21,813	2,068	18,706
Wheat, bu	18,267	79,465	6,203	31,905
Corn, bu	106,170	161,878	30,992	90,591
Oats, bu	54,925	122,500	60,692	150,332
Rye, bu	....	4,370	....	9,579
Barley, bu	18,313	31,549	15,983	33,809
T. seed, lbs	33,000	2,720	93,069	124,908
C. seed, lbs	15,670	11,535	26,794	14,770
Oth. sds., lbs	....	....	....	24,440
F. seed, bu	750	4,435	....	7,272
B. corn, lbs	16,400	50,000	300	49,080
Cheese, lbs	17,920	176,960	115,570	169,755
Butter, lbs	96,652	277,097	352,415	329,279
Hides, lbs	261,247	534,369	285,700	764,630
Wool, lbs	18,000	17,180	98,160	56,972

OTHER FARM PRODUCE.

Advance in Potatoes—Eggs Easier—Cheese More Active.

Business on South Water street was only moderately active, green fruits and vegetables being dull. Potatoes were higher, due to light receipts. The supply at country points has been restricted by snow, especially in Wisconsin. The local demand was good, and orders for seed potatoes came in from the outside. Sweet potatoes were plentiful. The demand for poultry continued good. Chickens were more plentiful, but the market was well cleaned up, and the recent advance firmly maintained. Eggs were a trifle easier. Some lots recently taken by speculators came on the market, and receipts were also fair. There was an improvement in the inquiry for cheese, and prices remained firm.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 26½@27c; fine, 24½@25½c; fair to good, 22½@23½c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 23½@24c; medium to good, 18½@19c; packing stock, fresh, 13@14c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 19c per lb; fancy creamery, 18c; best dairy grades, 15c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—Finest full cream cheddars, 12@13c per lb; twins, 12@12½c; Young America, 12½@13½c; lightly skimmed, 10@10½c; Swiss cheese, 13½@14c; brick cheese, 12@13c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 67½@70c; lard tierces, 85@87½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 10@11½c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 5⅛@7c; peaches, unpeeled, 4@4½c; blackberries, 7c; raspberries, 17@17½c. California dried fruits—Raisins, $1.60@1.75 per box; loose, 4@5c per lb; prunes, 5½@7½c, according to size; apricots, 13@14c.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh-laid stock, 18½@19c per doz; icehouse stock, 15@16c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $4.00@7.00 per brl, and fair to good, $3.00@3.75; bananas, select, $1.75@2.25 per bunch; common to choice, $1.00@1.50 per bunch; lemons, $2.25@3.50 per box; cranberries, No. 2, $4.00@5.00 per brl; choice, $5.25@6.50 per brl; Florida oranges, according to count, $1.50@2.25; navels, $2.75@3.00.

GAME—Mallard and redhead ducks, $2.35@2.50 per doz; small ducks, $1.00@1.50; teal ducks, $1.75@2.00; canvas-backs, $3.25@4.00; jack rabbits, $2.00@2.75 per doz.

HAY—There was a fair demand and a steadier feeling. Sales were: On track—4 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00@10.75; 13 cars upland prairie at $4.00@7.50. Receipts were 315 tons; shipments, 23 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3⅝c per lb; No. 2 do, 2⅝@2⅞c; No. 1 calfskin, 6½@7c; No. 2 do, 4½@5c; No. 1 country tallow, 6c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@5½c.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 8@9c per lb; hens, 8½@9c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, 8½@9c; geese, full feathered, $5.50@6.00 per doz; dressed turkeys, 9@10c per lb; dressed chickens, 10@10½c; dressed ducks, 10½@11c.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 54@56c per bu; Hebrons, 53@54c per bu. Sweet potatoes, Illinois, $2.75@3.00.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $6.00@7.00 per 100; onions, $1.50@1.75 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.50 per brl; cucumbers, $1.50@1.75 per doz; lettuce, 75@85c per case; spinach, $1.40@1.60 per brl; beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsley, 15c per doz bunches; watercress, 30c per doz bunches; cauliflower, $3.00@3.50 per crate; celery, home grown, 20@25c per doz; Hubbard squash, $2.25@2.50 per doz; radishes, 65@75c per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.17.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Wheat Sells at 62 7-8c—Cash Corn Is Dull and Lower.

New York, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—The characteristic of the wheat market today was further liquidation of long wheat. The opening was at ⅛c decline, and with scarcely a moment of hesitation prices sold off about 1c per bu with scarcely a reaction. Prices easily worked downward. Sales were 216,000 bu, including 5,000 No. 2 red at 62¼c, elevator, 2c under May; 5,000 bu in store, private terms; 16,000 bu for export, private terms; 2,000 bu No. 3 red at 61c; 48,000 bu No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4⅞@5c over May delivery for export; 32,000 bu No. 1 hard, private terms, for export; 16,000 bu No. 1 Northern New York at 2⅜c over May delivery; and 48,000 bu ungraded spring, private terms. On the curb late May Wheat sold at 62⅞c, ⅛c decline from the official close. Corn followed the movement of wheat, with quite an active trade. The opening was at ⅛@⅜c decline and prices worked off somewhat more during the morning, with a moderate volume of business as the day passed. There was some little disposition to sell the market in sympathy with the weakness in wheat, and the recent apathetic trade in cash corn was also a depressing feature in the market. Corn was heavy late in the day, closing barely steady at the lowest and at a net decline of ½ to ⅝c. Cash corn was dull and lower. Sales were 42,000 bu, including 24,000 bu for export at 2c over March, f. o. b., afloat, and 18,000 bu, 43⅛@43⅜c delivered for local account. In oats dealings in the future market were on a moderate scale, with prices somewhat easier in sympathy with the decline in other grains. Offerings were not large, however; the close was at ⅜c decline on May, but unchanged on near deliveries. Spot oats were in a peculiar position. It was asserted that the parties controlling the market were bidding ½c more publicly than they were willing to sell privately. Sales were 32,000 bu, as follows: No. 2 oats, 3,000 bu, 34⅛@37c; track white, 18,000 bu, 38@42c; track mixed, 2,000 bu, 30½@37½c; No. 2 white, quoted 37½@37⅝c.

Official quotations on wheat:

Months.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
March	61⅞	62¼	61	61
May	64⅛	64⅛	63⅛@63¼	63⅜
July	66⅝@66⅞	66⅝	66⅝@66⅜	65½
August	67	67	66⅜	66⅜
CORN.				
March	42⅞	42⅞	42¼	42¼
May	43⅛	43⅛	42¼	42⅞
OATS.				
February	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
May	34⅛	34⅛	33⅞@34	33⅞

COTTON—On the first call the market was unchanged. It afterwards sold off a few points, but during the forenoon rallied to opening prices. The receipts at New Orleans tomorrow are estimated at only 2,000 bales, against 4,325 last week, and 2,680 last year. Galveston received only 587 bales today, against 795 last year, while New Orleans received only 3,084, against 4,619 last year. Official quotations:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
February	600	7.64	7.59	7.64@7.66
March	22,400	7.69	7.68	7.68@7.69
April	10,300	7.74	7.71	7.74@7.75
May	43,700	7.82	7.77	7.81@7.82
June	5,100	7.88	7.84	7.87@7.88

CHEESE—Fancy, 12⅝@12⅞c.

EGGS—Choice, 19@19½c.

SUGAR—The market for raw sugar was firm on the basis of 3 5-16c for 96 test centrifugal, and it is impossible that 3⅜c would be paid for a round lot. Muscovado, 89 test, is quoted at 2⅞@2 15-16c, and 89 test molasses at 2⅝@2 11-16c. The London market was reported firm, with little offering for cane. Java quoted 15s 7½d, fair refining, 13s 6d; beet steady at previous prices; February and March quoted at 13s 1½d. Refined sugar is firm on the basis of 4⅛@4 7-16c for granulated.

COFFEE—The contract market opened nominally 5 to 10 points lower. The depression was due to the continued unsatisfactory character of the European advices. Closing dull at the decline. Brazilian accounts were without change of importance. Warehouse deliveries yesterday were 8,613 bags, including 7,550 bags at New York, 711 bags at Baltimore, and 352 bags at New Orleans. The following were the closing figures:

Month.	Closing.	Month.	Closing.
February	15.90@16.00	May	15.15@15.20
March	15.55@15.60	June	14.50@14.90
April	15.20@15.35		

BUTTER—Choice, 27c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—The market rules firm for grain, but without material change in prices. Engagements as follows: To London, 10 to 12 loads grain, 3¼d; to Antwerp, 1 load grain, 4d; to Hull, 5 loads, 3¼d. Quotations: To Liverpool, 2d; London, 3¼d; Antwerp, 4d; Hull, 3¾d; New Castle, 4¼d; Glasgow, 3½d; Bristol, 3½d; Leith, 4d.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Quiet, easy; crude, 28c; yellow, 33@33½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, 80⅝c bid. At Oil City, Pa., oil was 81c; shipments, 91,261; runs, 86,345.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 15.—WHEAT—The market made a show of firmness at the opening. It seemed to be taken for granted that the liquidation was over, but this deception was cleared away today, when wheat broke all previous records for going "low." There was a steady break after the early firmness, which was not long lived. May opened at 56⅜c and closed at 55⅝@55½c. July opened at 58⅝c, and closed at 57c. There was a very good trade all day, with considerable business from outside. Cash wheat felt the weakness in futures, and No. 1 Northern went off at quite a break from yesterday. There were about 66 cars sold at 57¾@58c. No. 2 Northern sold at 56@56½c. Receipts of wheat here were 200 cars; shipments, 88 cars.

The *Northwestern Miller* says: "While there may be no pool on Minneapolis flour, as has been reported, it is hinted that an arrangement is in effect between the different roads, which serves the same purpose. The various roads, the trunk lines as well as the Northwestern roads, are said to have come to an understanding, and, in order to equalize the traffic between themselves, and at the same time maintain rates, have hit upon a plan something after this order: Certain percentages of business are recognized as belonging to the respective lines, and when one runs behind its proportion it is permitted to ease up on rates sufficiently to draw business, while the others rigidly exact tariff rates. After the road that was short gets caught up it goes back to tariff and some other line that is behind extends limited favors."

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and lower; No. 2 red, spot and February, 60¼@60⅝c; March, 61c bid; May, 63⅛@63¼c; steamer No. 2 red, 57c bid; milling wheat by samples, 60@61½c. Receipts, 6,755 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu; stock, 1,176,534 bu; sales, 13,000 bu. Corn—Firm; mixed spot, 41⅛@41⅝c; February, 41⅝c bid; March, 41⅛@41¼c; May, 42⅛c bid; steamer mixed, 40⅛c bid; Southern by sample, 60@61⅛c; do on grade, 58@61c. Oats—Firmer; No. 2 white Western, 35½@36c; No. 2 mixed Western, 34@34½c. Stock, 179,073 bu. Rye quiet; No. 2, 50c; stock, 34,616 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 15.—WHEAT—Market weak and declining. Bottom appeared to have dropped out of it entirely. Close weak at ⅛c lower than yesterday for cash wheat in store, 1c lower for wheat to arrive, and 1½c lower for futures. Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, 58⅛c; February, 55⅜c; May, 59⅝c; July, 61⅝c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 57⅛c; February, 54⅛c; May, 58⅛c; July, 60⅝c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 54c; No. 3, 47c; rejected, 42c. On track, No. 1 Northern to arrive, 58c. Receipts—Wheat, 58,933 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat weak and lower; No. 2 cash and February, 55¼c; May, 58½c; July, 60½c. Corn dull and steady; No. 2 cash, 35c; No. 3, 34½c. Oats quiet; cash, 27c. CLOVER-SEED—Lower, weak; prime cash, February, and March, $5.55@5.57½; alsike, $7.75. Receipts—Wheat, 12,500 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; clover-seed, 204 bags. Shipments—Corn, 5,000 bu; clover-seed, 634 bags.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; receipts, 5,324 bu; shipments, 1,675 bu; February, 52⅛c; May, 55⅛c; July, 57⅛c. Corn—Lower; receipts, 130,310 bu; shipments, 65,970 bu; February 33c; March, 33c; April, 33⅛c; May, 33⅜c; June, 34c; July, 34⅝c. Oats—Weak and lower; receipts, 17,600 bu; shipments, 5,237 bu; May, 29⅜c.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 15.—GRAIN—Corn firm, higher; No. 2, 34c; No. 3, 33⅜c. Oats quiet, steady; No. 2 white, 29½@29¼c; No. 3 white, 28¼@28½c. WHISKY—Firm; highwine basis, $1.15. Receipts—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 32,500 bu; oats, 38,500 bu; barley, 11,200 bu. Shipments—Corn, 15,600 bu; oats, 20,900 bu; barley, 4,200 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—1@1½c lower; No. 2 hard, 48@49½c; No. 2 red, 52c. Corn—Slow and ⅛c lower; No. 2 mixed, 31@31¼c; No. 2 white, 32c. Oats—In poor demand and market weak; No. 2 mixed, 27½@28c; No. 2 white, 29@29½c. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spring wheat lower; No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, 67½c; winter wheat, no demand; No. 2 red, 59½c; No. 1 white, 60c. Corn—Firmer; No. 2 yellow, 40¼@40½c; No. 2, 39@39¼c. Oats—Easy; No. 1 white off grade at 35c; No. 2, 34⅜c; No. 2, 33c.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 15.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 90c; good strained, 95c. TAR—Firm; 95c. TURPENTINE—Quiet; hard, $1.10; soft and virgin, $1.80.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 15.—RESIN—Firm; $1.05.

PRODUCE MARKET IN LIVERPOOL.

Poor Demand for Wheat and Flour—Closing Quotations on Provisions.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 9½d. Flour—Demand poor. Corn—Spot and futures steady, demand fair; February, 3s 8¾d. PROVISIONS—Lard—Spot, demand moderate; futures, no demand; March and April dull, 39s 6d. Pork—Demand poor.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 12	18,323	271	18,994	12,970
Tuesday, Feb. 13	4,624	309	6,413	3,640
Wednesday, Feb. 14	13,206	243	21,885	13,648
Thursday, Feb. 15	18,000	300	41,000	17,000
Week thus far	54,152	1,128	88,292	47,258
Same per'd last w'k	43,523	970	77,962	48,272
Same period 1893	52,322	1,693	107,509	49,185
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 12	....	....	6,400	....
Tuesday, Feb. 13	5,387	1	5,855	906
Wednesday, Feb. 14	3,345	72	11,983	255
Thursday, Feb. 15	4,500	....	14,000	1,000
Week thus far	13,232	73	38,238	2,161
Same per'd last w'k	11,982	41	31,814	2,169
Same period 1893	15,662	60	42,105	6,851

Receipts Feb. 15, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	41,000	17,000
Kansas City	6,000	9,500	1,500
Omaha	2,300	4,400	400
St. Louis	1,300	5,800	1,100
Totals	27,600	60,700	20,000
Cor. day last week	15,600	32,200	12,200
Cor. day 1893	20,000	34,500	14,100
Cor. day 1892	31,500	47,100	13,000
Cor. day 1891	18,600	52,000	6,600
Cor. day 1890	17,400	35,000	7,300

Shipments of hogs from Chicago yesterday were estimated at 14,000, the largest in about a year. Boston packers alone forwarded 7,000 and New York shippers took about 3,500. It is expected the shipping demand will continue large, as Chicago prices are relatively much lower than in the East.

CATTLE—Too many cattle were on sale and prices suffered another decline of 10c, steers reaching the lowest point of the season. Trade was slow and the finish weak, with a good many—about 5,000—unsold. Native butchers' stock, owing to comparative small offerings, sold at about former prices, while Texas cattle declined 10@15c. Native steers, 960@1,640 lbs, sold at $2.85@4.80, bulk at $3.25@3.90, or 30@40c lower than the high time last week. Texas steers sold at $2.75@3.15; native cows and heifers sold at $1.25@3.00, bulk at $1.90@2.60; bulls, $1.75@4.00, bulk at $2.50@3.00; veal calves, $2.50@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.85, bulk at $3.00@3.40. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700-lbs	$4.80@5.15
Choice to fancy, 1,300@1,500-lbs	3.95@4.70
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400-lbs	3.30@3.90
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300-lbs	3.10@3.60
Poor to fair, 900@1,100-lbs	2.75@3.15
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.45@3.15
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.40@2.60
Inferior to good canning cows	1.40@2.35
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200-lbs	2.50@3.65
Native veal calves, 100@400-lbs	3.00@6.25
Texas steers, 800@1,200-lbs	2.50@3.75
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	2.20@2.80

HOGS—The market opened slow and weak, but later was very active and stronger. Prices, however, averaged 10@15c lower than Wednesday's closing quotations, or fully 30@35c lower than last Tuesday's highest prices. Shippers were good buyers from the start and speculators purchased more freely, while packers were indifferent at the start, but later they acted as though they couldn't get enough at prevailing prices. The quality was good, with the proportion of heavy weights larger. Heavy sold at $4.65@5.15; bulk, $4.85@5.05; mixed, $4.85@5.15; bulk, $4.95@5.05; light, $4.90@5.15; bulk, $5.00@5.10; pigs, $4.50@5.05.

SHEEP—The market for sheep and lambs opened steady but closed weak, with undesirable grades about 5@10c lower. The supply was rather in excess of the demand, and some remained unsold. Lambs sold at $2.80@4.60; bulk, $4.10@4.35; native sheep, $1.50@4.00; bulk, $3.30@3.60; Westerns, $2.25@4.00; bulk, $3.25@3.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Feb. 15.—BEEVES—Receipts, 172 head. No trading; 30 cars expected for tomorrow's market. City dressed calves quiet, 6@8c; Chicago dressed, 5½@7½c. CALVES—Receipts, 180 head. Inferior to prime veals sold at $5.00@7.50. Few barnyard and fed calves at $2.50@3.00; dressed calves quiet at 5½@11c for city dressed veals; 6@9½c for country dressed; and 3½@5c for little calves. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 9,680 head; prices declined 10@15c on sheep; 15@20c on lambs. Common to good sheep, $2.80@3.87½; inferior to choice lambs, $4.00@5.25; general sales, $4.50@5.00 for fair to prime. Dressed mutton weak, 5@7½c; dressed lambs, 7@8½c. HOGS—Receipts, 4,385 head. Market steady, $5.85@6.25 per 100 lbs; country dressed firm, 6½@8½c for heavy to light hogs, including pigs.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15.—HOGS—Receipts, 9,000 head; slow; light, $4.80@4.90; medium, $4.70@4.85; heavy, $4.70@4.80. CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000 head. Native steers, best, $4.00@4.40; fair to good, $3.30@4.00; cows and heifers, best, $2.85@3.25; fair to good, $1.80@2.80; bulls, $1.80@2.80; stockers and feeders, $2.70@3.30; calves, $5.00@9.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 15.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,100 head; official, 981; market 5c lower; heavy, $4.80@4.85; mixed and light, $4.80@4.85; pigs and rough, $4.00@4.50. CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; official, 719; shipments, 307; steady; butchers' steers, $3.00@3.40; cows, bulls, and mixed, $1.25@2.40; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.10; calves and yearlings, $2.00@2.75.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; worst of the season; 50c lower than last week; feeders, $3.25@3.30; cows, $1.90@2.80; common, $1.00@1.90. HOGS—Receipts, 4,000 head; closed weak; best, $4.90; light mixed, $4.77½@4.90; heavy, $4.80@4.90; pigs, $4.25@4.75.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000 head. Market lower. HOGS—Receipts, 4,000 head; opened steady, but soon broke to 10c to 15c lower; best heavy, $5.00@5.20; mixed, $4.80@5.10; light, $4.85@5.05.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

The Assessment Question.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your article this morning upon the "Low City Assessment" you seem to convey the impression that the trouble with our system is the want of power in our "Board of Equalization" to increase the total assessment of the State. Having watched the course of taxation, as practiced in this State, I think the main difficulty lies in the want of power to overrule the local Assessor when a flagrant injustice is perpetrated.

I remember a notable instance of a parcel of property in the South Division, for which $125,000 was refused, which rented for $11,000 annually, being assessed for taxation at $6,100, and another system of business buildings, capitalized at $4,600,000 and earning a fine dividend upon its capital, valued for taxation at $235,000, while the same year a house, which an owner sold for $4,900 net, paid $68 tax and was probably valued at about $1,300, the one specimen of property being valued for taxation at about 5 per cent of its real value and the other at 25 per cent. It is this injustice suffered in thousands of cases which convinces small property-owners having holdings from $1,000 to $10,000 that under our existing system as practiced they pay five times the tax they should justly pay, and no act of the Board of Equalization could aid them at all. Of what use in such cases of injustice would adding to the total assessment of the State be? Such a course would add to the tax of multitudes of portions of the State, where perhaps they are all already overtaxed.

What we need is a supervising assessor continuous in office, with full power to adjust at any and all times the list upon which our annual taxation is based. Our standards are at fault. The law makes it the assessor's duty to assess at the fair cash value, yet there is no assessor in the State that does it. They do not even assess the different classes of property of the same owner at the same per cent of real value, and cases of flagrant injustice are common and so frequent as to be apparently not worth a passing mention. Cases can be pointed out where inside twenty-five foot lots in given block are valued at more money for taxation than the corner fifty-foot lots on the same block, and yet there is little or no effort to remedy this, because such efforts have been fruitless heretofore. As a matter of exact truth it would be difficult to give the name of a country on earth where equality is not as nearly accomplished as in Illinois.

An association of good responsible men has been engaged in this city for the past six or eight years trying to bring about a reform, and it seems as far away as ever. The local assessor is a law unto himself. The law does provide for a local Board of Equalization, which should meet every year to correct grievances, but if attention were given to them by parties aggrieved they could not remedy one case of injustice where 1,000 existed. Such a "board" did one year raise a valuation on one "tract" from about $85,000 to $150,000, which was "how not to do it," for the "tract" was earning good interest on $2,000,000.

The true standard of value for taxation is what property would sell for in cash, and if assessors in Illinois did their duty as defined by the law the rate of taxation in this city need not be more than 50 cents on the $100, a rate which honest lenders of money who get 6 or 7 per cent would be willing to pay, and would make correct returns.

When will taxpayers organize to correct these evils or coöperate with organizations already in existence? Why will not our Mayor proceed to reform this as well as our water taxing system? He knows where to strike.

JAMES WADSWORTH.

Cometallism vs. Bimetallism.

BEARS MARSH, Wis., Feb. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the event of further financial legislation being found requisite why not adopt, accept, and advocate the principle and policy of cometallism, which term is used instead of bimetallism or duometallism, as implying the coequal, concurrent, and coextensive conjoint deposit, cocoinage and circulation of gold and silver? That is, whenever any owner or offerer of silver bullion presents the same at the mints of the United States he must at the same time deliver an equal amount at the present ratio of 16 to 1 of gold bullion, and vice versa; the government to issue certificates for such conjoint deposit, redeemable or convertible at the pleasure of the holder into one-half each of the standard gold and silver dollars of the United States, said certificate to be full legal tender, etc. Would not this be better than gold monometallism or a free banking system with the possible resultant evil of "wildcat" or "red dog currency"?

DEMOS.

[To do as the correspondent proposes would be all right if it were required that a dollar's worth of silver should be put into the silver dollar as ten dollars' worth of gold would be put into the eagle. But at the alleged ratio of 16 to 1 when the true commercial ratio is 32 to 1 the adoption of the scheme would mean the depreciation of the average dollar to 75 cents instead of the 50 cents proposed by the silver monometallists. That is, the swindle would be just half of what is demanded by the fellows who want nothing but silver, and for the reason that they wish to have the permission to cheat their creditors out of just half what they have agreed to pay. No further or fuller explanation is desired for such a contemplated steal of one-quarter of all the $2,000,000,000 of deposits of the workers in this country. Nor do we want any more silver dollars put into circulation just now either by coining the seigniorage or by free coinage. The people as a whole have more of the silver dollars than they want to use in trade. To add to the load would break down the purchasing power of all the dollars now in circulation, thus practically making a big shrinkage in the working-money capital available by merchants and manufacturers and bringing about the very contraction which the correspondent seems to fear.]

On Surviving Member of Lincoln's Cabinet.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—This being the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln I am reminded of the fact, which probably few people think of, that my father is the only living representative of either of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinets, and that he was born just two months before Mr. Lincoln, father being born Dec. 10, 1808, and Mr. Lincoln Feb. 12, 1809. When Mr. Lincoln's first Cabinet was being talked of through the press father, then President of the Bank of the State of Indiana, was suggested for the position of Secretary of the Interior, but Mr. Lincoln appointed Caleb B. Smith, who was one of the most prominent men of the Republican party of this State. Early in 1863, I think, father was appointed by Mr. Lincoln Controller of the Currency and he organized the National Banking Bureau. He soon became intimately acquainted with Mr. Lincoln and was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in the second Cabinet, and served with Mr. Seward and Welles through President Johnson's term. Very few of the prominent men of that day are living. A new generation is in the field. Since they were born eighty-five years ago, before the battle of Waterloo was fought, which completely changed the map of Europe, economic advances have been continuous and rapid. The first vessel propelled by steam was in 1814. The greatest advances made on machinery have been since 1850. Also the most useful farming implements that do the work of hands. Prior to that time the sickle was the only implement used in cutting grain and the scythe in cutting grass, to say nothing of the fact that electricity in all its varied uses has been controlled at a later date. In the early days of Mr. Lincoln's life political excitement probably ran as high as now, "but the contests were for principles, not for spoils"; the debasing use of money on elections was unknown and the foreign born element in our large cities did not hold the balance of power. Let us hope the Republic that Mr. Lincoln and the statesmen and soldiers of his time did so much to save may live for centuries in spite of powerful influences that are at work to destroy it. I am confident that if Mr. Lincoln's life had been spared a few years longer his judgment and tact would have averted the political troubles we experienced after the war, but who can doubt that his reputation as a leader and a statesman is greater today than it might have been if he had not met with so untimely and cruel a death?

C. MCCULLOCH.

Only Three Coupons Are Required.

In response to many requests from subscribers and in view of the variety of attractive things offered by THE TRIBUNE, it has been determined to reduce the number of coupons required from seven to three. Hereafter the thousands who have been trying to take advantage of all the offers will have a better opportunity to do so. The three coupons must be of different dates and must accompany the cash. No books or portfolios are sold outright. Any of the various books can be inspected by calling at the Coupon Department, second floor, TRIBUNE Building.

IT WILL BE BUILT.

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED COMPLETING ITS ARRANGEMENTS.

Construction Company Stock All Subscribed For—Interest of Mr. Yerkes and the North Chicago Street Railroad Company in the Enterprise No Longer Denied—Strong Stock Market, with Some Indications of Reviving Public Interest—Weak Money Market.

All of the stock of the Construction company which is to build the Northwestern Elevated railroad has been subscribed. The subscription was completed yesterday. The stock of the Construction company is $2,000,000, and it has been chiefly subscribed in blocks of $25,000 or $50,000. Subscriptions have been on a basis of the subscribers receiving for $10,000 cash $10,000 stock in the Construction company, $15,000 bonds of the Elevated railroad company, and $10,000 stock of the Elevated railroad company. There is no longer any doubt about the road being built, and there is no longer the least secrecy in regard to Mr. Yerkes' connection with it.

The elevated road will be closely affiliated with the North Chicago Street railroad, and stockholders of the North Chicago Street railroad will probably receive a dividend of Elevated railroad securities. The dividend will likely be in the form of Construction stock, with the accompanying stock and bonds of the Elevated company.

The capital stock of the elevated company is to be $15,000,000. The promoters believe that a road can be constructed far cheaper than any of the existing elevated lines. It is the intention to use electricity as a motive power, and an engineer has carefully studied the electric system at Berlin constructed by the Siemens & Halsk company, with a view to furnishing information in regard to the merits of this road. It is expected that the Northwestern road can be constructed for something like half the Metropolitan Elevated has cost to build. A much lighter structure will serve when electricity is used and the construction will in many ways be cheaper. The promoters assert positively that the actual work of construction will be started within sixty days. The connection of Mr. Yerkes and the North Chicago Street railway with the enterprise is no longer denied by the principals. It is said that Mr. Yerkes has concluded that there is little money in the long haul business for the surface road, and that as the probability was good for an elevated road being built on the North Side by some one, it was much better for the North Chicago Street railroad company to have the competing line in friendly hands. The subscriptions to the stock of the construction company will carry with them $2,000,000 stock of the elevated company and $3,000,000 of the bonds. It is the intention later to offer the remainder of the bonds at probably 90, with a bonus of stock.

The stock market was stronger yesterday. There were moderate advances all along the line from the low prices made Wednesday, and in a few cases decided strength was displayed. The public shows some signs of interest and it seems likely that yesterday's trading represented a fair amount of investment buying. Without doubt the public is getting around to the idea that present quotations represent some pretty cheap stocks. Further than that the pressure of idle money grows greater and greater, and it seems as if investment in first-class securities will be forced. For the present, however, bearish conditions rather predominate. It has been the popular thing to be bearish, and the bears have been carrying on a vigorous campaign. They are much better organized than the bulls, and much more aggressive. It is evident, however, that quite a different phase could be put upon the situation in short order if the public really wakes up to the idea that quotations are low. There is no special pressure of stock for sale, and there is a moderate short interest in several securities. Some of these shorts were run to cover yesterday, but there is still a moderate short interest in some of the industrials.

Diamond Match showed the most pronounced strength. It started at 116 and got up to 120, but it did not hold there. The stock closed at 118½.

New York Biscuit was also strong. It opened at 33 and sold up to 36, closing a point below that. On the floor the report is generally regarded as bearish. The heavy floating debt which the company has incurred without offering much explanation as for what purpose it was created is regarded as the most unsatisfactory feature. It is evident that earnings are now in fairly satisfactory shape, but with this great floating debt in the form of interest bearing notes hanging over the company it is not easy to see why there should be an early return to dividends.

The street railways were firmer. West Side sold up to a strong close at 133⅝. Some public interest was to be noted in the market for this stock. There seems to be a pretty general feeling that it is cheap on its merits, but the apathy of traders has been discouraging to the bull speculators. A display of public interest in the stock would be apt to move quotations quickly. North Side was quiet but advanced easily, selling up to 229.

The elevated stocks were strong. Rapid transit was particularly strong early in the day, selling up to 25. It did not hold the strength, however, and closed only ½ point above the opening at 24¼. Lake street was firm but not specially strong.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 C & S S R T C ac. 23⅞	25 Dia M Co, Ill 116⅛
50 do act 24	25 do act 116⅞
4 do 24	100 do act 117
10 do 24⅛	50 do act 118
50 do act 24⅜	100 N Y Bis Co act ... 33
50 do act 24⅜	50 do act 32⅞
50 do act 24	50 do act 32⅞
25 Dia M Co Ill 116	50 do act 33
100 do act 116	50 do act 34
25 do 116	10 N Chi St R R Co. 225
100 do act 116	

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

10 N C St R R Co 225	50 C & SSR, T Co act 24⅞
30 do 226	50 do act 24⅞
2 W C St R R act ..131⅛	50 do act 25
50 do act 131⅜	150 do act 25
50 do act 132	50 N Y Bis Co act ... 34⅞
30 do 132	50 C P & P Co 46⅞
50 do act 132⅛	100 D M Co Ill act 118
50 do act 132⅜	150 do act 118⅛
50 do act 132⅛	250 do act 120
50 do act 132⅜	50 do 120
30 do 132⅞	25 do s 5 119
25 do 133	25 do 119½
50 C & S S R T Co act 24	1 Mil & C B Co pfd 34
50 do act 23⅞	50 L St E R R act ... 20⅞
200 do act 24	335 do 21
50 do act 24⅛	50 do act 21⅜
300 do act 24⅛	5 do 21⅜
50 do act 24⅜	100 do act 21⅜
50 do act 24⅜	5 St's W Car Line .. 25

BONDS.

$6000 C GLt&C Co 5s 84	$5000 C & S S T Co 5s 75
3000 do 83⅞	

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

50 D M Co Ill act 119	200 W Chi St R R 132⅞
250 do act 118⅜	10 do 132⅞
25 do 118⅜	100 do act 132⅞
60 Lake St El R R .. 21	50 do act 132⅞
50 do act 21⅛	50 do act 133
50 N Y Bis Co act ... 36	25 C B & M Co pfd 37⅛
50 do act 35	100 C & S S R T C act 24⅞
10 do 35	50 do act 24⅞
50 W Chi St R R 132½	

BONDS.

$9000 W C StRR debt 6s 102	$1000 Chicago Auditorium 5s 99
2000 W C St R R 1st mtg 5s 101⅜	3000 Chicago Auditorium 5s 99⅞

SALES AFTER CALLS.

50 L St El R R act .. 21⅛	50 C & S S R T Co .. 24⅞
5 do 21⅛	100 do act 24⅞
50 do act 21	50 W Chi St R R act 133⅝
13 N C S RR Co 228	3 do 133
50 do act 229	50 do act 133⅝
20 C & S S R T Co .. 24⅛	

BONDS.

$14,000 W C St RR T Co 5s 98	$4,000 C Gas & Coke Co 5s 83⅞

Money continues to accumulate rapidly at the banks. The surplus of idle funds is greater than it has been at any time before, and interest rates are constantly tending downwards. Bankers are no longer making any secret of the fact that they are willing to make 4 per cent loans, and in some exceptional cases call loans have been made even below that. There is plenty of money to be had now at 4 per cent on call with approved collateral. The general impression seems to be that this accumulation of idle money will continue for some time, and bankers are showing that to be their view by making time loans at low rates.

The sterling market was stronger. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand
Posted	486½	488½
Actual	485½	487½
Documentary	484	486

Kansas Railroad Commissioners' report says using Atchison as a fair basis Kansas freight rates have decreased from 2.288c per ton per mile in 1882 to 1.130 in 1892 and 1.01 in 1893. Passenger rates decreased from 3.39c in 1882 to 2.107 in 1893. If the freight business of the Atchison road in 1893 had been done on 1882 basis gross earnings would have been $19,573,919 more than they were, or 50 per cent increase. Inhabitants in Kansas per railroad mile amount to 172. Utah 173, Iowa 213, Nebraska 273, Illinois 376, Missouri 459, New York 843, Rhode Island 1,432. Total earnings of Kansas roads for year ending June 30 were: Passenger traffic, $40,579,944, an increase of $3,139,473; freight earnings, $105,588,883, an increase of $4,840,662. Passengers carried, 31,119,358; total railroad mileage, 8,900; total capital stock, $589,318,130; total bonded indebtedness, $839,973,229.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 15.	Feb. 8.
New York	$71,845,928	$71,143,226
Chicago	13,345,338	13,308,000
Boston	10,347,978	13,612,926
Philadelphia	9,000,011	7,968,384
St. Louis	3,183,816	3,400,826
Baltimore	2,061,427	1,838,051
New Orleans	1,357,424	2,136,612

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 30c premium; Boston, 5@10c discount per $1,000; St. Louis, 60c premium.

SUGAR TRUST STOCKS TUMBLE.

Chicago Gas Soars Upward as a Result of the Watson Ordinance Defeat.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Something of the old time excitement prevailed in the Stock Exchange shortly after the opening today when sugar trust stocks went tumbling down nearly four points without a reaction to amount to anything, and Chicago Gas, that fickle plaything out of which fortunes have been made and lost so frequently, took an upward course and soared to 66 from a closing of 63⅞ yesterday. Prior to the opening of the Stock Exchange it was intimated that the directors of the sugar trust, acting upon the advice of their lawyers, would not hold another meeting this year. Traders argued that this was a sufficient indication that the Senate would not alter the provision for putting sugar on the free list. It was not expected, however, that thousands of shares would be thrown on the market. Following the opening sugar, which closed yesterday at 81⅛, was quoted at 81⅛. Then came an avalanche of offerings of sugar, and it looked as if there were only sugar sellers in the market. Quickly the price dropped from 81⅛ to 81, to 79⅞, to 79, to 78, and finally to 77⅞, which was the lowest point reached. A slight reaction then set in, as a consequence of room traders pocketing their profits, but during the selling thousands of shares were thrown on the market. Some of the chief sellers were A. De Cordova, J. W. Beers & Co., A. M. Kidder & Co., H. J. Judson, and J. M. Amori. There were rumors that the movement was the work of insiders who were instrumental in engineering the raid for purposes best known to themselves. There were said to be evidences of inside manipulation. Chicago Gas, which opened at 65½, was quickly quoted at 66 on the report from Chicago that the Mayor had vetoed the Watson ordinance favoring another gas corporation, which would materially effect Chicago Gas. After many transactions had been recorded Chicago Gas settled back to 65, where it remained. Altogether, these two stocks, sugar and gas, kept things lively during the morning hours on the exchange. Outside of these stocks, and a slight movement of shorts to cover in St. Paul and Louisville, the market rested almost motionless. The tendency of the later market was heavy, and the closing, though quite irregular, was marked by fractional concessions. Some signs of concerted professional efforts against the general market were visible, but as usual these experiments were cautious. The sellers of stocks laid stress on today's decline in wheat and the advance in sterling—the latter factor being obviously by far the less important of the two. Of other news there was little. In London there was a further break in silver bullion, and Indian exchange went on regular commercial sales to 13½ pence, ⅛d below yesterday's government minimum.

President Sturges announced from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange today that a reward of $2,000 would be paid to any one giving information that would secure the conviction of any member or firm cutting commissions. In explanation of this a member of the Governing committee said later: "It is an open secret that cutting is going on. The reward is offered to induce telephone boys, clerks, members of the Consolidated, or any one having positive knowledge to give information that will enable us to stop it."

Money on call 1 per cent; easy. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange is firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485@485¼ for sixty days and at 487@487¼ for demand. Posted rates, 486@488. Commercial bills, 484½@484¾ for sixty days and 485½@485¾ for demand.

Government bonds steady. State bonds dull.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were strong. Henderson Bridge firsts advanced 2½ to 110½; Chicago and Eastern Illinois consuls, 1½ to 121½; Knoxville and Ohio firsts, 1 to 100; St. Louis and San Francisco general fives, 2 to 75; and Union Pacific gold sixes, 1 to 91; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg fives declined 1½ to 97; South Carolina firsts, 2 to 105; Morgan, Louisiana and Texas seconds, ½ to 110½; and Ohio Southern fours, 3½ to 45.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Feb 15	Closing—Feb 14
Atchison	800	12¼	11⅞	12	12
Amn. Cot. Oil	300	27½	27⅛	27½	27½
Am. Sugar	14,620	81¾	77⅞	78⅝	81¼
Do pfd	1,500	83	81¾	81¾	84¾
Amn. Tobacco	400	72	72	72	72
C., B. & Q.	7,600	75⅛	74⅛	74¼	74⅝
C. & N. W.	1,100	102⅜	101⅜	101⅞	102⅜
Do pfd	20	140	140	140	....
C., M. & St. P.	16,700	56⅞	55⅝	55⅞	56
C., R. I. & P.	800	66	65½	65⅝	65⅞
Canada Southern	100	50	50	50	50
Ches. & Ohio	600	17	17	17	17
C., C., C. & St. L.	400	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	36
Columbus & H. V.	100	19	19	19	19
Col & H V Coal & I.	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	100	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
Chicago Gas	10,900	66	64⅛	64⅛	63⅞
D., L. & W.	200	166½	166½	166½	....
Del. & Hud.	600	135⅞	135⅛	135⅛	....
Den. & Rio G.	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	....
Do pfd	400	31	30⅞	31	30
Dist. & C. F. Co	6,700	29⅛	28½	28⅞	29⅛
Edison	50	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	....
Gen. Electric	1,800	36	35⅛	35⅞	35⅛
Ill. Cent	100	90½	90½	90½	....
Lake Shore	100	126½	126½	126½	....
Louis. & Nash	1,900	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	45⅞
Long Island	100	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	....
M., K. & T. pfd	100	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛
Mo. Pacific	1,300	22½	22¼	22¼	22⅜
Minn. & St. L.	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	....
N. Y. & N. E.	1,300	11⅛	10⅞	11	11
Nor Pacific pfd	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛
N. Y., L. E. & W.	600	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜
N. Y. Central	3,100	99	97⅞	98	98⅞
Nor. & W. pfd	100	20	20	20	....
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	....
Nor. Amn. Co	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
N. Y., Ont. & W.	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Nat. Linseed	700	20	17	19⅞	19⅛
Nat. Lead	200	29½	29⅝	29⅝	29⅞
Do pfd	200	75	75	75	75½
Nat. Cordage	700	14⅞	14⅜	14½	14½
Do pfd	100	15	15	15	....
N. Y., C. & St L.	100	15	15	15	15⅛
Do 2d pfd	100	31	31	31	30⅞
Phil. & Reading	5,200	22	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞
Rich. Terminal	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
So. Pacific	400	22½	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜
Texas Pacific	160	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
Tenn. Coal	1,100	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18½
Union Pacific	700	18	17⅝	17⅝	18
U. S. Rubber	300	39⅞	39½	39⅞	38⅞
W. & L. E.	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Do pfd	100	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	49⅛
Wabash	100	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
Western Union	5,700	83⅞	83⅛	83⅛	83¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams 150	Fargo 122
American 111	United States 53

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg 113⅞	U. S. 2s bid 96
U. S. 4s coup 113⅞	

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

23000 Atch4s .... 71@71⅛	12000 M&Ogm4s .... 60⅛@60¼
8000 Atch 2d 3-4s Cl A. 33⅞	5000 M&SP1s-C&PW5s108⅛
22000 A&Pgtd 4s .... 44@44⅛	1000 NYC ex 4s 102
5000 BCR&N1stct5s 95⅝	4000 NYO&Wrf4s .... 84@84¼
3000 C&E I cn 121⅛	3000 NYS&Wgm 95
1000 CNJg m 5s rg 112⅛	25000 NYLE&Wn 2d c .... 76⅜@77¼
22000 CS 2d .... 104⅞@105⅛	5000 Or Im cn 5s 50
2000 C&O-R & A div1st cn 4s 87½	5000 OS gm 4s 45
13000 C&Ogn4½s .... 73⅞@74	4000 OS1st 94⅞
2000 C&E I gn 5s 98⅛	2000 Ogn Im 1st 96
5000 C&NWcn 7s 123⅜	2000 P&Rgm4s .... 73@73¼
1000 C&NWrg gd 6s 123½	9000 P&W1s 4s .... 84@84¼
5000 C&NW30-yr db 5s .... 107@107⅛	2000 PG &C1st cn 6s .... 90⅞@91⅛
20000 C&NWsf5s .... 110@110⅛	1000 R&S1st 144
25000 CRI&Pex 5s 99⅜	16000 StL&IM2d .... 104⅞@105⅛
5000 CRI&Pdb5s 95	5000 SoCar1st 105
16000 CRI&P 1st 44⅛	3000 SPM&M1st-MC6s .... 109½@110
3000 CHVT&gen5s 90½	5000 SP&SC1st .... 125⅞@126
4000 Ed El 5s 105⅛	7000 StL&SFcn4s 44
5000 E & R 5s 60	10000 SP of NM1st 97⅜
5000 FW&DC 1st 73⅛	4000 T&P1st .... 76⅞@76⅛
8000 GH&SA 1sts 90⅞	1000 T&OC1st 106⅛
4000 I C 3½s 95⅞	12000 TP&W4s 78⅛
1000 K&M4s 75	15000 T&P 2d in .... 21@21⅛
1000 K&O 1st 100	10000 Tenn Set3s 77⅛
1000 L E & W 2d5s 99	17000 UEl 1st .... 97@97⅛
2000 LS & M S 1st rg 118½	5000 UPgld 6s col tr n. 91
13000 LIgm4s 95	3000 US Leather 6s 105
1000 L I cn 5s 115	1000 U&D1st 5s 99⅜
15000 L&Ncon 112	10000 UPD&G1st 44⅞
2000 ML&T6s 110⅛	3000 UP 1st of '98 106
1000 Man cn4s 94⅛	16000 Va 6s def tr r st 6⅛
9000 Met E 2d .... 108@108⅛	5000 W U ct tr5s 103⅜
2000 MK&T 1st 4s 79⅞	7000 WS gtd 4s .... 103@103⅛
11000 MLS&Wex5s 106	11000 WSgt 4s rg .... 102½@102⅞
5000 MK&E1st 80⅛	

BOSTON.

BOSTON Mass., Feb. 15.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	900	12	11	11⅞	11⅞
Bell Telephone	130	169½	169½	168⅞	169⅞
C., B. & Q.	2,000	73⅞	75	74⅛	74⅞
Gen Electric	825	35⅞	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞
Westingh'se Elect.	25	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞

Bonds:

15000 Atch 4s ..70⅞@71	21000 W C 5s.65⅛@ 66
2000 do 2ds 32⅛	1000 June 5s 101⅛
1000 N E 7s 19⅛	12000 Mex Cent 4s .. 50

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Best & Belcher, $2.30; Deadwood, 50c; Eureka Consolidated, 10c; Gould and Curry, 80c; Homestake, $11.00; Horn Silver, $2.00; Iron Silver, 10c; Mexican, $1.65; Ontario, $6.50; Ophir, $2.70; Plymouth, 20c; Sierra Nevada, $1.00; Savage, 80c.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—Allouez Mining company (new), $40.00 bid; Atlantic, $9.50 bid; Boston and Montana, $23.50; Calumet and Hecla, $299.00; Franklin, $9.00 bid; Kearsarge, $6.50 bid; Osceola, $25.25; Quincy, $118.00 bid; Tamarack $156.00 bid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—Alta, 5c; Belcher, $1.15; Best & Belcher, $2.30; Bodie Consolidated, 15c; Bulwer, 5c; Chollar, 60c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.95; Crown Point, 75c; Gould & Curry, 85c; Hale & Norcross, 75c; Mexican, $1.60; Mono, 10c; Ophir, $2.55; Potosi, $1.00; Savage, 75c; Sierra Nevada, $1.00; Union Consolidated, $1.05; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, $1.00.

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

Stock Markets Are Quiet and Tone Irregular—Americans Improve.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Bank of England's reserve increased £835,000 this week, of which £311,000 were in gold, imported chiefly in bars. The reserve exceeds £21,250,000. This is a very strong return, and the market grumbles because there is no reduction in the official rate of discount. The stock markets were quiet today, and the tone irregular. Americans were better, but there is no public buying yet. Grand Trunks have fallen heavily on the dividend. Silver collapsed to 29⅛ and was weak. The March delivery was only 28⅞. India exchange was down to 13½d. The panicky feeling in India continues. Twelve thousand pounds in gold came in from the continent today.

Rupee paper today dropped ⅝, closing at 56⅞, the lowest on record. Mexican securities of 1888 were also affected by the decline in silver, prices falling ¾.

ADVANCE IN STEEL MAINTAINED.

Reviews of the Week in the Trade—Little Assurance in Conditions.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 15.—The *Iron Trade Review* says today: "The events of the week in iron and steel indicate that the advances in soft steel heretofore noted have been maintained, but developments in another quarter give little assurance that the improvement in prices will extend to primary products. Standard Gogebic Bessemer ore, $2.75 on Lake Erie docks. The optimists look to a steady enlargement of the demand for steel to support the pig-iron market, and time will demonstrate how far this position is correct. The transactions of the week in Bessemer pig are at 75c a ton better than the lowest price touched at Pittsburg, quotations now being held at $10.75@10.90, Pittsburg."

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.—Commenting upon the iron and steel markets the *American Manufacturer* will say in its issue tomorrow: "While the present status of the iron and steel trade is better than that shown some time ago it is evident that the improvement noted in some lines last week has not been continued. The slight advance made in prices of soft steel seems to have checked the activity somewhat and this week that branch of the market relapses into nearly the same condition. In the pig iron market the situation is about as it was at last report. In finished iron and steel the present condition of business is about what it was at last report, with figures showing no material change.

The Flower of the Gods.

Brooklyn *Standard-Union*: A Brooklyn man who is very fond of flowers relates the following experience: "I was informed that the best places to get the Chinese sacred lily was at the Chinese laundries. Noticing a number of plants growing vigorously in dishes of pebbles and water displayed in a window in one of those establishments, I dropped in, and supposing of course that they were for sale, inquired the price. The native of the flowery kingdom who first heard my inquiry, pointed to a printed list of prices hung upon the wall. I looked at this, and found that it referred only to washee washee. I told the man that I wanted to know the price of the lilies, but he shook his head, and at that juncture another Chinaman emerged from the back room, who said: 'We no sell leele'; and so I expressed my admiration of the beautiful plants and passed on. In a few days I passed the same laundry again, and all the lilies were in flower, and they presented a most beautiful show. The flower is not very beautiful in itself, but so many in bloom at one time certainly made a beautiful picture, while the odor was delightful." The Chinese call this flower the Flower of the Gods, which, of course, is a very high-sounding name for so modest a plant. It grows rapidly and is much sought after for a house plant.

$450,000

Gold.. 5% Bonds

OF THE

CLEVELAND

Street Railway Co.

Of Cleveland, Ohio.

Dated March 1, 1893. Due March 1, 1913.
Denomination $1,000. May be registered.

Capital stock of company ... $12,000,000
(On which there is a double liability under the laws of Ohio.)
Actual cash invested in property, irrespective of valuable franchises, over 7,000,000
Total bonded debt ... 2,749,000

Secured by Mortgage on entire system, which is a consolidation of four leading street railway lines of Cleveland, operating over 106 miles of track.

NET EARNINGS since March 1, 1893, sufficient, after meeting operating expenses and fixed charges, to pay interest charge on entire bonded debt more than three and one-half times.

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Recommend the Bonds

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Personal interviews solicited.

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—OF THE—

Street's Western Stable Car Co.

Denomination, $500.
Interest 7%, payable Feb. 1st and Aug. 1st at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, New York.

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First National Bank Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.

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DOLE SITS ON WILLIS.

STINGING STATE PAPER FROM HAWAII'S PRESIDENT.

Rebukes Cleveland for the Underhanded Methods Pursued in Dealing with the Islands and Shows the Minister Where His Actions Were Inconsistent with Honor, Fairness, and International Usage—Proof of the Cowardly Methods Used to Stab Provisional Government.

[*Copyright, 1894, by the United Press.*]

HONOLULU, Feb. 8.—Our last dates to the coast were Feb. 3. That evening an important meeting was held by the Annexation club, largely attended by influential citizens. The business announced was to act upon a resolution recommending the enlargement of the Advisory Council from 14 to 24. This measure had been strongly urged in the American League. Instead of passing the resolution another was substituted and carried, first by a large majority of the numbers present, and then by the unanimous vote of the officers of the club, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the officers and the Executive committee that a representative form of government be established as soon as possible after it is ascertained that the present Congress will take no definite action toward annexation.

The speeches made were generally opposed to attempting any changes in the structure of the government until the time came for organizing a representative form in the near future. The above action was a serious defeat to a movement led by Walter G. Smith of the *Star*.

The arrival of the steamer China Feb. 5 produced a strong sensation by the Washington reports that Cleveland would instruct Willis to demand Dole's withdrawal of his charges of a menacing attitude, or, in case of removal, to sever diplomatic relations. The Royalists were much elated by this report, and painful anxiety prevailed among the supporters of the government. Minister Willis has given no indication of having received such instruction, his recent relations with the government having been very cordial, and his latest communication to the government apparently closing the correspondence. His attitude on the question was friendly in the highest degree. On inquiry President Dole expressed the opinion that after such a letter Minister Willis would not think of reopening the controversy.

A leading public man yesterday expressed the opinion that the government and community should seek to cultivate pleasant relations with the American Minister, who was not hostile at heart, although he had been compelled by his position to appear so. The Minister and his family have been severely criticised by the American community since his intention to restore the Queen became apparent.

Julius A. Palmer, representing the Boston *Transcript*, expresses the opinion that America has no use for the Hawaiians, and that the best possible arrangement for all concerned would be for Hawaii to become a British dependency.

Davies Denies Conspiracy.

On account of detailed reports implicating Theophilus H. Davies in the alleged enlistment of soldiers at Vancouver for the service of Liliuokalani, Davies was summoned by the Attorney-General for an interview Feb. 6 at the office of the latter. He was shown several communications received Feb. 5 from different sources, both by the foreign office and by the Marshal. All testified to the organization by one C. W. H. Sausome at Vancouver, under instructions from Davies, of a force of 200 men for the service of Liliuokalani. One of these letters was from the Hawaiian Consul at Tacoma, giving lengthy details. Another was from a man who had been in Vancouver on business and was solicited to join the force. Davies absolutely denied to the Attorney-General all knowledge of or connection with any such undertaking in the most positive and explicit manner. Although the government will maintain its vigilance there is general incredulity as to Davies having undertaken such a movement, conspiracy and filibustering not having been at all in his line.

Quite a sensation was created Feb. 7 by the removal of Joseph O. Carter from his position at the head of the corporation of Brewer & Co. At the annual meeting of stockholders for the election of officers Carter was dropped from the offices of President and manager. P. C. Jones was elected President and G. H. Robertson manager. Carter's recent political course was the cause of his removal. His active coöperation in the efforts of Minister Willis for the restoration of the Queen has created so bitter an antagonism with the stockholders of the company that confidence and friendly relations are considered by them to be no longer possible. They also allege that Carter's zealous efforts to restore the Queen tended to the destruction of civil order and commercial prosperity. Boston stockholders were especially urgent for his removal.

Davies writes a morning paper that he resented to the Attorney-General the insult of being summoned to see him like a messenger boy. It is learned that it has been the established custom of the Ministers to invite others to come to their offices on official business. It is also positively learned that Davies was very heated in his language, but was calmed down by considerations pointed out to him. President Dole feels debarred from exchanging any special courtesy with Davies by his accusations of the Minister of treacherous and dishonorable conduct in tendering the country to the United States.

Friendly Feeling All Around.

On complimenting the President upon the eloquence of the closing paragraphs of his letter of specifications Mr. Dole generously disclaimed the authorship of the language of the letter, which was drafted by Minister Thurston, the President's health requiring such aid. Mr. Willis replied somewhat at length to the aforesaid letter Feb. 3. As stated before, his tone was extremely friendly. He sought to point out that the preparations on board the ships were solely in view of the need of preventing disorder. This letter will be published here after the steamer Alameda leaves. Dole's letter of specifications of Jan. 11 was published here Feb. 6. A brief reply will be made by Dole to Willis, reiterating the cause of apprehension of the use of force as being in the secrecy maintained as to the purposes of the Minister, and not in any positive action taken by him. The President is confident of having amicable relations with the American Minister.

The poisoning of a considerable number of the military at the government buildings, similar to the cases of last April, occurred the evening of Feb. 6. The indications are strong that the poisoning was intentional. There is a disposition to impute the act, not to the Royalists, but to malicious individuals among the military themselves. All the cases were promptly relieved.

For a few days past the police have received a great variety of reports, all pointing to incipient plots of arson and insurrection. Fulminate of silver is known to have been manufactured. The Royalists are now fully convinced that the United States Senate is hopelessly against them, and hence they are trying to help themselves. Could they get possession of the government buildings they are certain of recognition from Wodehouse and hope for it from Willis.

DOLE'S ANSWER TO WILLIS.

Remarkable State Paper Full of Rebuke and Reproach.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—Advices received from Honolulu to Feb. 8 by the steamer Alameda give the full text of President Dole's letter to Minister Willis in reply to the latter's request for specifications of statements made in a previous letter from Dole in regard to the attitude of the United States Government. Dole's letter is lengthy. He says:

"In compliance with your request for certain specifications concerning my letter of Dec. 27 I reply thereto as follows: You inquire as to the meaning of the word 'attitude' as used in my letter. I reply that the word was used by me in its ordinarily accepted sense, meaning bearing, as indicating the purpose of those referred to. You further say: 'Will you point out where and when and how a representative of the United States assumed any attitude toward the supporters of the provisional government, or that government itself, other than one essentially and designedly expressive of peace?' In reply I would say that the attitude of a person is to be ascertained only by inferences drawn from known words and acts of such person and conditions and circumstances under which they take place."

Mr. Dole then states the following:

"1. A treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government and the United States Government and presented to the Senate for ratification. This treaty was withdrawn by President Cleveland immediately upon his entering office without prior notice to this government or its representatives of his intention to do so, or of his reasons for such action.

"2. Immediately thereafter the President appointed the Hon. James H. Blount a special Commissioner to Hawaii to investigate the condition of affairs at Hawaii. Knowledge of such appointment was withheld from the representative of this government at Washington. The press having announced the appointment the Hawaiian representative applied to the State Department for information concerning the same. The Secretary of State refused to state the objects of the mission, or even to admit that a Commissioner had been appointed.

When Thurston Was Snubbed.

"3. On the 19th day of June, 1893, Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, addressed a communication to Mr. Gresham, Secretary of State, in which the following language is used: 'I am directed by my government to represent to you that while the Hawaiian Government has full confidence in the good faith of the United States towards Hawaii in and concerning its treatment of the relations between the two countries it seems proper that it should be informed as to the effect the present uncertainty as to the ultimate course to be pursued has upon the situation in Hawaii. It is important for the Hawaiian Government to know the intentions of the United States Government concerning annexation at as early a date as possible; as, if annexation is not to take place the methods of treating local conditions in Hawaii must be radically different from those to be pursued if annexation is to take place.' No reply has ever been made to such communication.

"4. Upon the arrival of Mr. Blount in this country he did not communicate or in any manner intimate to the Hawaiian Government that his investigations were to be directed toward the right of the existence of the government to which he was accredited. All of his investigations and examinations were private and such persons only were examined as he chose to call.

"5. Examination of his report since published shows that there are statements by approximately sixty royalists and twenty supporters of the provisional government; that he obtained no statement from four members of the Cabinet voted out before the revolutionary attempt of the Queen, although he obtained exhaustive statements from their royalist successors."

Mr. Dole next refers to final report made by Mr. Blount and says it is distinctly hostile to the provisional government and that the provisional government has never been requested to give an explanation of the charges preferred by Mr. Blount or any opportunity to reply to them.

In regard to Gresham's letter to President Cleveland last October, Mr. Dole says: "You have intimated that the foregoing letter, being a domestic transaction, is not subject of diplomatic correspondence. I must admit, however, that a communication from the chief of the Department of State to the President in which he charges this government and its officers with conspiracy, weakness, timidity, and fraud, and recommends its subversion, which letter is officially furnished to and published by the public press, without any information concerning the same being afforded to this government, is not a 'domestic transaction,' and is preëminently a proper subject for inquiry on the part of this government as to the intentions of your government concerning the subject matter. Nov. 14 Mr. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister at Washington, called upon the Secretary of State and inquired if the above letter was authentic, and was assured by Mr. Gresham that it was. Mr. Thurston then said: 'I wish, then, to further ask whether it is the intention of the United States Government to carry out the policy therein indicated by force, or, in other words, whether, if the provisional government declines to accede to the request of the United States Government to vacate in favor of the Queen, United States troops will be used to enforce the request?'"

Mr. Dole says that Mr. Thurston received no satisfactory reply to this question.

Mr. Dole then says to Mr. Willis: "Nov. 17 last the *Hawaiian Star* published a statement purporting to be a report of remarks made by you to a delegation of the American League in which the following words are stated to have been used by you: 'I have my instructions, which I cannot divulge, but this much I can say, that the policy of the United States is already formulated regarding these islands, and that nothing which can be said or done, over here or there, can avail anything now. I do not come here as did Mr. Blount. I come here as an executive officer; I come to act. When the proper time arrives I shall act. I wish to state positively that any outside interference will not be tolerated by the United States.' I am not aware that you have ever disavowed the correctness of this report."

Brings Out Cleveland's Hostility.

Mr. Dole next takes up President Cleveland's message to Congress delived Dec. 4 last and quotes from it as follows: "Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within constitutional limits of executive power our present Minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end." Then Mr. Dole continues: "Dec. 1 last the United States dispatch boat Corwin arrived in Honolulu from San Francisco, bringing dispatches to yourself. No mail was allowed to be brought by her, but the press of Honolulu obtained from persons on board of her and published the above extracts from the President's message. But for such accidental information no information concerning the same would have been obtained by this government until the arrival of Alameda Dec. 22."

Mr. Dole's letter continues: "Up to the time of the arrival of Corwin United States naval officers in port were in the habit of coming ashore in citizens' dress. Crews received the usual liberty on shore and no unusual warlike preparations were visible on board. Immediately upon arrival of Corwin the liberty of the crews was stopped and so was that of most of the officers. Those who came on shore were in service uniform. Rifles were stacked, cartridge belts were filled with ball cartridges, and knapsacks packed for immediate use were conspicuous on decks of ships, and were seen there by visiting citizens, who, in reply to the inquiry as to the meaning of such preparations, were informed by the officers that they were ready to land at a moment's notice. When asked if landing would be to protect or fight us, the reply of the officers of Philadelphia was that no one on board knew what orders would be received. It was known at this time that several of the wives of United States naval officers, temporarily in Honolulu, were packing up their baggage preparatory to immediate removal in view of possible hostilities. It was also known that you were in frequent communication with the ex-Queen, and leading royalists were constantly reiterating that you were going to immediately restore the Queen by force. It was almost the universal belief in the city that you were about to attempt to land the naval forces of the United States to enforce the execution of the President's policy. In anticipation thereof for a number of days the wharves were lined with crowds of people, among them prominent royalists, waiting to see the United States troops land to restore the Queen. Dec. 18 Mr. H. F. Glade, Consul for Germany, called upon you and in substance asked if you could not speak out and relieve the public from the state of extreme tension they were in, which was becoming unbearable, to which you replied in substance that you were aware of the conditions and were making every effort to bring the matter to a speedy determination, and would act within forty-eight hours.

"Dec. 13 it was reported that the Corwin was at an early date to return to San Francisco. The Attorney-General called upon you, stating that there was no regular mail for nearly three weeks, and asked permission to forward Hawaiian Government dispatches by it, which permission you refused, stating that your instructions would not permit it. Dec. 18 Maj. Wodehouse, British Minister, and Mr. Fujii, Japanese diplomatic representative, both asked permission to land troops from their respective warships for the purpose of protecting their respective legations, which permission was granted by the government.

Quotes Willis to Convict Willis.

"Dec. 18 last I addressed to you a communication containing the following words: 'I am informed that you are in communication with Liliuokalani, ex-Queen, with a view of reëstablishing the monarchy in the Hawaiian Islands and of supporting her pretensions to the sovereignty. Will you inform me if this report is true or if you are acting in any way hostile to this government? You will pardon me for pressing you for immediate answer.' Dec. 19 you called upon and made a verbal address to me, furnishing me with a manuscript copy of your remarks, from which I make the following extracts: 'The President also regrets, as do I, that any secrecy should have surrounded the interchange of views between our two governments. I may say this, however, that the secrecy thus far observed has been in the interest and for the safety of all your people. Upon facts embodied in Mr. Blount's reports the President has arrived at certain conclusions and determined upon a certain course of action with which it becomes my duty to acquaint you. The provisional government was not established by the Hawaiian people or with their consent or acquiescence, nor has it since existed with their consent. In view of these conclusions I was instructed by the President to take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the Queen of this determination and of his views as to the responsibility of our government. I was instructed at the time to inform the Queen that when reinstated the President expected that she would pursue a magnanimous course by granting full amnesty to all who participated in the movement against her. In obedience to the command of the President I have secured the Queen's agreement to this course. It becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, executive of the provisional government, and your Ministers of the President's determination of the question which your action and that of the Queen devolved upon him, and that you are expected promptly to relinquish to her her constitutional authority; and now, Mr. President and gentlemen of the provisional government, with a deep and solemn sense of the gravity of the situation, in the name and by the authority of the United States of America, I submit to you the question: Are you willing to abide by the decision of the President?'

"Upon the 23d of December I replied to the foregoing communication in the negative."

Willis Stands Aloof Socially.

"Up to the time of sending you my communication of Dec. 27 no further communication had been received by me from you, and no assurance had been received that force was not to be used nor what your further intentions were concerning this government.

"During your nearly two months' residence in this city you and your family have declined the customary courtesies usually extended to those occupying your official position on the specified ground that it was not deemed best, under existing circumstances, to accept such civilities.

I do not for a moment intimate that such a course is improper or that it is a subject of criticism. It is simply referred to by me as an existing fact bearing upon your relations to this government and germane in considering questions of your attitude thereto. It would not have been referred to by me except in response to your inquiry. In the absence of specific, definite information as to the intentions of your government the foregoing are some of the facts from which this government has been obliged to infer what such intentions were, and which, considered as a whole, constitute the 'attitude' toward this government.

"It may be that proper logical deduction and inference from the foregoing facts is that the 'attitude' of the United States and its representative towards the provisional government has been 'one essentially and designedly expressive of peace.' It will give me the greatest pleasure to receive assurances to this effect, but I submit that under the circumstances and in the absence of such assurances they are capable of another construction, to a sufficient extent at least to warrant the question which I have asked you in my communication of Dec. 27.

"Your second request for information is as follows: 'You assert that at the time of my arrival in this country the forces of this government were organized and amply sufficient to suppress any internal disorder. Will you inform me what connection this statement has, or is designed to have, with the future action of its representative?' I reply that there are two reasons for said statement. First, that already stated in my letter of Dec. 17 that 'in consequence of your attitude the enemies of the government, believing in your intentions to restore the monarchy by force have become emboldened," etc., and, second, that by reason of my inability to ascertain whether your government proposed to use force in support of its policy of restoration I was obliged to act as though it did so intend, as a result of which this government has been obliged to increase its forces, and has been subjected to the necessity of increased watchfulness and large additional expense, which but for such attitude would have been unnecessary.

"The effect which I had hoped this communication might have upon the future action of the representative of the United States was that he might give such assurances that such additional watchfulness and expense might be avoided."

Mr. Dole then says that Mr. Willis' third and fourth questions are answered in the first part of his reply. He continues:

Willis Was Double-Faced.

"Your fifth inquiry is as to the time and contents of your communications, which were 'ambiguous.' I have enumerated them in my reply to your first inquiry. Ambiguity consists in the reiterated statement that you proposed to do some act and carry out certain instructions, which all surrounding circumstances indicated were inimical to this government, without stating what that act was or what those instructions were, and while presenting and speaking assurances of friendship and amity, without consent of this government, negotiating with its enemies for its subversion, and declining to state what your intentions were. Such utterances and actions were so inconsistent one with the other with international rules of comity and the past relations and international policy of the two governments as to be not only ambiguous but incomprehensible to this government.

"You finally ask my careful consideration of the following statement contained in my letter: 'Your action has unfortunately aroused the passions of all parties and made it probable that disturbances may be created at any moment,' and that you 'refuse to believe that upon reëxamination you (I) will feel at liberty to affix your (my) official signature to such extraordinary declaration.' In reply I beg to state that of my own knowledge there has never been a time when the country has been subjected to such a strain and excitement as during the eight days following the arrival of Corwin. I also state, with equal deliberation, that such condition was produced and maintained by reason of your actions and declarations, and actions and declarations of your government, and the circumstances and uncertainties attendant thereupon, as detailed in my letter of Dec. 23 and herein. I make the statement in no spirit of unfriendliness to you or your government, but as an historical fact which, if not already known to you, should in the interests of both countries be made known to you.

Dignified Rebuke for Cleveland and Willis.

"In conclusion I beg to refer to the statement in your communication of Jan. 1, wherein you state that it is a source of 'sincere and profound regret' that my letter 'brings for the first time official information the warlike preparations intended for the diplomatic and military representatives of the United States.' In reply I would say that such regret on your part at receiving such information cannot exceed the sincerity and profoundness of my own regret that such a condition should exist. Such regret on my part is only equaled by my inability to understand how it has come about that a government and community which is today more closely connected with the United States by ties of commerce, friendship and blood than any other lying beyond its borders; which values your friendship above that of all other nations; which fully admits and appreciates many and deep obligations which it is under to your government and people; which has done you and your country no wrong—has been forced into a position where, in defense of their very right to exist, they have been obliged to take up arms to meet the possible hostility of that country whose flag they revere and whose principles of liberty they love. I cannot but believe that it has arisen through a misunderstanding of facts on the part of your government, and a mutual misapprehension of motives and intentions which may, I sincerely hope, at an early day be cleared away. Allow me, in closing, to thank you, Mr. Minister, for your frequent expressions of personal regard and for evident sincerity of purpose displayed by you under recent trying circumstances and to assure you of my deep appreciation thereof. I have the honor to assure you that, with the highest consideration, I am your Excellency's obedient servant,

SANFORD B. DOLE,
"Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Hop Paper.

Paper is made from waste hops in Germany.

HOKE AS A LOBBYIST.

HIS UNDUE ACTIVITY IN RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Scored for Voluntarily Appearing Before a Senate Committee and Urging Special Enactments Favoring Few People—Peffer Puts in a Word for Voteless Woman—Bland Growing Weary of Long Delay in Voting on His Seigniorage Bill—Debate Drags Wearily On.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The newly-elected Senator from the State of Mississippi (Mr. McLaurin), in the place of Mr. Walthall, resigned, made his first appearance in the Senate Chamber this morning and took the oath of office.

At 12:30 the unfinished business was taken up, being the bill requiring railroads in Territories to maintain stations and depots at all towns established by the Interior Department, which was eventually passed, and Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.), addressed the Senate in opposition to it. The bill, while apparently of a private character, had been drawn, he said, for a special purpose and that purpose might have been expressed in the title by the words: "An act to carry out the determination of the Secretary of the Interior to have the Rock Island railroad company establish depots at Enid and Round Pond." It was special and therefore mischievous legislation. He charged that the Secretary had gone before the Committee on Railroads voluntarily and urged the passage of the bill and had brought the Commissioner of the General Land Office with him. After that there should be no more talk about "railroad lobbies" in Congress.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.), Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, denied that the Secretary had voluntarily come before the committee. He had come, he said, at the request of the committee.

Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.), a member of the committee, inquired of Mr. Berry when an invitation had been extended to the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Berry corrected his statement, and said that he had told the Secretary that the committee would certainly be glad to have him come before it and state the facts.

Mr. Blackburn moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was defeated, yeas, 25; nays, 31.

Peffer Speaks for Female Suffrage.

An amendment reported by the committee requiring an election in the Counties of L and O in Oklahoma to determine the location of the county seats in those counties, came up for action, and Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kas.) offered an amendment to it which would allow the women as well as the men to vote on the question. He declared that he would avail himself of every opportunity to strike out the word "male" whenever it interfered with the rights of females. A few gloved hands in the gallery were clapped in approbation of the sentiment.

Mr. Peffer's amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 42. The affirmative votes were given by Senators Allison, Carey, Davis, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Kyle, Manderson, Mitchell of Oregon, Peffer, Perkins, Stewart, Teller, and Wilson. The committee amendment was then agreed to—yeas 34, nays 21.

Several amendments were proposed by Mr. Blackburn and were rejected. The bill was then passed. The vote was—yeas 27, nays 27, and the Vice-President voted yea.

The Senate then on motion of Mr. Pugh (Dem., Ala.), Chairman of the Judiciary committee, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 5:55 adjourned until tomorrow.

Bland Becomes Impatient.

In the House Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) asked unanimous consent that general debate on the seigniorage bill be closed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, tomorrow afternoon, or Saturday afternoon. Objection being made, he said it was evident that it would be impossible to obtain unanimous consent, and he would tomorrow morning endeavor to fix a limitation of debate by a vote of the House.

The bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Bland corrected certain statements made by Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) in his remarks yesterday, he having read extracts from the *Record* in which Mr. Bland claims to have been misquoted.

Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah) continued his speech, which was yesterday interrupted by adjournment. He said the South and West could not live without the East, whereas the East, with its great manufacturing enterprises and teeming millions, was dependent upon the West and South. The miners of the West could produce money for the people of that section while those of the East would be dependent upon them.

Mr. Latimer (Dem., S. C.) supported the bill and believed that the Secretary of the Treasury had used the latitude given him to discriminate against silver.

Mr. Hendrix (Dem., N. Y.) said that in the pending bill the new features were not good and its good features not new. Every ounce of silver purchased by this government had been paid for in hard gold dollars, the best money in the world. The Secretary had no legal or moral right to take an imaginary portion of the bullion deposited in the Treasury and designate it as its seigniorage. In response to a question as to the cause of the present business depression Mr. Hendrix said there was nothing more pathetic than to see the farmer, whose products have decreased in value, listening to the oily tongue of the free coinage demagogue. The impression made upon the country by the pending bill is an extremely bad one. The same impression has spread abroad, and will have the effect there of delaying the calling together of an international monetary conference to consider the financial situation. There had become such an overproduction of silver that some international agreement must eventually be made in favor of bimetallism. Gold will still remain the standard when such an agreement is reached—it will be the redeemer of the silver. He said that the wonderful increase of transportation has decreased the price of wheat, and the decline of value in agricultural products was not influenced by the price of either gold or silver.

Simpson Wants Fiat Money.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kas.) referred to the remarks made by Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) yesterday, in which he said that the entire financial problem should be left for the banks to solve. He read Mr. Walker's biography to show that he was a shoemaker, and said if a shoemaker could discuss the financial question, why not a farmer? The bankers desired a currency which would be a means of money-making for themselves, while the farmers and laboring people needed a currency which would be the most useful to them and attended with the least expenses He believed in the issuance of fiat money. Mr. Simpson ascribed the present hard times to legislation made necessary by the war. He said that there should be at least enough money to supply a per capita circulation of $30.

Mr. Bingham (Rep., Pa.) spoke against the bill, which, he said, was but another step in the movement to establish a silver currency. It is proposed to take a step backward, after giving notice to the world that this country had retired from the silver business, and again resume the issue of silver money. He regarded such legislation as spasmodic and calculated to disturb business interests and discourage foreign investors.

Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.) favored the bill, which, he said, simply authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to utilize the assets of the government to pay its obligations. He did not believe that the redemption act authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds and use the money for any other purpose than a redemption fund.

Argue Against Bonds.

Mr. Enloe (Dem., Tenn.) favored the bill, and said that its opponents were not satisfied with the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, but desired to stop the issue of money in any form. He said the opponents of this bill were determined to kill every other industry in this country except that of clipping coupons from bonds. It is the duty of Congress to take away from the Secretary of the Treasury his discretionary power.

Mr. Hall (Dem., Minn.) spoke against the bill. He believed that it was only a question of time when the seigniorage would be coined. The Bland-Allison act and the Sherman act were steps toward the establishment of a silver basis. These acts had gradually led to business depression and panics, and the country had only been saved from financial disaster by their repeal.

Mr. Goodnight (Dem., Ky.) made a legal argument against the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to use money derived from the sale of bonds for any other purpose than that of redeeming legal tender notes. He favored the coinage of both the seigniorage and bullion.

At 5:05 the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WOMEN WHO WANT THE BALLOT.

They Gather for Their Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffage Association began here this morning. The President, Miss Susan B. Anthony, said among other things that a petition signed by a million names would be presented to the New York Constitutional convention in May next for the elimination of the word "male" from the suffrage laws of the State. Among the delegates participating are Miss Carrie Lane Chapman of New York, the Rev. Anna H. Shaw of Pennsylvania, Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, Dr. Frances Dickinson of Illinois, Mrs. Laura M. Johns of Kansas, Mrs. L. M. Stansbury of Colorado, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall of New Jersey, Mrs. Mary Seymour Howells of New York, the Rev. Ida C. Hultin of Illinois, Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby of Nebraska, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mme. Hanna Korany of Syria, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson of Illinois, and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of the District of Columbia. Tomorrow afternoon will be devoted to a special session in memory of Mrs. Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Oakes Smith, Leland Stanford, Charles O'Neill, and George W. Childs.

CONSIDERING CHICAGO'S NEEDS.

Congressmen Working Hard for Better Postal Facilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Chicago's needs in the way of a public building will be further considered at a meeting Saturday of the Revisory Board of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Members of this board comprise the Chairmen of the various subdivisions of the Building committee, and upon their report Congress will rely to make suitable appropriations for public structures throughout the United States. Representative Bretz of Indiana, who is a member of the board, is earnestly endeavoring to secure favorable legislation for Chicago, and has had all the information collected by himself placed in proper form for presentation to his colleagues on the committee. It is expected that the favorable report made by the subcommittee headed by Mr. Bretz will be ratified by the Revisory Board, all the members of which have expressed themselves as desirous of giving better postal and other facilities to the people of Chicago.

SMALLPOX ON A MAN-OF-WAR.

Cruiser Baltimore Under Quarantine at Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Letters from the flagship Baltimore of the Asiatic squadron, now at Yokohama, state that the cruiser is under rigid quarantine regulations on account of smallpox which had broken out on board, seven cases being under treatment about the middle of January. The disease was of the virulent type, but no deaths had resulted. No cases have yet appeared on the Concord, which is in the same harbor, and it is thought there will be no further spread of the malady. A cable dispatch received at the Navy Department announces the arrival at Naples of the United States ship Chicago. The Yorktown is reported to have arrived at Panama on its way North to become a member of the Bering Sea patrol fleet. It will make a cruise among Central American ports before coming north. A cable from China announces the arrival at Shanghai of the Monocacy.

DATA OF SANITARY CLIMATOLOGY.

Board Will Be Established if Present Investigations Are Fruitful.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Chief Harrington of the Weather Bureau and his assistant, Maj. Dunwoody, are endeavoring to collect data in regard to the establishment of a Bureau of Sanitary Climatology under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. Thus far the matter has not assumed any definite shape, according to the officials at the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Morton, in response to a query on this subject, replied: "Up to this time there is not sufficient data gathered upon which to make any statement of value to the public. Prof. Harrington and Maj. Dunwoody are energetically and industriously endeavoring to collect data which in due time will be given to the public if the same shall prove to be in their judgment of sufficient value to be useful to the American people."

ROOSEVELT FINDS BIG GAME.

Connecticut Democrats Issue Circulars Making Campaign Assessments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Several weeks ago the Democratic State Central committee of Connecticut issued a circular addressed to the Federal and State officers of that commonwealth. The circular requested funds for campaign purposes, and carried a graduated assessment of from 2½ to 10 per cent, according to the salary received by each official. Within the last few days copies of the circular have been laid before the Civil Service Commission. Commissioner Roosevelt is now collecting information regarding the personnel of the committee; whether any of its members are officers of the government, and the method of distributing the circular. The issuance of such circulars where the purpose is specifically for political purposes is punishable both by fine and imprisonment.

SHERMAN HAS A SORE THROAT.

Confined to His House from the Effects of Tonsilitis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Senator John Sherman has been confined to his house for several days with a severe cold which developed into tonsilitis. Today he was able to receive visitors.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Reports by Department Chiefs, Appointments Made, and Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs, provisions, and mineral oil from the United States during the month of January, 1894, and during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1894, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding period of the preceding year, were as follows: Breadstuffs—January, 1894, $13,334,708; 1893, $18,925,761; seven months ended Jan. 31, 1894, $108,927,568; 1893, $122,668,880. Provisions—January, 1894, $15,412,667; 1893, $13,198,902; seven months ended Jan. 31, $103,769,818; 1893, $101,857,265. Mineral oils—January, 1894, $2,413,991; 1893, $2,788,474; seven months ended Jan. 31, 1894, $17,880,448; 1893, $24,931,506.

Daily Treasury Statement.

The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities today is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Gold coin and bullion	$176,706,056
Silver dollars and bullion	338,494,188
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	153,030,580
Fractional silver and minor coin	17,491,953
United States notes	55,496,094
United States Treasury notes	10,282,277
Gold certificates	180,660
Silver certificates	7,988,112
National bank notes	13,934,116
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	11,362,636
Disbursing officers' balances	3,846,202
Total	$788,812,874

LIABILITIES.	
Gold certificates	$ 71,561,319
Silver certificates	337,410,504
United States Treasury notes	153,009,280
Currency certificates	46,255,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, etc	43,760,623

Commissions for Postmasters.

Commissions were issued today to fourth class Postmasters at the following Western places: Illinois—Funkhouser, J. B. Doak; McDowell, J. K. Ostrander. Indiana—Mellotte, S. A. Moore. Iowa—Coralville, Cyrus Hunter; Ionia, J. A. Wood; Janesville, C. B. Chase; Medora, C. C. Taggart; Nira, C. A. Swartz; St. Paul, John Schriever. Michigan—Keeler, H. H. Conkling; Penn, B. F. Thompson. Ohio—Bundysburg, J. E. Hathaway; McDaniel, Frank McDaniel Jr.; North Jackson, Moses Feinogel; Williamstown, G. A. Waltermire; Yoho, C. H. Antill.

Driving Out Cuban Cigarmakers.

Immigrant Inspector Deshler, who was detailed for special duty at Key West, Fla., is on his way here to make a personal report to Supt. Stump. Out of the ninety-three warrants of deportation sent him to serve upon the alien Cuban cigarmakers only two have been served, and the two cigarmakers are now the subject of habeas corpus proceedings in the Florida courts. Supt. Stump says he will see these cases through to the end. The Department of Justice is backing up the Bureau of Immigration in these cases.

Trying to Save a Thief.

It is learned that some of the influential friends of young James Anderson, the messenger who recently abstracted 810 silver dollars from the Treasury vaults, have reimbursed the government for the loss and are making efforts to have the case against him discontinued. In order to make the silver vaults more secure the Treasury officials are having constructed a steel fence around three sides of them.

Testing a New Disappearing Siege Gun.

The army ordnance bureau is making experiments at the Sandy Hook proving grounds with a new disappearing carriage for siege guns. It is of the Raskazoff type, and was recently purchased in Europe. The action which returns the gun to its place after firing is secured by a line of springs.

Rewarding Brave Whalers.

The House Committee on Claims has favorably reported a bill giving $33,500 to the owners of the Hawaiian bark Arctic. This vessel in 1871 gave up its season in order to carry to port 176 sailors whose ships had been stranded in the ice fields of the northern seas. The sailors belonged to the ships Daniel Webster, Chance, Lagoda, Windy, Europa, and Progress.

Will Examine the Whalebacks.

Secretary Herbert has corroborated the statement in the West Superior, Wis., dispatch that he had appointed a board of naval officers to examine the plans of Capt. Alexander McDougall for a whaleback warship. The Captain's plans are now on exhibition in this city. If found feasible and practicable they may be of great use in future naval construction.

Sansome an Adventurer.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 15.—The man Sansome, who was said to be organizing a volunteer force to aid Liliuokalani, is said by his friends to be out of means. He thought the Queen was to be restored and that if she heard he had been trying to aid her he would stand a good chance of getting a government position under her régime.

EDWARD JAMES DIES AT HIS HOME.

For Over Half a Century He Had Been Engaged in Printing Business—Funerals.

Edward James, known to nearly every printer of Chicago for the last twenty-five years, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 293 South Robey street, after an illness of hardly more than four days. Mr. James was born in the Mohawk Valley above Albany in the year 1826. He entered the printing business in 1843 as an apprentice, and from 1850 to 1858 Mr. James was superintendent for Van Benthuysen & Co., State printers, Albany, N. Y., at that time the finest printing house in the State. Coming to Chicago in 1860 he formed a partnership with Sterling P. Rounds in the printing business at No. 46 State street, and at the same time becoming the Western agent for the Johnson type foundry. The firm was in existence some eight or ten years, Mr. James retiring and starting business for himself at Nos. 114-116 Wabash avenue. In September, 1870, the above named building, containing the extensive paper house of J. W. Butler & Co., was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. James was a heavy loser and never after engaged in business for himself. This was originally the site of the old Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's of the Lake, the first church of that denomination in Chicago. It was subsequently rebuilt and again destroyed in the great fire of 1871; the name St. Mary's Block is yet upon the building that replaced the one destroyed in 1871. After the great fire Mr. James was employed by the J. W. Butler Paper company, subsequently he went to New York in the employ of the house of Saroni, Major & Co., and afterwards became agent for Sheldon, Collins & Co., printing ink manufacturers; returning to Chicago in 1879 he entered the employment of Marder, Luse & Co., with whom he remained until his death, Feb. 14, 1894. Mr. James was a stanch Episcopalian, and in the sixties was one of the wardens and also superintendent of the Sunday-school of St. John's Church, Union Park.

Mrs. Bradwell's Funeral Today.

Funeral services for Mrs. Myra Bradwell will be held at the family residnce, No. 1428 Michigan avenue, at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The services will be simple and will be conducted by Bishop Fallows. Music will be furnished by a quartet. The burial will take place at Rosehill. A special meeting of the Press club yesterday was held to take appropriate action on the death of Myra Bradwell, whose husband, Judge James B. Bradwell, is a prominent member of the club and was at one time its President. Resolutions of condolence and sympathy were adopted.

The honorary pallbearers will be: Judge H. W. Blodgett, Judge H. M. Shepard, Dr. De Laskie Miller, Thomas B. Bryan, Gen. J. Corson Smith, C. C. Bonney, H. W. Bishop, J. W. Butler.

The active pallbearers will be: E. B. Sherman, E. A. Otis, George W. Cass, E. F. Runyan, Wallace Heckman, J. R. Mann.

Funeral of John G. Westerfield.

The remains of John G. Westerfield, who died at his home at Wilmette last Monday, were interred yesterday afternoon in Rosehill Cemetery. The Rev. H. G. Leonard conducted the funeral services at the First Methodist Church. The pallbearers were Hubbard Latham, B. F. Hill, John Ling, R. M. Gram, A. W. Fletcher, and James Hartag. The deceased was one of the pioneer civil engineers of the North Shore and widely and favorably known. At the time of his death he was 70 years of age. Two sons and one daughter, all of whom are married, survive him.

Col. Jonathan Drake Stevenson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 14.—Col. Jonathan Drake Stevenson died tonight, aged 94 years. He was a prominent figure in California history since '47. He was made Colonel at the beginning of the Mexican war.

Obituary Notes.

Nelson McClure, a prominent Knight Templar and an old employé of the Wabash road, is dead at Andrews, Ind.

The remains of Mrs. William Tilton, wife of Conductor Tilton of the St. Paul road, were taken from this city, where she died Wednesday night, to her home in Racine, Wis., for burial.

PIONEER LAWMAKERS' CONVENTION.

G. G. Wright Is Chosen President and C. S. Wilson Secretary.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 15.—The Pioneer Lawmakers' Association adjourned this afternoon after a two days' session. At the morning session Senator McNutt read a paper on the Tenth General Assembly. Prof. Parvin of Cedar Rapids gave the history of the first appropriation for the State University. At the afternoon session the following officers were elected:

President, G. G. Wright, Des Moines; Secretary, C. S. Wilson, Des Moines.

At 3 o'clock Gov. Jackson and members of the Legislature in a body called on the pioneers and many speeches were exchanged. Mr. Jackson responded to the welcome of Judge Wright.

Only Three Coupons Are Required.

In response to many requests from subscribers, and in view of the variety of attractive things offered by THE TRIBUNE, it has been determined to reduce the number of coupons required from seven to three. Hereafter the thousands who have been trying to take advantage of all the offers will have a better opportunity to do so. The three coupons must be of different dates and must accompany the cash. No books or portfolios are sold outright. Any of the various books can be inspected by calling at the Coupon Department, second floor, TRIBUNE Building.

Receiver for the Tolleston Land Company.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—County Recorder Krost of this city has been appointed receiver of the Chicago and Tolleston Land and Investment company. The property involved consists of lots in Oak Park and second Oak Park additions to Tolleston. Mr. Krost filed his bond this morning for $2,000, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties without delay. The receivership was asked for by Isaac Ellsworth of Milwaukee, who holds a mortgage of $1,700 on the property.

No Change in Methodists' Salaries.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 15.—At the opening of today's session of the Book committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church the subcommittee on salaries made its report and after a little discussion it was decided to not change the list. The report of the New York Book Concern showed total assets of $2,527,465 and liabilities of $419,116. The contest for the general conference to be held in 1896 resulted in a victory for Cleveland, O.

The Modern Invalid

Has tastes medicinally in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect, and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician, if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative, Syrup of Figs.

Gladstone's Cane.

Mr. Gladstone uses a lead pencil thirty-nine inches long with a gold top as a walking stick.

SPLIT UP ON SUGAR.

LOUISIANA SENATORS INSIST ON A HIGH DUTY.

One Cent Will Probably Be the Rate Adopted by the Subcommittee—The Entire Bill May Be Remodeled in Open Senate—Everybody Disgruntled, with No Hope of Securing a Satisfactory Measure Without Indulging in a Row—Prospects of the Coal and Iron Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—One cent for sugar, nothing for iron ore, coal in doubt, and a little something for silver-lead ore was the conclusion reached by Democratic members of the Finance committee today. After yesterday's discouraging conference the subcommittee had about decided to quit, but today it took a fresh hold and concluded that it would seek to have the tariff bill reported to the Senate with no further concessions than those outlined above. The specter of the sugar trust scared away the advocates of a discriminating duty on refined sugar and the decision was reached to stand for one cent a pound as the utmost limit on sugars of all grades, both raw and refined. This is a square notice to the Louisiana Senators that they must fall in line or go with their party. Of course they can move in the Senate to increase the sugar duty to one and one-half cents per pound, but they cannot pull together a majority to secure that increase.

Senator Sherman, the only Republican of prominence who supports the sugar duty, will not go beyond the limit of one cent a pound, and he may not vote for that. The Louisiana Senators may even find that they cannot keep the Finance committee's duty on the article, for that committee might be overturned as the Ways and Means committee was in the House. They have made known their purpose of voting against the Wilson bill if it does not provide for one and a half cents per pound, but they will find little sympathy among their Democratic colleagues. The subcommittee is still willing to do something for coal, but it will not give the 50 cents which Gorman and the other Southern Senators demand, and iron ore has ceased to be a disputed point. Senator Morgan of Alabama is a candidate for reëlection, and the radical Democrats say he cannot go before his people as a bolter, even though Alabama or some sections of it want a duty on iron ore.

The determination of the subcommittee to push the bill is not due to any assurances that it can command 44 or 42 or even 40 united Democratic votes, but the belief is that kickers will weaken when the party feeling for free trade makes itself manifest, and inasmuch as they refuse to accept the concessions offered them they can settle for themselves how far their party loyalty will be shaken. In other words, the sugar and coal combination will not be allowed to keep the bill very long in the Finance committee. It is still a possibility and it may turn out that the Senate, instead of a Democratic majority, will make the tariff bill, but the free traders are ready for the issue.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—After squabbling six hours the House by a vote of 48 to 38 today passed the resolution from the Senate permitting Senators Gorman and Gibson to exercise their own judgment in regard to the Wilson bill. The razor-edged speeches of the Republicans, who appeared to be far better informed on the matter at issue, cut some of the Gorman Democrats to the quick. Mr. Scott of Washington County, after showing how meaningless were the resolutions presented, said that it was common notoriety that the Senators had adopted them in compliance with orders from Washington. He characterized them as resolutions that did not resolve and instructions that did not instruct.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The following paragraph, which appeared in the *Gazette* this evening, caused a good deal of comment, especially as the newspaper is the home organ of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance: "There is much activity in whisky circles just at present over the proposed tax to be added to whisky now in bond. It is said that during the last few days 1,000 barrels of whisky have been unbonded in Terre Haute. A gentleman interested in the business has been in Washington for a week. He keeps in close touch with the Senatorial committee in charge of the Wilson bill. It is on his advice that the liquor is being taken out of bond."

OFFICERS OF THE SPAULDING COMPANY.

Annual Election Held of the Big Jewelry Corporation.

At the annual meeting of the Spaulding Jewelry company Edward Holbrook of New York was elected President in place of H. A. Spaulding, who retired from the concern Feb. 1 on account of ill-health, and George H. Robinson, also of New York, succeeds to the vacancy thus created in the Board of Directors. The directors chosen for the ensuing year are: L. Z. Leiter, Joseph Leiter, Lloyd Milnor, Edward Forman, and E. J. Smith of Chicago; Edward Holbrook and George H. Robinson of New York. Subsequently the directors met and elected the following officers: Edward Holbrook, President; Edward Forman, Secretary; and Lloyd Milnor, Treasurer. Mr. Holbrook is Vice-President and Treasurer of the Gorham company of New York. Mr. Spaulding is arranging his affairs so as to start soon on a trip abroad.

OBJECT TO DATES ON CANNED GOODS.

Western Packers Censure a Bill Before the Ohio Legislature by Resolution.

The annual convention of the Western Packers' and Canners' Association was concluded at noon yesterday. The hearing of reports of committees occupied most of yesterday's session. The bill introduced in the Ohio Legislature providing for the labeling of canned goods so as to show the date of packing was censured by a resolution. The financial condition of the association was reported by the Committee on Finance as in excellent condition. The next convention will be held in Chicago. Officers of the machinery and supply department of the association were elected as follows: President, R. P. Scott, Baltimore; Vice-President, R. O. Conan, Portland, Me.; Secretary and Treasurer, John T. Staff, Cayuga, Ind.

Iowa Y. M. C. A. in Session.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 15.—The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. of Iowa opened its session in this city this afternoon. Three hundred delegates were present. The convention proper was prefaced by a General Secretaries' conference and memorial services last evening and a physical directors' meeting this morning. After prayer, service and addresses of welcome this afternoon reports of districts were read, showing a prosperous condition. Tonight's exercises consisted of song service, report of the State Executive committee, and an opening address by H. O. Pratt of Mount Vernon. Uriah Roraback of Davenport was elected President and T. M. Phelps of Central University Secretary.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1894.

THE public would be glad to hear Dr. Harper's views concerning Cain's wife.

BEFORE many years the last slab of whalebone will go to join the last buffalo-robe.

THE trial of Satan is over, but the trials of the English Lords seem to have just begun.

APPARENTLY Mr. Cleveland has learned the lesson at last that he can catch more Senatorial flies with marmalade than with vinegar.

DR. TALMAGE will "preach his way around the world." From what we know of the doctor, however, we repel with scorn the insinuation that he intends to do it on a wager.

"MORE than 100,000 persons," according to the Denver *Republican*, "are without either employment or money in Chicago." Then more than 100,000 persons must be starving to death in Chicago. Isn't the *Republican* mistaken to the extent of a cipher or two?

"IF Gov. Altgeld's grippe is the regular kind," observes the Springfield *Telegram*, "he doesn't care a rap who is Governor." And, inasmuch as it gives Mr. Gill a special grip on the Governor's functions, he doesn't care a rap whether Mr. Altgeld's ailment is of the regular kind or not.

THERE is no part of Mayor Hopkins' veto message which appeals so strongly to the public intelligence and conscience as the passage dealing with the percentage clause. The net percentage clause of the Watson ordinance was delusive. Net percentage clauses of most laws and ordinances are dead letters. The corporations have cunning methods of evading payment under such clauses. Mr. Hopkins is right in holding to the doctrine that the percentage ought to be paid out of the gross earnings and that there should be proper facilities for ascertaining the exact amount of such gross earnings.

THE New York stock market was firmer. The local market was strong and showed some signs of reviving public interest. New York exchange sold at 30 cents premium. Sterling rates advanced.—The leading produce markets were moderately active, with wheat decidedly lower under increased liquidation, May selling down to 58⅜ cents, or the lowest point on record. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed 1⅛ cents lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, cash rye ½ cent lower, barley easy, flaxseed ½ cent higher, May pork 2½ cents lower, and lard and ribs steady.

IT is gratifying to note that Ald. Madden and the other members of the Finance committee stand by the position they have taken in reference to the reduction of expenses, notwithstanding the clamor of demagogues, ex-Aldermen, professional agitators, and others. The city officials can stand a reduction. They are paid out of all proportion to the services they render. The severest cut should be made in the salaries. The Finance committee also stands by its position that the number of officials ought to be reduced. The irresponsible Aldermen object, but under the charter the Mayor happily has wide discretion in dealing with the appropriation bill. He can veto any items he may think proper, and the Mayor is rather discriminating when it comes to a veto, as the Aldermen have reason to know.

ALD. SMITH of the Third Ward had the honesty to explain why he voted for the Watson-Metropolitan gas ordinance last week and why he voted against it Wednesday evening. He had been deceived as to the character of the ordinance, having been led to believe that its passage meant competition and lower prices. He investigated and found that the ordinance was a sandbagging affair, therefore he changed his attitude towards it. As he is not a candidate for reëlection this year there is no reason to question his sincerity in this matter. His name, therefore, must be taken from the blacklist, and with it those of Ald. Epstean, Keats, Reddick, Kamerling, Sayle, Howell, and Shepherd. They have set themselves right before their constituencies and the public. These men, as a rule, have voted only for honest measures, and their good services to the city Wednesday evening will not be forgotten soon.

THE framers of the Wilson bill have shown in many ways that they prefer the interests of Canadian to American producers. They have, for instance, put agricultural implements on the free list. This is specially for the benefit of Canada, for the Canadian manufacturers do compete with those of the United States, while those of other countries do not. The American manufacturers do not care if English or German agricultural implements are admitted duty free. They can protect themselves against that competition, but they do object to the free admission of such machinery made in a neighboring country, whose manufacturers can reach every point in the United States about as cheaply as their American rivals, who have decidedly cheaper labor and in some instances cheaper raw materials. They object also to this free admission of Canadian agricultural implements because the Dominion imposes a prohibitory duty of 33 per cent on American implements for the purpose of securing the Canadian market to the home producer. The American manufacturers have petitioned the Senate to amend the Wilson bill so as to require Canada to reciprocate, to make American implements free if Canadian ones are to be let in here free, and if Canada persists in levying a duty for the United States to impose an equivalent one. But the Democrats will not listen to this. They hate the word "reciprocity." They will call on Canada to concede nothing. They will give the Canadians the free run of this great American market and ask for nothing in return.

IT is time that Dan Wren should be suppressed. As a part of his plan to erect a warehouse on Kimbark avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, he has declared his intention to also build there a set of cheap flats and rent them free of charge to Lucy Parsons or other objectionable characters. It is understood that his animus in this movement is not the making of money but to spite ex-Judge Grinnell. The property-owners and other residents in the vicinity named have joined in a request to the Corporation Counsel to demand that Wren be required to show why he ought to receive a permit to build with avowed malicious intent to annoy any person or persons in the neighborhood and damage the value of their property by so doing. Their resolve is commendable. Wren should be taught that he cannot thus indulge a private spite against any one without being amenable to the law. The case is one in which all good citizens will feel an interest, not merely for its own merits, but as tending to show how people in other sections can obtain proper protection when menaced by those who deliberately seek to injure others from malicious motives.

LET it not be forgotten that the following Aldermen, who are candidates for reëlection, voted to pass the Watson-Metropolitan boodle gas ordinance over the Mayor's veto:

Coughlin,	Rohde,	Potthoff,
Horan,	Schumacher,	Larson,
Vogt,	Swigart,	Wadsworth,
Stuckart,	Mahoney,	Lutter,
Cooke,	Powers,	Haussen,
Ackerman,	Mulcahy,	Bartine.

The arguments of the veto message against the ordinance were unanswerable. It pointed out in forcible and convincing language the defects of the ordinance and the objections to it. Not one of these objections were met. It was not sought to remedy a single defect, and yet these eighteen Aldermen voted to pass the objectionable measure. Not one of the number could give one honest reason for his vote. The motive that prompted them is apparent. Not one of these men should be returned to the Council. They have proved faithless. Their reëlection would be an encouragement of recreancy. Let them be blacklisted. Of the eighteen, nine pretend to be Republicans. These are Horan, Vogt, Cooke, Ackerman, Swigart, Larson, Wadsworth, Haussen, and Bartine. No Republican Aldermanic convention will disgrace itself by presenting the names of these men to the people of their respective wards for reëlection.

THE GAS ORDINANCE VETO.

Mayor Hopkins' veto of the Metropolitan Gas ordinance not merely gives the reasons for his opposition to that measure but also states the principles which will govern him in dealing with all grants of franchises which may be made by the Council while he is in office. Those principles are sound ones and should meet with the concurrence of the Council. They should meet with the approval of a majority of that body and not of a little more than a third.

The Mayor says that there should be no grants of franchises unlimited in point of time, not merely because conditions change rapidly in a growing American city, but because the tendency is for municipalities to own and to operate or lease quasi-public institutions for the purpose of supplying the people with light, transportation, etc., as they are now supplied with water. There is that tendency, and it would be much stronger but for the poor administration of American cities. It will be some time before a municipality can render as efficient service as does a corporation. Nevertheless, no city should tie its hands by granting rights unconditionally. The original charter of the South Side street railway company provided for the purchase of the plant by the city when the franchise expired, so it would not be an innovation were a similar provision inserted in other grants of franchises. If the city did not see fit to take direct charge it could make a lease to the highest bidder, as is done in Glasgow, and thus secure additional revenue for itself or reduced charges for the citizens.

The Mayor calls attention to the fact that the ordinance does not give the city adequate power to force the company to lay its gas mains in districts where it would be least profitable for it to do so. It is the defect of many ordinances that sufficient regulative power is not left in the hands of the Council. All grants, whether they be of the right to build street railroads or do anything else, should have provisions which would force the grantees to build where it is least profitable as well as where it is most profitable, so that the whole community may be accommodated.

The Mayor says that henceforth adequate provision must be made for the replacement of pavements which have been torn up. It is high time for that reform. The property-owners have been robbed of millions by the tearing up of streets by corporations which have never relaid the pavements decently. The Mayor says also that in the business district there should be no ripping up of the streets except by night. The propriety of this is apparent. It should be the rule and it should be enforced forthwith. The matter is one entirely within the control of the Council now.

Fault is found with the Metropolitan ordinance because the maximum price it is allowed to charge for gas is too high. "What our citizens demand is the supply of gas at a lower rate than they now have to pay." Stated broadly, when a corporation asks for a franchise for the alleged purpose of performing services for the community more cheaply than others who are now in the business it must give evidence of its sincerity by accepting an ordinance which puts it out of its power to charge as much as its competitors. It must show in that most practical way that it intends to be of real service to the community.

The Mayor is correct in denouncing all propositions to pay the city a percentage of net profits. A percentage of the gross profits must always be insisted on. Then there is no room for cheating or for controversy. A revenue based on gross profits will increase steadily. The tendency will be for revenue based on net profits to get smaller and smaller.

The Mayor speaks of the difficulty he had in getting information about this Metropolitan company. He consulted the records in the office of the Secretary of State, and all he could find there was that of the alleged capital stock of five millions all except $200 had been subscribed by a lawyer's clerk. No responsible citizens could be found who would give him assurances that this was a bona-fide measure, and therefore he could not avoid the conclusion that it was a mere "speculative venture," to use a mild term. If the Council were a better body than it is it would provide in its rules that it would not entertain for a minute an ordinance whose backers would not come forward into the broad daylight and let the public know just who they were and what they wanted to do. There should be no more grants to dummies.

The Mayor says in conclusion:

> In conclusion let us be mindful of the fact that the frequent abuses in the matter of the granting of municipal franchises have made our people restive and watchful of their interests. They demand, and they have a right to demand, a complete new departure from the old methods, and in that demand I am determined to support them to the best of my ability and to the full extent of my power, no matter what the consequences, political or otherwise, may be.

If the Mayor will stick to these promises he may not have the support of the Aldermen of his own party. Judging by the vote night before last he cannot expect to have more than three of the Democratic Aldermen on his side. But he will have the support of the majority of the Republican Aldermen, and with their aid it will be in his power to prevent the passage of reckless or corrupt ordinances.

THE DECLINE IN WHEAT AND SILVER.

In the course of the debate on the Bland bill Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania said silver has touched the lowest point in its history and the papers show that wheat was never so low as now. He claimed that wheat and silver have maintained a parity, and referred to a statement made last summer to the effect that the repeal of the Sherman act (the purchasing clause) would be followed by a revival of prosperity and high prices. To this Mr. Harter of Ohio replied that the condition of the country would be worse than it now is if the advice of the free silver men had been taken.

Representative Harter, who is sound on the silver question, might have made another answer to the sneering remark. He might have said that overproduction in proportion to the demand has knocked down both the prices of silver and of wheat. Too much wheat was raised for the necessary consumption. Two bushels of wheat grown were offered to the man who ordinarily consumes one bushel. The consequence was that all which was offered was not wanted at any price, while the quantity sold was forced down to the lowest possible figure. And the decline has occurred in that blessed foreign market which Messrs. Crisp, Wilson, Bland, et al. are professedly catering to. That market has refused to take our surplus wheat unless it is almost given away. The home market, which is held in such light esteem by the Democracy, purchased and consumed more than 300 million bushels of wheat in 1893 besides what was used on the farm for seed. The less than 50 million surplus from our last crop, combined with a moderate reserve from the proceeds of a previous harvest, could not be sold in the European markets without sinking to the prices established by the competition with cheaply grown wheat from Russia, Hungary, Northern India, Australia, and Argentina. The selling of one bushel abroad broke down the prices to be paid for the two bushels consumed at home. If we had not produced quite so much in the last three years, in which case we should have had a smaller visible supply for the foreigners to look at, the farmers of the West could have obtained fair prices for their grain, selling nearly all of it at home. Producing more than was wanted they had to accept low prices for the whole of it.

It is not true that "wheat and silver have maintained a parity." For the three years following the panic of 1873 the price of wheat in this market averaged about 94 cents per bushel in gold, which was nearly the average value of the silver in a dollar. Now the silver in the dollar is down to 50 cents, and the wheat (cash) to about 56 cents in this market. But the decline in the value of wheat on the farm has not been so great as here, for the reason that there has been an enormous reduction in the rates of transportation in the last twenty years. Yet, if the two had declined nearly at the same rate the fact would prove nothing for the arguments of the free silver men. Silver has fallen off 50 per cent in price because of a vast overproduction at a vastly cheapened cost. Twice the number of ounces of silver can be mined and placed on the market that were produced twenty-five years ago by the same number of days' labor. Hence it takes twice as much silver to buy as much gold, land, or labor now as a quarter of a century ago, and "that is what is the matter" with silver bullion. For both wheat and silver the costs of production and transportation have been cheapened, but in silver much more than in wheat, for which reason silver has declined more than the cereal. In both there has been too much material offered in proportion to the demand for it. Hence the exchange values of both have gone down, while the labor that produced them has risen in value, as measured on the gold basis. If the price of that labor has declined in the last few months it was because of the foolish Democratic agitation in favor of rating silver at far above its actual value and cutting down the tariff protection to American industry—not because of any unfair discrimination against either wheat or silver.

JUST TRY THE EXPERIMENT.

At the annual banquet of the Lincoln Association of Jersey City night before last Senator Hoar made a speech. After describing the present miserable industrial condition of the country, with its smokeless chimneys and its silent factories, and its armies of workmen who have eaten up the savings which they relied on as the support of old age, and see on the one hand starvation and on the other the poorhouse, he said:

> The Democratic orators coolly tell us that it is not the threats of destruction, it is not the cord about their limbs, it is not the foot of Democracy on their neck or the dagger or knife of Democracy at the throat which makes them inactive and helpless and pale. Let six men whom you or I could name in the United States Senate; let one whom you or I could name in the Executive chair declare tomorrow morning that they or he will not permit for the next three years any change in the tariff policy of this country and will see that the McKinley bill has a fair trial, and if within six weeks the wheels of the factories of the United States are not turning again, and the fires in its furnaces are not lighted again, and the work in its iron mines and coal mines is not resumed, and its capital is not beginning to move, and prosperity and comfort do not come back again to the homes of its workmen, you may sentence me to be a free trader and a Democrat for the rest of my natural life; and I cannot invoke for myself any worse fate than that.

Nothing more true. Webster said of Hamilton that "he touched the dead corpse of public credit and it sprung upon its feet." If Mr. Cleveland chooses he can do the same thing by the dead industries of this country. If he were to announce that it was his intention to veto and thus to kill any measure which attacked the protective principle by minimizing protection so as to make it inadequate and ineffectual the industrial paralysis of the United States would cease at once. The whistles of the factories would blow. The employers would call their workmen around them and say, "Go to work at the old wages as quick as you can." The merchant, from the great wholesaler down to the little retailer, would order a fresh supply of goods, knowing that his store would be crowded with people who having wages once more could buy and pay for goods once more.

The industrial embargo being raised the heaps of money in the banks would be in immediate demand. Capital, idle now, would become productive, It would pay wages instead of filling bank vaults. Commerce would revive. The importation of foreign goods, so restricted now, would recommence. The revenues of the government would become again what they were and would suffice for all its needs. It would not be necessary to borrow to pay current expenses and to increase the national debt in days of peace. The railroads would have an abundance of freight and would not be driven into the hands of receivers, and forced to cut down the pay of employés. Building operations would be resumed in all the cities, and there would be work for the men in the building trades. They would accept that work with great pleasure.

All this Mr. Cleveland could do with a few words. He could create an industrial summer while it is yet winter. It is true that his own party might burst out in a chorus of curses. But the American people would be profoundly grateful to the man who, placing his country above his party, had given them well-paid work and the happiness such work brings with it. Mr. Cleveland knows what the effect would be were he to say the McKinley law must not be interfered with, as mischief enough has been done by the threat to interfere with it, but has he the moral courage to restore peace to the country by an act which will damn him with his party?

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS WILL SHOW.

There was an interesting little colloquy in the House Wednesday between Tom Reed and Representative Stone, a Kentucky Democrat. The latter had been talking of "the long years of Republican misrule" and their consequences, and Mr. Reed asked him why the Democrats did not rectify the errors committed by the Republicans. Mr. Stone said this was being done as rapidly as possible, and in reply to Mr. Reed's question as to what progress was being made in the work of reform stated that "it would be apparent at the November elections."

So it will; for the greater the progress the Democracy makes in what it calls reform the greater will the majority be against that party at the November elections. The more fully it reveals to the voters its real animus and its incapacity to govern for the public good, the more emphatic will the rebuke be which it will receive from the voters and the heavier will be the Republican majority in the next House of Representatives.

Mr. Stone is at present a member of a House which is Democratic by a heavy majority. It is not impossible that he will be a member of the next House, for Kentucky and other Southern States are so thoroughly in the hands of the Democracy, and the machinery for declaring Democrats elected whether they received a majority or not is so perfect, that it is not reasonable to expect much of a change in Southern delegations. But if Mr. Stone does go to the next House he will not see there the faces of the Northern Democrats who are his colleagues now. He will look for them in vain. He will see Republicans from New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other Northern States in the seats held now by Democrats.

If he takes the trouble to ask about the fate of his old associates he will find that their constituents left them at home because of their activity in working for what the Democrats called reform but what the voters looked on as destruction. Mr. Stone will find himself a member of a House which, if it could get the Senate and President to coöperate with it, would set to work at once to carry out the will of the people by wiping off the statute books every vestige of Democratic reform.

It may be that Mr. Stone has not been paying any attention to the change of sentiment in the North since November, 1892. If so he will be greatly surprised the day after the election of November, 1894. And it may be that, seeing the wrecked and battered condition of the Northern Democracy, he will conclude that he and his associates in the Fifty-third Congress went much too fast and too far with their reform work.

IT IS NOT A MONEY FAMINE.

The National Council of the Farmers' Alliance, recently in session at Topeka, Kas., was told by President Loucks that the cause of the present business depression is "simply a want of money—a money famine." The gentleman was severe and emphatic in denouncing "legislation against silver," and declared against a per capita basis for money. He referred to President Cleveland as "a merciless autocrat on a despot's throne," and to Congress as a pliant, servile body of alleged representatives of the people assembled to do his will. By these and other utterances Mr. Loucks proved himself to be blind to the facts of the situation, and trying to mislead his audience into clamoring for a remedy that would be worse than the disease.

The great abundance of money at the commercial centers, and the difficulty of finding employment for it in operations that promise to pay a profit on its use, is proof that there is no lack of money in the country, therefore no present necessity for increasing its volume. If the people to whom or for whom Mr. Loucks was speaking find money scarce for themselves it is because of a scarcity of things with which to buy money or its use. They could not hope to obtain money without selling something in exchange for it, if the amount of money in the United States were doubled or trebled. So long as money is worth anything at all the man who holds it will not give it away, except in charity. He will insist on receiving in exchange for it something that is "worth the money," unless he be "a born fool."

If in response to the demands made by the silver monometallists for whom Mr. Loucks is talking we should adopt free silver coinage on the basis of 371¼ grains of pure metal in the dollar, money would not thereby be made more plentiful. For years to come it would be more scarce than now because of the disappearance of the gold element in the circulation. The deprivation would be all the greater, as each dollar would buy only half as much as the dollar of today will buy, so that twice as much of the reduced value money would be required to transact the same amount of business that is possible under present conditions. Would that help the farmers of Kansas and other States? And when, in consequence of active coining of all the silver produced, there were twice as many half worth dollars in the country as there are now dollars having a full purchasing power, the said farmers could not be any better off for the change. If they were able to obtain twice as many of the half value dollars for the sale of their produce they would be obliged to pay at the same nominal advance in rate for all they purchased for consumption. Substantially they could not gain more by the arrangement than by the simple process of rating every half dollar as if it were a whole one. They could no more increase their wealth nor the comfort of themselves and families by the debasement inevitably connected with free silver coinage on the terms they demand than they could increase the size of their farms by procuring the passage of a law declaring the acre to contain only half as many square yards as are now in the acre of ground.

It is just possible Mr. Loucks fancies the government stamp is all that is necessary to make 50 cents worth of silver pass for the equivalent of 100 cents worth of gold all over the country without having any sustaining power of gold behind it. Such an idea could not be entertained as correct by any man who understands the nature and use of money and knows what is essential to its validity. More probably he is arguing with the full expectation that a drop to the silver basis would enable the Kansas farmers to pay their mortgage indebtedness with half the money they agreed to pay. In such case he would be arguing knowingly for a deliberate steal to be perpetrated under the form of law. But his limited perceptions do not enable him to appreciate the fact that even then the farmers would be worse off than now, suffering intensely while the deficiency was being filled up by the issues of big amounts of silver money or paper. He is not wise enough to understand the truth of the statement in the Democratic platform that the farmers would be among the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

MAKE NO EXCEPTIONS.

A representative of the Trade and Labor Assembly has gone before the Finance committee of the Council to ask on behalf of the assembly that the Council in reducing salaries touch none which are under $1,200 a year. Why should the Trade and Labor Assembly ask such a thing as this and ask it in the name of workingmen?

Very few of those who are represented by the assembly earn as much as $1,200 a year. But their pay is being cut fully 20 per cent on the average. They are not able when they get any work to get it at the figures which were paid last year. Those of them who are in the building trades know that when the season for active work begins they will have to work for much less than last year or remain idle. Why then are they so full of affection for the men who are in the city's employ, who are sure of steady work and regular pay?

These city employés have done nothing to exempt them from the scaling down of wages which has befallen other American workingmen. The overwhelming majority of those connected with the Trade and Labor Assembly voted in November, 1892, for Democratic candidates pledged to a tariff policy which necessitated wage reductions. Although told over and over again what the result would be if they voted for Cleveland and "tariff reform," they persisted in voting to strike down protection. They are reaping as they sowed.

The City Hall employés, who are Democrats almost to a man, voted in 1892 along with the workingmen for Cleveland and "tariff reform." They too were told that "tariff reform" meant wage-clipping, but they persisted in supporting the Democratic ticket. Since they were engaged with the members of the Trade and Labor Assembly in a common effort to pull down wages why should the latter ask now that their associates be permitted to retain high wages? If the employés were Republicans and voted against wage reductions the Trade and Labor Assembly might have felt it was unjust that their wages should be cut when they had not voted for the lower scale, but there are no Republicans in the City Hall.

The Democratic policy of low wages is in force now. From one end of the country to the other men are getting less than they did a year ago. It is the common doom. Why then should the Democrats of the Trade and Labor Assembly ask that an exception be made in favor of their fellow Democrats at the City Hall? Why this odious distinction? Why should the plain workingmen be cut down and the aristocrats of the police force and the Board of Public Works escape?

Why is it, too, that the Trade and Labor Assembly asks the Council to do something which will reduce the number of men to whom the city can give work? Not long ago it was asking the Council to employ all the men it could. It is asking now for the discharge of a number. The Finance committee says that either the pay of policemen must be reduced or 450 men employed now must be dropped. When the Trade and Labor Assembly clamors for the retention of the present non-Democratic wage scale for city employés it asks that 450 men be dismissed from the police force and turned adrift to compete with members of the assembly in seeking for employment. "Call you that backing of your friends? A plague upon such backing." Those policemen who will lose their jobs if the request of the Trade and Labor Assembly is granted will wish that that organization had not been so full of zeal for the welfare of the city employés.

Of course the Republican Aldermen will pay no attention to this request. They are not required to protect the Democratic City Hall employés from the consequences of their own votes. They are not obliged to listen to the prayer of one set of Democrats that the wages of another set shall not be reduced. If the Trade and Labor Assembly people want the wages of the City Hall employés left untouched they should go to the Democrats in Congress and not the Republicans in the Council. They should ask the former to kill the Wilson bill. If that is done wages will rise all over the country and justice and equality will no longer demand imperatively the reduction of the wages of those who are in the employ of the city.

What a Man Can Do Under the Wilson Bill.

A man was looking about for some business in which to engage for a lifetime. Another suggested that he mine coal.

"That is raw material—coal is?" he asked. The man who had suggested it said that it was so considered by the Wilson bill.

"I do not think," was the answer, "that I care to expend my labor on that. Coal, under the Wilson bill, can be produced abroad by low-paid labor and be brought into the United States by vessel or rail."

The man must have walked away in the same mood as the biblical character who asked the Savior what he should do to inherit eternal life.

Perforce the man who studies the Wilson bill—if he be looking for an industry—will reason within himself that he had better engage, if possible, in that industry the product of which, on account of its form of construction, bulk, or for some other reason, cannot be readily imported.

The more the man studies it the more the horizon will be extended. He will see that the wages of the man who puts down a paving on the street; the artisan who erects a building; the man who constructs a street car, or the one who manufactures a boiler, or builds a locomotive, will also have to stand a reduction because of the displaced labor in the mines, forests, and elsewhere crowding into the other employments and glutting the market. This latter situation may not be reached for awhile.

But the immediate effect upon the wages of the industries that produce the so-called raw materials is here now, and the Wilson bill past the Senate the effect must be heavier and more trying.

Was it for this condition of things that the people voted for Cleveland and Stevenson in 1892?

ACCORDING to yesterday's predictions the weather today will be "fair and colder" and "fair and warmer." Bring both your overcoats.

IN Oakland, Cal., a man has been arrested for cheating a neighbor in a horse trade. Is this no longer a land of liberty?

JUDGING from President Dole's latest letter to Minister Willis they speak a peculiarly forceful and straight-from-the-shoulder kind of English in Hawaii.

MR. RIKER of Chicago still stands ready to take that $50,000,000 bond issue of Secretary Carlisle's, but a bigoted Judge is agin him.

THERE is no excuse for anybody going hungry when you can buy a fair quality of eating apples for $3.50 a bushel.

THROUGH his *Daily Oklahoman* the Rev. Sam Small serves notice on the "brindle whelps who have been yelping at his heels" that he is now in the middle of the road and ready to give them all the attention they require. Our money is up on Mr. Small.

IT looks as if it would be necessary, on account of Boss McKane's other engagements, to elect a new Superintendent for his Sunday-school.

PRESIDENT DOLE of Hawaii has contributed to current history another most extraordinary letter.

KANSAS has 155,000 licensed dogs. If disposed of at their owners' valuation the sum realized from the sale of these animals would pay off hundreds of mortgages.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Too Warm.

Borus (struggling author)—"Naggus, I always thought you were a warm friend of mine!"

Naggus (literary editor)—"Borus, I am. That's why I roasted your book."

His Friend's Thoughtfulness.

"I think a great deal of this rocking-chair," said Rivers. "It's made from wood that grew on a farm in Virginia once owned by George Washington."

"I don't see anything extraordinary about it," said Banks, "except that it's big and ugly. How much did it cost you?"

"Nothing. That's the beauty of it. A friend of mine in the East sent it to me. There's nothing like having good friends."

"No, I suppose not. How did he send it?"

"By express. Quite a relic, isn't it? Wood grew on one of George Wash——"

"You paid the express, did you?"

"Of course. Wood grew on a farm that once belonged to George——"

"How much was the——"

"Farm that once belonged to George Washington in Virginia. It isn't every day you can——"

"How much express did——"

"It isn't every day you see a rocking-chair made out of wood grown on a farm that once belonged to George——"

"What express charges did you have to pay?"

"Eight dollars and seventy-five cents," said Rivers, with visible reluctance.

PERSONALS.

Ex-President Harrison and his family will leave for California Feb. 26.

Ex-Senator Spooner declines to be a candidate for Governor of Wisconsin.

Alphonso, the little King of Spain, although but a child, has bachelor apartments set for his own use in the palace.

Wigglesworth Dole made chairs up in Maine. His son, Sanford B., made only one—that of the President of the Hawaiian provisional government.

James Heron, who died the other day in San Francisco, was one of the party from Commodore Sloat's squadron that raised the American flag at Monterey July 7, 1846.

Prof. Benjamin Harrison is about to begin his lectures on international law at the Stanford University in California. It will be handy for him to point to this government's dealings with Hawaii as an awful example.

William Smith of Concord, N. H., boatswain on the Kearsarge during the war, and who claims to have fired the shot that sunk the Alabama, has several interesting relics of the old ship that was wrecked the other day.

Mr. Gladstone is devoting his spare time, which he has from his duty of managing the affairs of the British Empire, to an enthusiastic study of the Basque languages, the dialect of the strange people who inhabit the slopes of the Pyrenees.

Surgeon-General J. Mills Brown, Pay Director J. Adams Smith, and Assistant Engineer W. H. Badlam are believed to be the only officers now alive who were on the Kearsarge at the time she sunk the Alabama. Mr. Badlam is at present a Deputy Collector at Boston.

Gov. Lewelling says he sees a way to get rid of Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, but will not mention the how. He is suspected of an intention to appoint Mrs. Lease's husband to something that will take him away from home and thus compel Mrs. L. to take her turn in minding the house.

The Sultan of Turkey has issued an imperial decree commanding that three copies of every book and pamphlet that has been printed in any language, in any part of his dominion, from the time he ascended the throne up to the present time, must be sent to the imperial palace at once.

Prince Ferdinand Galatro Colonna is said to be in hard straits. He has been expelled from the clubs of Paris for non-payment of gambling debts. His dissipations during recent years have left their mark on his face, and he is no longer in looks the handsome young nobleman who knelt at the altar with Eva Bryant Mackay and received the blessing from M. di Rendon, the Papal Nuncio.

CURRENT NOTES.

The man who is waiting for his ship to come in usually finds it a tug.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The bright side of a situation is hard to see when one is underneath it.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Yes, Minerva, there is a vast difference between fast days and fast nights.—*Elmira Gazette.*

People are scarce who think that the folks in the next house have religion enough.—*Ram's Horn.*

Teacher—"Define quartz," Milkman's Son (who is rather absent-minded)—"Pint and a half."—*Tit-Bits.*

Wife—"What would we do without a doctor?" Husband—"Well, we might get along, but what would the druggist do?"—*Texas Siftings.*

Billings, who is not an expert with the cue, says the pool table is like a woman's dress. It is so hard to find the pocket.—*Boston Transcript.*

She—"You say he is unpopular?" He—"Unpopular? He is so unpopular that when he has a cold nobody offers him a remedy for it."—*Brooklyn Life.*

"By Jove!" said Dawson, as he glanced over a copy of the Russian alphabet, "what a terrible thing it must be to be deaf and dumb in Russia! Think of having to make those letters with your fingers."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Wool—"That was a mean trick Clarklet's rival played on him." Van Pelt—"What?" Wool—"He wrote, 'O, maid of Athens, ere we part,' etc., in the girl's album, and the rival changed the 'O' to 'Old.'"—*Harlem Life.*

Chance to Save Several Good Dollars.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* In Chicago there are several official gentlemen who can snap their fingers at the hard times. There is the City Sealer of Weights and Measures, for instance, whose job yields him about $16,000 a year. There is the Oil Inspector, who gets about $25,000, and the Boiler Inspector, who gets $30,000. These are the figures of a Chicago man who has been employed in one of the fee offices. Without disparaging the worth of these officials, it may be said that their remuneration will strike many of the unemployed as excessive.

Last Desperate Resort.

Philadelphia *Record:* An income tax is a resort of desperation. In great exigencies the government may be justified in saving itself by snatching at whatever property may be in sight, but not otherwise. This is the opinion of Mr. Gladstone, who declares such a tax to be "an engine of gigantic power for great national purposes, but that the circumstances attending its operation make it difficult, perhaps impossible, or at any rate not desirable to maintain it as a portion of the permanent and ordinary finance."

The Dark Lantern Administration.

New York *Mail:* Secrecy is a vital element in government by the Democratic party. The administration kept the Hawaiian correspondence secret as long as it dared. Prof. Wilson took his Ways and Means committee into the Capitol basement and in secret concocted his bill. The Senate Finance committee is now secretly working on the same measure. Democracy's distrust of the people is reciprocated.

Meddling Minister Willis.

Washington *Star:* This Congress may trounce Stevens for alleged past interference in Hawaii till political doomsday, but the American people will not be satisfied without an expression of opinion and a command in respect to the present and proposed future interference in Hawaii by Willis. The American mind concerns itself not so much with what has been, as with what is to be.

Come to Stay.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Free sugar has come to stay. A conspiracy between a commercial syndicate and a political machine may succeed for a day in overriding the demands of the people, but the next Congress reinstated by the people will wipe out every vestige of sugar tax which schemers can devise.

Only Three Coupons Are Required.

In response to many requests from subscribers, and in view of the variety of attractive things offered by THE TRIBUNE, it has been determined to reduce the number of coupons required from seven to three. Hereafter the thousands who have been trying to take advantage of all the offers will have a better opportunity to do so. The three coupons must be of different dates and must accompany the cash. No books or portfolios are sold outright. Any of the various books can be inspected by calling at the Coupon Department, second floor, TRIBUNE Building.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Remenyi is too much of a comedian to be considered from a serious point of view. Moments of great beauty there are in his playing, but a sudden lapse into trickery destroys the illusion and the result is amusement instead of admiration. There is one trait that in a measure condones his offense against the artistic: he makes no effort at concealment of methods by which he secures his effects. If they are not legitimate they are at least transparent. Popular he will always remain, because he considers his audience greater than his art. Remenyi was perhaps at his best last evening in the Canzonetta from Godard's Concerto Romantique, a movement well adapted to his individuality. The minor numbers selected by him for performance were original arrangements of Schubert and Chopin compositions and Paganini's Caprices. Miss Olga Pevny and Miss Irene Pevny assisted in the program, which was throughout of a strongly popular flavor. Miss Olga Pevny sang the only serious vocal number, Beethoven's "Abscheulicher" aria, and displayed a powerful voice, not always sure in intonation, but strongly dramatic in delivery, and which, to obtain full value, should be heard with orchestral accompaniment. In Taubert's "Vogel Im Walde" and a Verdi aria Miss Irene Pevny's voice showed, except in trifling instances, a freshness in the middle register lacking during her recent appearances here. The same beautiful quality in the high notes and in piano passages was again evident, although uncertainty of intonation was not absent. A warm reception was accorded these soloists by the large audience in attendance. Sig. De Riva-Berni was the pianist of the occasion. The same forces will be heard in concert in Central Music Hall Saturday afternoon.

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The reappearance of Mr. Roland Reed after an absence of two years at the Grand Opera-House, the continuation of Mr. Wilson Barrett's repertory at Hooley's, and a revival of "Aristocracy" by one of the Frohman companies at the Schiller will furnish all the fresh dramatic material at the down-town theaters next week. Of these Mr. Roland Reed's play will be the only one entirely new to Chicago audiences. It is a farce entitled "Dakota" in which the actor is said to have met with considerable favor. Mr. Barrett, at Hooley's, will revive a number of the plays that have long had a place in his repertory. They will be "Othello" Monday night and again Friday night, "Claudian," Herman & Wells' spectacular melodrama, Tuesday night and Saturday afternoon, "Hamlet" Thursday night, and "Virginius" Saturday night. There will be no Wednesday matinée, although Washington's birthday will be celebrated Thursday afternoon with a performance of "Ben My Chree." The revival of Bronson Howard's drama "Aristocracy" at the Schiller will be undertaken with a seemingly good company which contains a number of the originals in the characters. A change in bill, not dramatic, will be found at the Chicago Opera-House, where Herrmann, the conjurer, will amuse by his magic and sleight of hand during the coming two weeks. "The Prodigal Daughter," which is receiving the plaudits of the gods for whom it was written at the Columbia, will continue, and "The Princess of Trebizonde," Offenbach's graceful opera, will be open another week for the patronage of McVicker's audience, which it richly deserves. This theater announces the midweek matinée for Thursday instead of Wednesday.

***

It cannot be said that Mr. Walker Whiteside's appearance as Richard materially added to the excellent impression he has made since his engagement at the Schiller opened. At the same time there was nothing in his interpretation of Shakspeare's arch villain that is likely to detract from the estimates that have been made of him as a Shakspearean actor. As the Duke of Gloster his acting was less positive than as Hamlet, yet altogether superior to Richelieu. In the opening scenes of the play his extreme formality, which threatened to amount to artificiality, marred his acting, although his efforts showed the dignity, grace, and intellectuality of his other characters. It was evident that he was worried much by his company, which rendered him an exceedingly ragged support during the earlier acts. Later there was a distinct change for the better, and in the scenes between Gloster and Lady Anne, the young tragedian interested one greatly although his efforts did not rise to the point of inspiration. The craftiness and subtlety of the character were well denoted. Mr. Whiteside preserved the exceedingly good taste he has shown in earlier rôles and there was nothing that offended. The play had not been performed for more than seven weeks, so Mr. Whiteside in all probability was not seen at his best.

***

Manager Will J. Davis will furnish the only novelty of the week among the outside houses at his Haymarket Theater. The bill will be W. R. Seeley's new musical farce-comedy "Playmates," and the "star" will be Miss Bessie Bonehill. It will doubtless be a most enjoyable treat for outside audiences. The other bills will be revivals. "A Cracker Jack," with lurid melodramatic elements, will be given at Havlin's, "My Aunt Bridget" at the Alhambra, "A Chip o' the Old Block" at the Empire, "The Power of Gold" at the Clark Street Theater, and Milton and Dollie Nobles in their plays at the Windsor. Down town, among the smaller houses, the melodrama "The Vendetta" will be played at the People's and the two burlesques, "A Seaside Belle" and "Married Men," at Sam T. Jack's Opera-House. Manager Frank Hall of the Casino promises a rousing bill for his all-day performance at the Casino. The Scenitorium, which is in no way a minor attraction, will continue to be presented in all its completeness, notwithstanding the unfortunate illness of Mr. Steele Mackaye.

***

The annual entertainment of the Chicago Press club is announced to take place at Central Music Hall Tuesday evening, Feb. 20. This year a new plan will be pursued. Instead of drawing its list of entertainers from the theatrical profession, as has been the custom in the past, the contributors to the program will be selected from the membership of the club and the immediate friends of the organization. Among the members who will take part are Opie Read, Ben King, Capt. Jack Crawford, Leroy Armstrong, John McGovern, Charles Eugene Banks, Paul Hull, Nixon Waterman and others. Among the outsiders who will appear are Prof. Roney, Master Demorest, Miss Allie Becktel, Lillian Woodard Gunckel, S. H. Clark, instructor of elocution at the Chicago University; William Richards, Frank Pollock, and Charles W. Clark. The committee in charge says that a highly entertaining program will be presented.

***

At the rehearsal this afternoon and tomorrow evening's concert at the Auditorium by the Chicago Orchestra, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, the following program will be presented, with Bruno Steindel as soloist:

Overture, "Coriolanus," op. 62.........Beethoven

Symphony, No. 4, op. 95, in D minor, "Dramatic"........Rubinstein

- Lento: Allegro moderato.
- Presto: Allegro non troppo.
- Adagio
- Largo: Allegro con fuoco.

First time at these concerts.

Concerto, for violoncello and orchestra, in A minor, op. 33..........Saint-Saëns

- Allegro non troppo.
- Allegretto con moto.
- Allegro non troppo.

First time at these concerts.

Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger"..........Wagner

***

"Aristocracy," Bronson Howard's play, is to have a handsome stage setting at the Schiller, where it will begin a fortnight's engagement next Monday night. It will be mounted with the original scenery and stage embellishments and will be interpreted by what promises to be an unusually strong company of players. In the cast are Blanche Walsh, Mary Hampton, Helen Tracy, Josephine Hall, and Louis Massen, Frederick Bond, A. S. Lipman, S. Miller Kent, Neil Warner, J. C. Buckstone, Bruce McRea, and Charles Wingate. The sale of seats will begin at the box office of the Schiller Thursday morning.

There will be another large box party at the Grand Opera-House this evening to witness DeWolf Hopper in "Panjandrum." About 300 members of the City Troop and their friends have taken the greater part of the parquet of the theater and will appear in the evening in full regalia. The decorations used last night for the Lumbermen's Association will be removed and will be replaced by decorations more in keeping with the military spirit of the occasion.

"Hamlet" is the play announced for Hooley's tonight. Mr. Wilson Barrett's production differs in some respects from the general accepted versions, the changes in environment being due to interpretations which the actor claims are nearer in accordance with the text. Saturday night Mr. Barrett will present the melodrama "The Silver King."

Miss May Fowler will give a dramatic recital at Ballard Hall, Jefferson avenue and Fifty-third street, Saturday evening, Feb. 17. She will be assisted by Miss Myro Pollard, Mrs. Grace Clark Chamberlin, Mrs. Isadora Runyon Wilber, Mrs. Carrie R. Crane, and Miss Lillian Longmire.

Time of Fasting and Humiliation.

St. Louis *Globe:* Lent may be defined in a practical sense as a matter of getting used to Democratic rule.

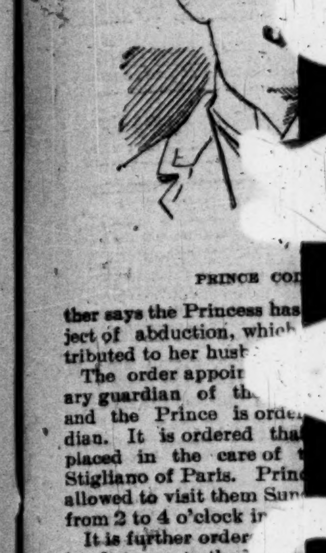
NEWS FROM

FRENCH COURTS D

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NEWS FROM ABROAD.

FRENCH COURTS DECIDE AGAINST PRINCESS COLONNA.

Her Action for Separation from Her Husband Must Be Tried at Naples and She Is Directed to Give Her Children Into the Custody of the Prince—Emperor William Expresses Himself on the Commercial Treaty with Russia—Shot Fired at an American Launch.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Fourth Civil Chamber has declared the French courts incompetent to try the suit of the Princess Colonna, daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, against her husband, Prince Colonna, for a legal separation and the custody of her children. The Chamber made an order giving the children, provisionally, into the custody of their father.

The court says that in a suit of this kind the Prince is actionable only in Naples and that it will be necessary for the courts in that city to settle the question of the temporary care of the children of the marriage pending a final decision there in the matter. In the preamble attached to the judgment the court recites that the children were temporarily confided to the care of the Princess on condition that the Prince be allowed to see them three times a week. The Princess had violated the decisions of justice and had prevented the Prince from seeing the children. It further

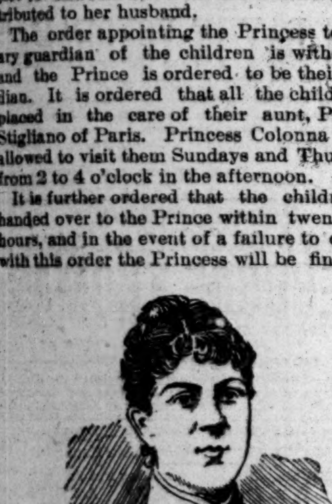


PRINCE COLONNA.

says the Princess has now executed a project of abduction, which she audaciously attributed to her husband.

The order appointing the Princess temporary guardian of the children is withdrawn, and the Prince is ordered to be their guardian. It is ordered that all the children be placed in the care of their aunt, Princess Stigliano of Paris. Princess Colonna will be allowed to visit them Sundays and Thursdays from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is further ordered that the children be handed over to the Prince within twenty-four hours, and in the event of a failure to comply with this order the Princess will be fined 300



PRINCESS COLONNA.
[With an income of $175,000 a year.]

francs daily for three months. If at the end of three months she continues to disobey the order the court declares that it will take stronger measures to enforce its mandate. The Princess is condemned to pay the cost of the action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The arrival of Princess Colonna in New York with her children, followed by the explicit decree of the French court declaring that the Prince and not the Princess is the legal guardian of the children, and accompanied by further statements that Prince Colonna may even now be on his way to New York, have suggested a nice question of international law.

State Department officials say treaty obligations with France do not include kidnaping among extraditable offenses, and therefore the judgment of the French court in favor of Prince Colonna cannot be enforced here. But it appears to be otherwise with the United States extradition treaty with Italy, of which country the children of Prince Colonna are subjects. By an article of the supplementary extradition treaty with Italy, proclaimed April 24, 1885, it is provided that the following paragraph be added to the list of crimes on account of which extradition may be granted:

Kidnaping of minors or adults, that is to say, the detention of one or more persons for the purpose of extorting money from them or their families or for any other unlawful purpose.

Obviously the chief object of this amendment was to reach the case of Sicilian brigands, who, after capturing and holding to ransom Italian subjects, might escape to this country, but the words "or for any other unlawful purpose" might be construed, it is suggested, as broad enough to meet a case such as that upon which the French tribunal has passed judgment. In order, however, to put the treaty into effect, the requisition would have to come from the Italian Government, and it is believed would have to be based upon a judgment obtained in Italian courts and not upon a French decree.

There might not be much difficulty in Colonna's securing his wife's conviction of kidnaping in his own country on the same arguments and evidence that influenced the French tribunal, but even then there would of course be a discretionary power lodged with the American State Department to determine whether the offense charged was extraditable or not. Prince Colonna's purpose in visiting this country may be simply to renew in the courts of the United States the proceedings to obtain the custody of his children which he has successfully prosecuted in France.

[The order of the French court will not be obeyed. Princess Colonna, accompanied by her three children, arrived in New York at the beginning of this week, and it would therefore be an impossibility, even were she so inclined, to hand the children over to the Prince in the time ordered by the court.]

WOULD BRING WAR IN THREE MONTHS

Dr. Hammacher Quotes William on Rejection of the Russo-German Treaty.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A remarkable communication has been received from Dr. Friedrich Hammacher, a leading member of the National Liberal party, who has just been signally honored by the German Government in being appointed a member of the commission to consider the question of bimetallism. Dr. Hammacher is a wealthy and distinguished lawyer, aged 70, and was a guest at the recent dinner given by Chancellor Caprivi, at which the Emperor was present. The doctor makes the following statement, recalling with pride that at the dinner the Emperor engaged him in a long conversation, speaking freely upon the grave events which might follow the rejection by the Reichstag of the treaty recently concluded with Russia. He says:

"There is no doubt that all the parties are beginning to see that Emperor William is really a great man. Where can you find a ruler who will freely and familiarly associate with Deputies and exchange opinions? Emperor William can well bear opposition, even contradiction. He is ever ready to be convinced. When Herr von Levetzow, the President of the Reichstag, grew rather warm at the dinner in his opposition to the treaty, the Emperor listened attentively, afterwards trying to convince Herr von Levetzow by sound arguments in a friendly manner. Two centuries ago Herr von Levetzow's action would have been punished with death.

"The Emperor spoke with me a long time. Among other things he said: 'Russia and the Czar are very sensitive. The Czar's personal efforts are responsible for successfully bringing about the treaty and for the Russian Government meeting us in the way it has done. The Czar took such an interest that even on his sick bed he received daily reports of the progress of the treaty in commission. The matter is intensified by France raising the grain duties, thereby cutting off Russia. If the treaty is rejected now the Czar will take it as a possible insult.' The Emperor afterwards said: 'The Agrarians assure me of their loyalty, but at the same time they object to a sacrifice of 1½ marks. Is loyalty not worth more than a mark and a half?' Again the Emperor said distinctly and within the hearing of everybody present: 'If the treaty is rejected by us we may look for war with Russia within three months.' The Emperor caused a profound sensation by these words and his manner accompanying them."

Dr. Hammacher continues: "France's latest action will very likely terminate the present friendship with Russia. The latter country is most sensitive when its commercial and industrial interests are injured. This is the moment for us to step into the gap. We never had a better chance before and never will have again. It would be madness not to profit by our opportunity. I think the situation very grave, but have no doubt that the treaty will be approved by the Reichstag and that the opposing elements are beginning to see their folly, thanks to the Emperor's prompt action in the interest of peace.

"I spoke to the Emperor about my travels in the Caucusus with the late Werner von Siemens. The Emperor then mentioned Siemens' book, 'Experiences of Life,' and said that this and Moltke's great book are the two most valuable books for the people. The Emperor shows the keenest interest in all questions relating to art. He reads much and carefully, and is incessantly bent upon acquiring knowledge.

"It was reported that the Emperor made a point of showing his favor to Chancellor Caprivi in a marked manner. That is not so. Caprivi was the host and the Emperor was a guest; therefore the Emperor was master, and Caprivi modestly remained in the background. The Emperor had very little conversation with Caprivi that evening."

PROPOSED CORN TARIFF TOO HIGH.

French Minister of Husbandry Believes Seven Francs Would Be Sufficient.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the Minister of Husbandry expressed the opinion that the tariff commission's proposed increase of the corn duties to eight francs is too much. The Minister thought an increase in the duties to seven francs was sufficient. The Minister of Husbandry also expressed the opinion that the falling price in wheat was due to extended cultivation and abundant harvests in 1893, especially in America and Russia. Continuing, he said he did not believe the duty, if increased, would cause the prices of bread to rise. Deputies Castelin and Kabert introduced a motion to impose a duty of 50 centimes per month, in addition to the ordinary duty on wheat in bond.

Judgment Against Dr. Herz.

The court has pronounced in the suit of the liquidators of the estate of Baron Reinach against Dr. Carl Herz, the fugitive Panama lobbyist, that the house and property purchased in the name of his wife were acquired under false pretenses, and they must be regarded as part of the estate of Dr. Herz and as security for his creditors. Judgment in regard to the 600,000 francs which the Panama Canal company is said to have paid Dr. Herz was deferred until judgment is rendered in the criminal proceedings.

AMERICANS REGISTERED AT PARIS.

People from the United States Find the Weather Fine at the French Capital.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 15.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Americans registered are: Mr. and Mrs. Dieu, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, A. Hernandez, Clay Greene, I. Langhurst, W. Deacon, Miss Tracy, Miss Sammons, New York; E. Legras, Detroit; J. Heneboudt, Montreal. The weather is fine; temperature, 35.6° to 42.8°; barometer, 30.2 inches; wind, northwest to southeast.

REJECTS THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

House of Commons Reinserts in the Parish Councils Bill the Clauses Eliminated.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons today Henry Fowler, President of the Local Government Board, moved that the House disagree with the amendment made by the House of Lords to the parish councils bill providing that only parishes having 500 inhabitants or upwards should be entitled to have councils. The original bill provided that a council should be established in any parish having 200 or more inhabitants. Mr. Fowler's motion was carried by a vote of 260 to 191. Most of the other amendments made to the bill by the House of Lords were rejected by the House of Commons without a division being had, Mr. Fowler successively moving the reinsertion of the provisions that had been altered by the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords the peers took note of the reasons of the House of Commons for disagreeing with the amendments of the Upper House to the employers' liability bill and then adjourned.

A meeting of Unionist peers and members of the House of Commons was held this evening at Devonshire House, the residence of the Duke of Devonshire in London. The Duke presided. The proceedings were private, but it was said all political questions were discussed. The *Globe* reports that at a meeting of the Liberal Unionists today the Duke of Devonshire urged a compromise arrangement in regard to the parish councils bill.

The *Daily News* says: "It is the impression on both sides of the House of Commons that the Lords will not proceed to extremes. Lord Salisbury's Liberal allies do not conceal the apprehension with which they view the effect of the possible loss of the parish councils bill on their electoral prospects.

DUBLIN, Feb. 15.—At the fortnightly meeting of the Irish Federation last night Michael Davitt said he hoped the Liberals would go in for the extinction of the monstrous anomaly of the House of heaven-born lawmakers, whom he subsequently stigmatized as a den of land thieves and rapacious legislative grants.

Loss of Steamer Horn Head.

A small bottle has been picked up on the beach of Gigha, one of the Hebrides Islands, containing a piece of paper on which, written with a pencil, was the following: "September, 1893, sinking Midatlantic, Horn Head; collision iceberg. MATE." The steamship Horn Head was a British vessel of 2,368 tons owned by the Ulster Steamship company, limited, of Belfast. It was commanded by Capt. Scott. It sailed from Baltimore Aug. 19 to Dublin and until today nothing was afterward heard of it.

Labouchere Sued for Libel.

F. C. Selous, the South African hunter who obtained prominence during the Matabele campaign, has commenced an action for libel against Henry Labouchere, M. P., charging misrepresentation in the columns of *Truth* regarding certain statements made in connection with the Matabele war and the part which Selous took in it.

A Roundabout Roast.

Maude—"But what makes you think he fell in love with me at first sight?"

Blanche—"Why, some one was speaking about your turn-up nose and he said he had never noticed it."—*Detroit Tribune.*

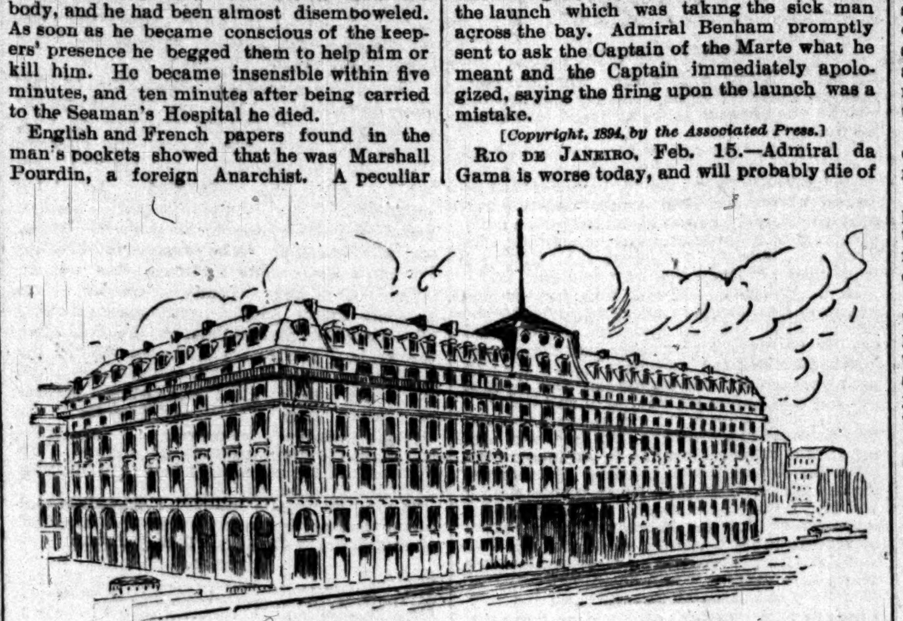
HE IS HIS OWN VICTIM

ANARCHIST BLOWN TO PIECES BY THE EXPLOSIVE HE CARRIES.

Probably One of the Band of Conspirators to Which Henry Belongs—It Is Thought He Meant to Destroy Greenwich Observatory—Socialist Creates an Uproar in the French Chamber—British Authorities Have Only Contempt for Williams, the Ranting Socialist.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A loud explosion was heard just after nightfall by the keepers of Greenwich Park, six miles from London bridge. A hasty search led to the discovery of a man, mutilated and groaning, on the hilltop near the observatory. His legs were shattered, one arm had been blown from his body, and he had been almost disemboweled. As soon as he became conscious of the keepers' presence he begged them to help him or kill him. He became insensible within five minutes, and ten minutes after being carried to the Seaman's Hospital he died.

English and French papers found in the man's pockets showed that he was Marshall Pourdin, a foreign Anarchist. A peculiar



HOTEL TERMINUS, PARIS.
[The café in which the bomb was exploded is situated on the corner at the right of the picture. In the summer tables and chairs are placed on the sidewalk in front of the café for the accommodation of the customers.]

powder in a package which he had carried with him was not recognized by the police and it has been sent to government experts for analysis. The inquest will be held probably Saturday. A hurried investigation of Pourdin's life in London goes to show that he was a member of a dangerous Anarchist conspiracy, whose full details can be known only after careful police work. He was one of the foreign refugees and is believed to have been in London only a few months. He and his colleagues frequented the notorious Autonomie club in Grafton street, Tottenham court road, and there, it is supposed, they hatched the plot which Pourdin was to help them execute by his contemplated act in Greenwich.

The increasing activity of the Autonomie club has been noticed recently by the police. Detectives have been watching the clubhouse constantly, as well as a near-by house in Windmill street, where many of the Anarchist refugees have lodged. The occupants of this house recently have been constantly in communication with Anarchists on the continent. Emile Henry, who threw the bomb in the café of the Hotel Terminus, has visited them within the last year, and he is believed to have obtained from them the explosives which he used in his bomb Monday night.

The lodgers in the Windmill street house apparently discovered a few days ago that they were watched, and several of them vanished the morning after the explosion under the Hotel Terminus. This afternoon a detective saw Pourdin and another lodger enter the house together and come out half an hour later. The unidentified lodger hurried off alone and Pourdin took a train for Greenwich. He carried with him undoubtedly the explosives which caused his death. Pourdin's exact intention in making his trip to Greenwich has not been ascertained. The papers in his pockets give no clew to it, although the first inference was that he intended to blow up the observatory, but was prevented from doing so by the premature explosion.

UPROAR IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Socialist Ordered from the Tribune and Called "Apostle of Assassins."

PARIS, Feb. 15.—There was quite a noisy scene at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies today and the members in an unmistakable way expressed their repudiation of Anarchist ideas.

Dr. Marie Edouard Vaillant, a Socialist, mounted the Tribune to speak to a motion made by himself to rectify the minutes of the House in regard to the recent discussion of the red flag incident that occurred Sunday last in Ivry Cemetery, where Auguste Vaillant is buried, when a number of Anarchists and Socialists made a demonstration. Dr. Vaillant spoke in a low tone, and the only part of his speech that was heard was "the red flag is the Socialist flag."

Concluding that the speaker was about to enter into a laudation of the Commune, a majority of the members shouted "Enough! enough!" Their cries drowned the voice of Dr. Vaillant. M. Dupuy, the President of the Chamber, ordered Dr. Vaillant to descend from the rostrum, but the latter paid no attention to him. M. Dupuy thereupon pointed to the steps leading from the tribune to the floor of the House and, in energetic tones said: "Descend, M. Vaillant, descend. The words you have uttered shall not be placed on the minutes of the Chamber."

His order to Vaillant was greeted with applause. The latter was evidently abashed and at once descended from the tribune. As he was going down the steps M. Duval cried out to him: "You are the apostle of assassins!"

It is believed now that the outrage committed by Emile Henry at the Café of the Hotel Terminus Monday night was part of a vast anarchistic conspiracy. It is thought the plot was prepared in London, and that twenty-three men, among them Henry, were assigned to execute the outrages. Henry has confessed that he has been in communication with Paul Reclus, the friend of Vaillant.

It is said Paul Bernard, the notorious Anarchist who was arrested in this city yesterday, will not be extradited to Spain, where it is known that he has been connected with various conspiracies, but will be held to answer for his violations of the law in France. The Spanish authorities may be asked to furnish evidence of his career in Spain. Word comes from Barcelona that investigation there shows Bernard was not connected with the Lyceum Theater bomb outrage. It seems, however, that Bernard did conceal Ravachol in his house for some time after the Shambles murder, and he is also accused of throwing the bomb on the Plaza Real, Barcelona, in 1891, which resulted in the killing of one person and the wounding of twenty others.

A dispatch from St. Etienne says the walls of that city were placarded yesterday with Anarchist manifestoes and a number of the wealthy residents of St. Etienne received by mail copies of the manifesto.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Wilhelm Werner, leader of the Berlin Anarchists, after being sentenced to six months' imprisonment, has escaped to Holland and is said to have the intention of proceeding to the United States. It is asserted that the flight of Werner completes the breaking up of the Anarchist organization in Germany.

BARCELONA, Feb. 15.—The author of the bomb outrage in the Terminus Hotel in Paris was born in a suburb of Barcelona. He is registered as Emilio Felix Henry Caubet, son of Fortunato Caubet of Kimes. The father took part in the commune at Marseilles and was condemned to death. He fled from France and came to this city.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons today Home Secretary Asquith, replying to a question, said that upon the advice of experienced police officers the Home Office had decided not to prosecute Williams, the agitator. Mr. Asquith said he was satisfied Williams had only an insignificant following of loafers and that his prosecution would only advertise him and his vaporings. The police, Mr. Asquith also remarked, were fully prepared to anticipate any outbreak of lawlessness. In the meanwhile the Home Secretary appealed to the members not to give prominence to the "mouthings of contemptible ranters."

SHOT FOR AN AMERICAN LAUNCH.

Insurgent Ship Fires on One of the Newark's Boats—Da Gama Sinking.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, via Galveston, Tex., Feb. 15.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A sailor belonging to the crew of the United States cruiser Newark, ill with yellow-fever, was sent ashore just before that warship sailed for Montevideo to be conveyed to a hospital. The insurgent ship Marte deliberately fired on the launch which was taking the sick man across the bay. Admiral Benham promptly sent to ask the Captain of the Marte what he meant and the Captain immediately apologized, saying the firing upon the launch was a mistake.

[*Copyright, 1894, by the Associated Press.*]

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 15.—Admiral da Gama is worse today, and will probably die of the wounds which he received in the battle of Armacao.

Señor Galvao, Minister of War, has resigned owing to disagreements with President Peixoto regarding the treatment of political prisoners. Col. Macedoe, commander of the Fort of Santa Cruz, has been arrested on suspicion of being a spy of Admiral Mello.

The rebels appear to be making headway in Parana, which State is said to be in the hands of the insurgents. Sao Paulo, capital of the State of that name, upon which city the rebels were recently reported to be marching, after having made a landing to the south of Santos, is said to be disposed to join issue with the insurgent forces. Sao Paulo has hitherto been considered loyal, but there seems no doubt that the city is disaffected. The government has replaced the regiments in garrison at Sao Paulo and Santos with troops from this city and other places, selecting regiments whose loyalty the government feels certain of.

Reports from Sao Paulo received here say the southern force which landed with the intention of marching upon Sao Paulo has suddenly been instructed to march direct upon Rio de Janeiro with the intention of taking President Peixoto in the rear. The government has sent troops to meet the rebel army, and a battle is said to be imminent on the frontiers of Parana and Sao Paulo. In addition dispatches received here say the State of Alagoas has revolted and declared itself in favor of the insurgent cause.

The exact whereabouts of Admiral de Mello continues to be somewhat of a mystery. It is said, however, he has so far recovered his health as to be able to resume active command of the Republica and to be taking steps to attack Santos.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Sao Pedro, Rio Grande do Sul, says Gen. Isodoro Fernandez, who, with his staff and a Castilhista brigade was taken prisoner in November last, after a battle near Bage, and who was seriously wounded at that time, is dead.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO JANEIRO, via Galveston, Tex., Feb. 15.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—President Peixoto's officers commanding the Bahia have refused to serve with soldiers forming the crew. The sailors who formerly served in it were suspected of disloyalty and were ordered ashore and replaced by soldiers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The news of the extension of the operations of the insurgents in Brazil and the further extension of the state of the siege at Rio was not welcomed in official circles here. While formal corroboration has not yet been received there appears to be no disposition to doubt the fact that the insurgent cause has been gaining ground. The matter of deepest concern to the naval officers is the decision to protract the state of siege for sixty days, which carries it into the summer.

RELIEF FOR INNISTRAHULL PEOPLE.

Lifeboat's Crew Makes a Perilous Voyage to Save the Starving.

DUBLIN, Feb. 15.—Advices from the North of Ireland announce that a lifeboat, after a perilous voyage, has succeeded in reaching the Island of Innistrahull, nine miles north of the Malin Head, at the extreme north of Ireland, the fifty inhabitants of which have been unable for weeks past to communicate with the mainland, and who were believed to have been in danger of dying from starvation. The lifeboat, on its way to Innistrahull, was buffeted by enormous seas, which filled the boat and necessitated lashing the oarsmen to their seats. The lifeboat's crew found the people of Innistrahull in sore straits; they had been compelled to use the furniture and woodwork of their houses for fuel. So far as provisions were concerned there was only a handful of potatoes left on the island. One man had died of starvation and a number of others were found to be suffering severely from lack of food. The crew of the lifeboats left all the provisions they had with them and succeeded in returning safe to the mainland. An additional supply of food will be sent to Innistrahull immediately.

CRISIS IMMINENT AT BERLIN.

Prussian Ministry Divided on the Question of Conciliating Bavaria.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The resolution drawn up by Emperor William for the purpose of conciliating Bavaria on the abolition of the Prussian sliding tariff threatens to produce a Cabinet crisis when the Prussian ministry takes a vote upon it. Ministers Thielen and Miquel oppose the resolution strenuously. The news of the disagreement caused a sharp decline of bourse quotations.

Brevities by Cable.

WILLIAM TO VISIT BISMARCK MONDAY.

Emperor William will visit Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe Monday next while en route to Wilhelmshaven.

FIVE SCOTCH FISHERMEN DROWNED.

A fishing boat was capsized of Burghead, Scotland, in a heavy sea and five fishermen were drowned.

LIGHTENS INFANTRYMEN'S BURDENS.

Emperor William has given his sanction to the recommendation that the weight carried by the infantry soldiers be reduced by fourteen pounds.

VATICAN REFUSES TO INTERFERE.

The Vatican has declined to use its influence upon the German Centrists in the vote on the adoption of the treaty of commerce between Russia and Germany.

THIRTEEN TRAVELERS KILLED IN RUSSIA.

By a railroad accident on the Samara-Zlatoosk railroad, near Jelan, Russia, two engines and twelve carriages were destroyed, thirteen people killed, and a large number wounded.

THEY DEFY GOV. RICH

THREE STATE OFFICIALS CONTEND HE CANNOT REMOVE THEM.

Their Neglect of Duty as Michigan's Board of Canvassers Does Not Come Under the Governor's Jurisdiction—His Side of the Case Ably Argued at the Hearing at Lansing—Two Important Confessions in the Amendment Fraud Cases—Attorney-General Ellis Implicated.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The executive parlors never held a larger crowd than was present today in the hearing of the case of the three State officers cited to appear and answer to charges of gross neglect of duty. The accused, Secretary of State Jochim, Treasurer Hambitzer, and Land Commissioner Berry, with their counsel, Jay P. Lee of this city, Fred A. Baker and John Atkinson of Detroit, and ex-Senator Sybrant Wesselius of Grand Rapids. Gov. Rich at once resolved himself into a judicial tribunal and the hearing commenced.

Mr. Lee opened the case by moving to vacate the Governor's order for the following reasons:

"The Governor has no power under any provision of the Constitution to remove the respondents from their respective offices for any misconduct as members of the Board of State Canvassers.

"The power of the Governor is confined to the official misconduct of the officers in the performance of the duties appertaining to their offices separately, and it does not include such duties as are performed by such officers jointly with others as members of constitutional or statutory bodies or boards.

"The House of Representatives has the sole power to direct an impeachment of these respondents for misconduct in the performance of their duties when acting as a Board of State Canvassers, and the Senate has exclusive jurisdiction to try any such impeachment.

"The charges set forth in the notice served upon these respondents are wholly insufficient and fatally defective for the reason that it is not alleged therein that the neglect of these respondents was intentional or that they have knowingly and designedly neglected any official duty, or that they have neglected to perform any duty with an evil intent, or for any improper, illegal, or culpable purpose.

"The charges contained in said notice do not make or state a case of gross neglect of duty and the Governor sitting as a court of impeachment has no jurisdiction or power to render judgment of removal.

Claim the Notices Were Void.

"The notice served on the respondents is void because it is not in the name of the people of the State of Michigan, as required in the Constitution, and it is not authenticated by the great seal of the State as required in the Constitution.

"The Board of State Canvassers is created by the Constitution of this State, and in the performance of their duties and functions the members of said board in the absence of conduct on their part amounting to a criminal offense are not subject to the control or interference of the Governor of the State or of any other branch or department of the government, and excepting the power of the Legislature to determine any case where the decision of the State Board of Canvassers is contested they are answerable or amenable only to the people of the State by whom they were elected to their respective offices."

In support of his motion to dismiss Mr. Lee spoke briefly. Fred A. Baker, who made the principal argument for the board, followed Mr. Lee. His ground was about the same as that covered by Mr. Lee. In concluding he submitted that as the clients were charged with no impeachable offense, and as it was not charged that they were wilfully, intentionally, or habitually neglectful the Governor was without jurisdiction, and the motion to dismiss the proceeding should be granted.

Harrison Geer, counsel for the Governor, opposed the motion and made an eloquent and forceful argument. His first proposition was that the contention of Baker and Lee was simply that "the Constitution does not mean what it says when it provides that the Governor shall remove a State official for 'gross neglect of duty.'" In response to Mr. Baker's suggestion that because a man omits to do his duty he cannot be charged with willful neglect, Mr. Geer intimated that had not the Governor in his mercy seen fit to charge the slightest offense for which he could remove under the Constitution, he might justly have charged more than gross neglect.

Arguing for the Governor.

Authorities were cited to show that an omission to perform a public duty was equivalent in law to a direct violation of a statute. Mr. Geer scouted the idea of removing the officials as canvassers, and permitting them to continue in their respective offices and asked if this were done who would canvass next fall's vote. The certifying to the erroneous canvass showed that not one of the canvassers ever looked at a single return from any of the eighty-four counties.

Mr. Baker suggested that even if the verification had been made the man who read from the returns might possibly have misled the two who held the tabulated statements by calling figures not on the return.

Mr. Geer replied that no jury in the country would ever believe such a story. He said in conclusion that "the Constitution says the Governor 'shall,' not 'may,' investigate, and when satisfied that one official is guilty of gross neglect he 'shall' remove." He submitted that it was the plain duty of the Governor to remove, and if the accused were not satisfied with such action they could appeal to the Supreme Court.

Judge Cahill also appeared for the Governor. Col. John Atkinson closed the case for the officials. He said the question was one of the construction of the Constitution.

At the conclusion of the arguments Gov. Rich thanked the counsel, but said the motion to dismiss would be overruled and testimony taken to prove the charges made. Senator Wesselens asked for a separate trial for his client, Commissioner Berry, and the Governor intimated that he might consider the cases separately.

Evidence in the shape of the original returns was offered to prove that the board did not make any examination of the returns, but when Geer undertook to have the canvassers take the stand the latter's attorney objected and instructed them to answer no question. It was finally admitted that the canvassers held no meeting and signed the canvass without examining it. After vouchers were offered showing that each canvasser had presented and been paid bills for two days' services and expenses at each of the two meetings of the board in connection with this canvass, both sides rested and the Governor reluctantly gave the defense until Monday afternoon to prepare their argument.

There is no doubt he will remove the officials, who will at once take the case to the Supreme Court.

HEALEY AND CLARK CONFESS.

Former Implicates Attorney-General Ellis in the Amendment Frauds.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The sensation of the day in connection with the amendment scandals is the confession of Postmaster Healey of Ironwood relative to his connection with the alterations in the Gogebic County returns of 1892. Mr. Healey's story is said to be that he came to Lansing April 20, 1891, to look after the Ironwood charter in the Legislature, and while here was approached by Attorney-General Ellis, who called him into his office, where he produced the three returns on the salary amendment. In each return the figure 1 had been placed before the figures 357 and 319, which were the total vote of the county on the amendment and the total affirmative vote, respectively, thus making 1,357 and 1,319.

Ellis called Healy's attention to those figures and suggested that as Chairman of the Gogebic County canvassers Healy make the writing correspond with the figures. Healy at the solicitation of Ellis, when the latter was recently in Ironwood, made an affidavit by way of shielding the Attorney-General to the effect that he made the changes at Bessemer before returns were sent here. Having been advised that, as the affidavit was not made during the course of a judicial proceeding, he cannot be prosecuted for perjury, he decided to make a clean breast of the matter and is now endeavoring to arrange with the prosecution for immunity from indictment.

When seen tonight Attorney-General Ellis refused to talk further than to say that Healy's affidavit speaks for itself, and that the latter's latest story is absolutely false.

Lieut.-Gov. Giddings completed his testimony before the grand jury today, being twice summoned to the jury-room. The other witnesses were W. L. Brusch, an ex-clerk in the Auditor-General's office, T. R. Havens of the Land Office, and O. S. Kerr of the State Department. The nature of their testimony is not known.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 15.—James G. Clark, one of the committee on footings on the salaries amendment returns of Detroit in 1893, who was arrested a couple of days ago charged with committing a misdemeanor by altering election returns, was arraigned in the police court this morning. He pleaded not guilty, and bail was fixed at $1,000, which it is expected will be furnished today. Clark has confessed his share in the salaries amendment returns frauds in this city to the Prosecuting Attorney. He says the job was put up at Lansing and that it was agreed that Bussey and himself should come to Detroit and get on the footings committee, which they did. Bussey and Clark raised the aye vote on the salaries amendment to 10,468, but Clark asserts that the additional raise of 2,000 was made after the sheet left their hands.

STRIKES A SNAG IN PARTISANSHIP.

Trans-Mississippi Convention Has a Lively Division—The Resolutions Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—The session of the Trans-Mississippi congress this morning was not a quiet one. The Committee on Resolutions was to make a general report, but instead of doing so it presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, This convention is representative of all political parties and the discussion of purely partisan subjects would tend to weaken its unity and the influence of its action without serving any useful purpose, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this congress that it is inexpedient that formal action be taken by the body upon any purely partisan question.

The introduction of this resolution caused division in the convention. A member stated that if the congress decided any questions which affected their political party they would not abide by the decision. Others expressed opposite views, and after a running debate of an hour or two the resolution was laid on the table.

The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended for President Harry B. Whittemore of Missouri. Mr. Whittemore was elected.

St. Louis was chosen as the next place of meeting. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then received. The committee submitted resolutions memoralizing Congress for many river and harbor improvements in Pacific coast States, which were adopted. Among improvements asked is the construction of a ship canal at Seattle, connecting Puget Sound and Lake Washington, and for the construction of harbors for deep-water vessels at San Pedro and Port Harford on the Southern California coast, also for adequate coast defense on Puget Sound. Another resolution was adopted memorializing Congress for appropriations for permanent and complete improvement of the Mississippi River from its source to the jetties. The most spirited debate of the session then followed on the Nicaragua Canal question. The Committee on Resolutions reported a memorial asking for the prompt construction of the Nicaragua Canal under such conditions as are provided in the Morgan bill, or under any other measure that will insure the speedy completion of the enterprise. This resolution was favored by Capt. W. I. Merry, a delegate who is a stockholder in the present canal company. W. J. Thompson of San Francisco moved that the clause referring to the Morgan bill be stricken out and the following words inserted: "That such canal be constructed, owned, and operated by the United States without intervention of any private corporation." The convention was unable to reach an agreement and the matter was made a special order for tomorrow. In the evening the report was received from the special committee appointed to consider the silver question. The committee reported a resolution demanding the reopening of United States mints for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The reading of the resolution was the signal for tremendous applause. The vote will be taken on the silver question tomorrow morning.

MINE FIRE MAY COST SEVERAL LIVES.

One Man Is Dead and Four Are Missing—Many Men Out of Work.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Mine No. 2 of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company at Blocton, Bibb County, caught fire last night and the fire still rages in spite of flooding. J. T. West, foreman of the pumping machinery, was in the mine when the fire broke out and was smothered to death by smoke. Four other men are reported lost in the mine. The money loss is heavy, but cannot be estimated until the fire is extinguished. Four hundred men are out of employment.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The State Normal and Training School at Oneonta was burned today. Owing to heavy snows it took a long time for the fire department to reach the building. The fire broke out in the basement of the building directly under that part of the school where the hall and stairway joined, and there the fire communicated readily and rapidly spread to all parts of the building. It is said that there is $75,000 insurance, but the loss is fully double that amount. There are about 500 students in attendance at the school, of whom 380 are normal students.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 15.—The Norfolk Cereal company's mill on Water street was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss about $20,000; insurance slight. J. A. Bryant, Captain of Company No. 1, and Fireman Richard Eastwood were injured, the former seriously by a fall and the latter slightly, being cut on the head by falling slate.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Feb. 15.—Fire destroyed all the houses at mine No. 2 of the Mingo Mountain Coal and Coke company last night. The loss is $8,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire was incendiary, and is supposed to be the work of striking miners, as a number of "scabs" have been at work there for ten days and the union men have threatened to burn it if they were not discharged. More trouble is expected.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 15.—The main building and annex of Knoxville College was burned tonight, with a library of 2,800 volumes. Damage between $40,000 and $50,000, fully insured. The fire is thought to have caught in the attic of the annex and to have been caused by a cigar.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT BEDFORD, IND.

Two Men Wounded, and One Struck by a Stray Bullet May Die.

BEDFORD, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—A shooting affray occurred on the streets here last night about midnight in which Joe Glover, night agent of the American Express company, shot and seriously wounded Francis M. Cook, a saloonkeeper. A stray bullet also struck Samuel Ellis, who was standing in his store door, and may cause his death. The trouble between Cook and Glover is of several months' duration. Yesterday afternoon Cook was cowhided in the public square by Mrs. Mary Webb, who keeps a restaurant, for slandering her daughter, and Cook believed she was encouraged to do as she did by Glover. He procured a hatchet last night and went in search of Glover, with the result that he was shot three times. Immediately after the shooting Glover surrendered himself, but was not placed under arrest.

Opening of Uruguayan Chambers.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., Feb. 15.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The regular session of the Uruguayan Chambers was opened this morning. Herrera delivered a lengthy address, in which he defended the acts of the administration. He contended that his financial policy had been of distinct benefit to the republic. The civil power, he maintained, approved all the acts of the government.

Only Three Coupons Are Required.

In response to many requests from subscribers, and in view of the variety of attractive things offered by THE TRIBUNE, it has been determined to reduce the number of coupons required from seven to three. Hereafter the thousands who have been trying to take advantage of all the offers will have a better opportunity to do so. The three coupons must be of different dates and must accompany the cash. No books or portfolios are sold outright. Any of the various books can be inspected by calling at the Coupon Department, second floor, TRIBUNE Building.

BREAD PRICES HOLD.

PROSPECT FOR A WAR AMONG CHICAGO BAKERS GROWS FAINTER.

Here and There a Cut Is Reported, but E. C. Hale Says It Is Only to Meet the Rates Already Made by the Leading Companies—Explanation of Why the Commodity Is Sold at the Old Schedule, While Flour Goes Down—What the Strikers Have to Say.

Bakers are determined to maintain the price of bread. Hungry persons with lean purses who have caught a glimmer of hope from the rumored cut in the price of the staple are to be disappointed. The established price will continue to buy loaves of bread just as in the past. The probabilities are that the threatened bread war will be averted. Bakers say the product is sold now at the lowest possible figure.

It was stated yesterday that a North Side baker had taken the initiatory step toward a "bread war" by selling bread at 4 and 8 cents which heretofore had been sold at 5 and 10 cents, but the leading bakers declare that these prices have been maintained by them for some time. The bakers who are reducing prices now are only following the examples of the larger competitors. THE TRIBUNE yesterday received the following communication:

Why do city bakers charge as much for bread now as they did when flour was 50 per cent higher in price and workingmen's wages at least 20 per cent higher than at the present time?

Bakers deny that wages are any lower now than a year ago. They declare that prices are as low as they can be made. Though flour is cheaper now than it has been for months, they say the consumer has received a benefit in the reduction on bread when wheat first took a tumble months ago.

Price of Labor Is Higher.

In speaking of the situation E. C. Hale, a member of the firm of H. H. Kohlsaat & Co., said:

"The public is not well informed on the situation. Labor is dearer now than it was a year ago. The only thing that enters the controversy now is the price of flour. But we are selling bread at a lower price today than a year ago. We employ union labor. Our bench hands we pay $15 a week, while a year ago we only paid $13 a week. Other hands earn from $17 to $20 a week as against $15 to $18 last year. So much for labor. Lard costs today 8 to 8½ cents. Six months ago, before the corner was broken up, we paid 11½ cents a pound for it. Some bakers also use sugar in the bread, but the price of that material has not changed.

"As to flour, it can be bought at $3.20 to $4 a barrel, according to quality. Last year the outside price was $4.50. We calculate that a barrel of flour makes 250 one-pound loaves of bread. When we reduce the price on bread we cannot reduce it less than one cent a loaf. So when a change is made, either for reduction or advance, it makes a difference of $2.50 on each barrel. Now suppose flour goes down $1 a barrel and we reduce the price of bread one cent, we would lose $1.50 on each barrel of flour we make. There is never a time when bread bakers make so little as when flour is cheap. The only thing which we can do when flour goes down is to scale our bread one or two ounces more to the pound. In that way we give the consumer seventeen to twenty ounces for a pound.

"Bread which we sold a year ago for five and six cents we are now selling for four and five cents. Seventy-five per cent of all the bread we now sell is four-cent bread, while formerly 75 per cent of the sales was in five-cent loaves. Our present prices for various grades of bread are four and five cents for white or rye. Sandwich bread, which sells at eight and ten cents, weighs two and one-half pounds. All other loaves are pound loaves. These are prices to the grocers, who add one cent to the price as their profit."

Denial by Striking Bakers.

Though most of the bakers expressed similar opinions as the foregoing, the striking bakers deny their allegations.

"The price of bread will not be reduced," said members of the striking bakers, "simply because the boss bakers stand together in keeping up the price. They will continue so to stand together. Let me give you the prices that have changed in the bakers' favor within the last year. Twelve months ago the best flour cost $4.50 to $4.75 a barrel, now the best can be had for from $3.75 to $4.25, and a cheap quality which is much used can be bought for from $2.75 to $3.25 a barrel. The labor in bakeries is divided into three classes: foremen, bench hands, and third hands. A year ago foremen received from $18 to $20 a week; they now get from $15 to $18; bench hands a year ago had $15, they have now $13 a week; third hands twelve months ago received from $12 to $13, they now get from $10 to $11 a week. Labor-saving machinery increases the productiveness of large bakeries at reduced expense. Large establishments all have machines which mix and roll the dough and some of them use machines for placing the dough in the pans.

"There have been no reductions in the price of bread. During our present strike the shops where the strike is on, under the sharp fight we are making on them, cut the price of bread to retailers from three to two and a half cents a loaf. A retailer at Emma and Noble streets under the sharp competition has cut the price to one cent a loaf, but these prices will be lifted as soon as the strike is off. There is no reason why the retail price of bread should not be reduced, as it is now the same price as it was when material and labor were twice as high, but the boss bakers of Chicago are a compact organization and stand closely together in keeping up prices."

COLORED PEOPLE'S BALL FOR CHARITY.

Freedmen's Relief Association Receives a Goodly Addition to Its Funds.

A creditable representation of the colored people of Chicago attended the charity ball given last night under the auspices of the Freedmen's Relief Association at Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue. An address was made by Senator T. T. Allain of Louisiana. The Freedmen's Relief Association was organized last January for the purpose of relieving the suffering among the destitute colored people, and has already accomplished much good, relieving at present some fifty cases of distress each day, and could do much more were means available. What money has been spent has been raised entirely among the colored people and mainly by entertainments. Particular destitution now exists among waiters, as the hotels and restaurants are running with as little help as possible and the association has a large list of worthy people now out of employment. The grand march was led by Prof. Thomas Kenney and Miss A. B. Frye, assisted by Thomas Hunter and Miss Olive Dover.

Well Fixed.

The savings banks of New York and Brooklyn contain at the present time $455,000,000.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MR. GAGE IS CHOSEN.

CIVIC FEDERATION COMPLETES A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

By-Laws Are Adopted for the Guidance of the Body in Its Work—Central Council of Ninety-nine Is Provided For—Forty Members Are Present with Prof. Elisha Gray in the Chair—Dr. Wickham Is Rearrested—Suicide of a Woman Depressed by Want.

The Civic Federation met last night at Commerce Hall in the Auditorium and completed its organization by the election of officers and the adoption of by-laws. Forty people were present, among them being:

Frank A. Kidd,	Mrs. Potter Palmer,
Mrs. J. M. Flower,	Miss Ada C. Sweet,
Miss J. M. Kirby,	Miss Frances Martell,
Ex-Judge Collins,	John J. McGrath,
J. Irving Pearce,	M. J. Carroll,
E. F. Rennacker,	Frank Sweeny,
John T. Scanlan,	William J. Niestedt,
Prof. Elisha Gray,	John C. Harding,
R. M. Easley,	L. T. O'Brien,
F. G. Hopp,	J. J. Linehan.
M. R. Grady.	

In the absence of T. W. Harvey, Prof. Elisha Gray was elected Chairman. Ralph M. Easley was made Secretary of the meeting. The Committee on By-Laws presented its report and it was read section by section. There were thirty-nine of these. A central council, ward and precinct councils, and the method of constituting each were provided. The central council, it was provided, will consist of ninety-nine members, thirty-three to hold office for one year, thirty-three for two years, and thirty-three for three years. The ward councils were to consist of fifty members and the precinct council should be organized by the ward organizer. Citizens who subscribed to the constitution and who were properly recommended were eligible to membership in the precinct council. The central council of ninety-nine was to be selected by the incorporators, the Mayor, and one representative from each ward council.

The work of the federation was outlined as covering these departments: Municipal, philanthropic, industrial, educational, and social and moral.

A committee on political action of seven members was constituted. Sec. 26 provided that any member of the Central committee who became a political candidate or accepted political office should forfeit his membership in the federation. The section led to a lengthy debate. W. C. Amos opposed it as un-American and illogical. It boycotted the members in efforts to reform municipal government. Ex-Judge Collins, J. J. Linehan, and J. Irving Pearce spoke in favor of it. Finally the by-law was adopted after it had been amended on motion of Mrs. J. M. Flower so far as to include in its provisions members of ward councils. A committee was then named to make nominations for officers.

The following ticket was reported by the committee: President, Lyman J. Gage; First Vice-President, Mrs. Potter Palmer; Second Vice-President, John J. McGrath; Secretary, R. M. Easley; Treasurer, E. S. Dreyer; Trustees, J. J. Linehan, M. J. Carroll, T. W. Harvey, L. C. Collins, Jane Addams, Ada C. Sweet, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Franklin MacVeagh, George E. Adams, and E. B. Butler.

On motion Secretary Easley cast the ballot, and thus the nominees were unanimously elected. The federation adjourned, to meet again March 14.

DR. WICKHAM AGAIN UNDER ARREST.

He Is Arraigned Before Judge Chetlain—State's-Attorney's Assistants Explain.

Dr. Robert Wickham, reindicted Wednesday on a charge of murder, was arrested yesterday afternoon on Clark street by Deputy Sheriff J. A. Kunz. Later in the afternoon Dr. Wickham was arraigned before Judge Chetlain. The new indictment charging him with the murder of William E. Clapper was read, and the doctor entered a plea of not guilty. Judge Chetlain said the case would receive prompt attention. Dr. Wickham's attorney, it is said, will again set up the plea that his client is entitled to discharge by the court under the statute of limitations.

Judge Freeman called Assistant State's-Attorneys Pearson and Knight before him yesterday and talked to them about their action in getting him to discharge Dr. Wickham from custody. After stating the nature of the case Judge Freeman said: "Had I known the true situation of affairs when the case was brought before me I would not have made the order for the prisoner's discharge. The matter ought properly to have gone before Judge Chetlain, who doubtless would have given it due consideration. The case was brought before me in such a manner as to convey the impression that it was a pending case. The State's-Attorney and the Assistant State's-Attorneys are sworn officers of the court, and no Judge should be expected to watch his officers. Under the circumstances I do not think Mr. Pearson was guilty of contempt, because he acted under instructions from the State's-Attorney's office. I am now ready to hear from the office of the State's-Attorney."

Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison said he had argued similar points as those involved in the Wickham case before Judges Tuley, Windes, and McConnell, and in each of them the State was sustained. Mr. Knight became aware of the fact that Judge Chetlain would decide the point against the State, and took the only plan open to him to prevent the discharge of Dr. Wickham. The State desires to try this case, and did not think it proper that it should be dismissed on a technicality.

Mr. Knight said the plan was suggested by Assistant State's-Attorney Bottum in a conference at the office, and had been done in the interest of justice, and with no other motive.

SUICIDE OF A STARVING WOMAN.

Mrs. Maggie Sokol Takes Poison and Dies—Death in an Ambulance.

An inquest was held yesterday on the remains of Mrs. Maggie Sokol, No. 538 West Twenty-first street. Mrs. Sokol died yesterday morning after having had the attention of Dr. L. H. Sixta of No. 747 Twenty-first street since Sunday. The doctor refused to issue a certificate for burial. The Deputy Coroner found a terrible state of affairs at the house when he called to hold the inquest. Joseph Sokol, the head of the family, said he had been out of employment for more than a year, and that for a week there had been nothing to eat in the house. A neighbor who was with Mrs. Sokol before her death testified the deceased came to her Sunday morning and begged for a bite to eat for her children. That night the neighbor went over to the house and found Mrs. Sokol ill. She said she had taken rat poison. The doctor was called but owing, perhaps, to her starved and weakened condition the remedies were unavailing. The Coroner's jury found that she committed suicide through despondency.

An unknown man, about 65 years of age, thinly clad and apparently ill, was found sitting in the hallway at No. 174 West Washington street yesterday afternoon. He was unable to give any name or residence and an ambulance was called to convey him to the County Hospital. When the wagon arrived at the hospital it was found that the patient had died on the way. The body was sent to the County Morgue, where a Coroner's inquest will be held today. The man was recognized as one who had been begging and doing odd jobs on the West Side.

BURIAL OF THE SMALLPOX NURSE.

Funeral of Sister Mary Alvina Hummert Is Held in the Chapel.

Sister Mary Alvina Hummert, the nurse who died at the smallpox hospital Wednesday, was buried yesterday morning at St. Mary's Hospital. Early in the morning the nurses of the Order of Poor Handmaids of Jesus, to which the dead nurse belonged, and a few of the patients in the hospital who are able to be out gathered in the little chapel connected with the institution and Father Heldman, who daily holds services in the hospital for the nurses, conducted a simple funeral service. The remains were taken in a Health Department ambulance, which was followed by a carriage used for the transportation of patients, in which were Sister Emerlinda, Mother Superior at the hospital, and three others of the nurses. The sisters had asked to be allowed to show this last mark of respect and Commissioner Reynolds allowed them to go to the cemetery on condition that they would not leave the carriage until their return to the institution.

The following persons were sent to the smallpox hospital yesterday: Patrick Connelly, No. 4025 Ashland avenue; John Connell, No. 553 Lake street; George Omstrom, No. 47 South Desplaines street; and Charles Seil, No. 33 West Canal street.

PROPERTY-OWNERS AFTER WREN.

They Say He Proposes to Rent a Flat to Lucy Parsons.

Dan Wren, the ex-boodle County Commissioner, seems to be eager to have it thoroughly understood that he proposes to establish a nuisance on Kimbark avenue, 100 feet south of Fifty-first street. Affidavits have been filed with Corporation Counsel Rubens by William McKey and others setting forth that Wren has said in order to "get even" with J. S. Grinnell, who was the prosecuting attorney who sent him to the penitentiary for two years, that he would turn his proposed warehouse into flats, the cheaper the better, as soon as the five year building line ran out, and in order to get negroes to occupy them would give them rent free if necessary. If possible he proposed to get Lucy Parsons to occupy one flat. The residents in the vicinity have asked the Corporation Counsel to make Wren show why he should be given a permit to build.

STREETS TO BE CLEARED OF SNOW.

Commissioner Jones Issues Further Orders Upon Street Railroad Companies.

Commissioner Jones of the Department of Public Works yesterday ordered the West Chicago Street railroad company and the Chicago City railway company to clear off snow from several streets in addition to those mentioned by him in orders of last Tuesday. The former company is directed to clear Halsted street, between Lake and Twelfth streets; Desplaines street, between Lake and Madison streets; and Twelfth street from the bridge to Center street. The latter is directed to clear Archer avenue from State to Halsted street, Cottage Grove avenue, between Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth streets, and Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-ninth streets from State street to Cottage Grove avenue. The companies may be fined $100 a day for failure to obey the orders.

SUSPENDS DETECTIVE TREHORN.

Chief Brennan Hears the Statement of Paul J. Duff.

Chief Brennan yesterday suspended from the police force Detective Sergeant Trehorn of the Central Detective Bureau. Paul J. Duff, who was arrested recently for having for sale objectionable literature, told Inspector Shea he formerly had been arrested by Trehorn, and had been released by him after he had given the officer $300. Chief Brennan talked to Trehorn and Duff yesterday. Duff persisted in his charges against the officer, and Trehorn denied ever having received money from Duff. He admitted he had been more or less familiar with Duff. Trehorn did not appear as a witness against Duff. Chief Brennan said: "I have asked Trehorn's resignation, and if he does not give it to me at once I shall discharge him."

DISAPPROVES OF HIS DANCE-HOUSE.

Jury in Justice Foley's Court Assesses a Fine Against J. M. Marks.

J. M. Marks was before Justice Foley yesterday charged by the police with running a disreputable dance-house at No. 6844 Stony Island avenue. A jury returned a verdict of guilty, assessing a fine of $100 and costs. Application was made for an appeal. "The injunction proceedings in Judge Gibbons' court tomorrow, in which Marks has undertaken to prevent the police from closing up his business," said Inspector Hunt, "will not count for anything. When that is settled I shall push cases against Marks for selling liquor to minors, of which we have full evidence. Marks' licenses will be revoked."

Founder Francis E. Clark Lectures.

Francis E. Clark, D. D., founder of the Christian Endeavor movement, lectured at the First Baptist Church, Thirty-first street and South Park avenue, yesterday evening under the auspices of the Chicago Christian Endeavor Union. His subject was "A Trip Around the World." It was illustrated by stereopticon views, many of them taken by Dr. Clark himself. One-half the proceeds will go to the Chicago Christian Endeavor Union, the rest to some special missionary needs.

Burkhardt Is Remanded to Jail.

Conrad Burkhardt, a German 35 years of age, was remanded to jail yesterday by Commissioner Hoyne to await the arrival of extradition papers from Washington on which he will be taken to Longeselbald, Prussia, to answer to charges of forgery and raising checks. He was arrested on complaint of Dr. K. Buenz, German Consul in this city.

Charged with Conducting a Lottery.

Charles Smith, Ellen Smith, and Richard Johnson were before Justice Foster on a charge of conducting a lottery. The style of the firm under which they are said to operate is the Montana Mining and Loan Investment company, with local office at No. 225 Dearborn street. A full hearing will be had Feb. 21.

Delegates Leave for Washington.

The Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has appointed Mrs. Henry Shepard, Mrs. I. K. Boyesen, Mrs. V. C. Turner, Mrs. W. D. Marsh-Egan, Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, and Miss Hayes as delegates to the Continental Congress at Washington Feb. 21. The delegates leave for the East today.

Republicans Meet Tonight.

The Cook County Republican Marching club will hold the first of a series of "protection and prosperity" mass-meetings this evening at 8 o'clock in Club-Room K 38 Great Northern Hotel. Addresses will be made by William E. Mason, Judge John Gibbons, John C. Barker, and Frank E. Makell.

Mr. O'Leary Will Wait.

David P. O'Leary did not take possession of the Evanston postoffice yesterday when his services for the government were to begin. Mr. Childs, the present incumbent, is in South Dakota and Mr. O'Leary thinks it only proper to wait for his return.

Judge Gresham and His Pension.

Secretary of State Gresham's name still appears on the rolls of Pension Agent Anderson, although it is said that Judge Gresham relinquished his pension of $30 per month when he went into President Cleveland's Cabinet.

Items.

Archie Carroll is under arrest for disorderly conduct yesterday in Dunn & Dwyer's saloon.

The First Methodist Church at Sixty-fourth street and Stewart avenue, which was damaged by fire some months ago, will be rededicated Sunday.

The case against John McDonald, charged with threatening the life of W. H. Henkle, was continued yesterday by Justice Foster to Feb. 24 in bonds of $600.

Jailer Morris went to Joliet yesterday to assure the penitentiary officials that there was no danger of smallpox contagion from prisoners sent from Cook County.

The hearing of the motion for a new trial for Prendergast was continued by Judge Brentano until 10 a. m. today. In regard to subsequent testimony the Judge said it must be in the form of an affidavit.

Another continuance was granted by Judge Chetlain yesterday on motion of the State in the case against Charles Goodrich, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary Cron in Wilmette. The case will be called March 19.

A recognition service for the Rev. D. C. Milner will be held Sunday evening at Armour Mission. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus, Dr. J. H. Hollister, Mrs. Mary H. Hull, and the Rev. D. C. Milner.

TO EXTEND THE DRIVE TO BOND AVENUE.

Work of the Windsor Park Improvement Club Shows Progress.

The Windsor Park Improvement club held its second meeting last evening at the Hotel Endeavor. One committee reported that it had interviewed the South Park Commissioners and obtained from them a promise to extend the shore drive now running from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-third streets far enough to join Bond avenue. Another committee reported that the Illinois Central railroad had promised to extend the express train service as far as South Chicago. Ald. Powell reported that by July 1 a main would be completed which would put the sewerage facilities of Windsor Park in excellent shape. Those present agreed to do all in their power to hasten the removal of débris from Jackson Park and to urge the prompt restoration of the park to the purposes for which it is intended.

DISCUSS INCOME TAX.

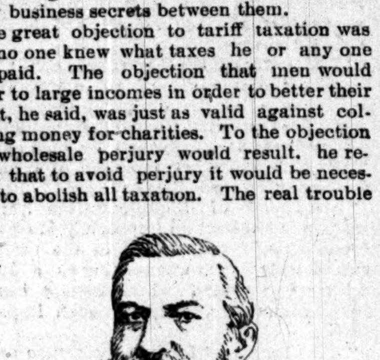
SUNSET CLUB ORATORS TALK OF ITS BENEFITS AND EVILS.

W. D. Crosby Opens the Discussion with History of Such Movements—H. S. Smith Urges Objections to the Revenue Measure—How the Provisions of the Measure May Be Enforced—Other Speakers Discuss the Proposed Tax as It Affects Rich and Poor.

The Sunset club gave its regular semimonthly banquet last night at the Grand Pacific Hotel, with a large attendance and evident enjoyment both of the feast and of the discussion which followed. Gen. Aldace F. Walker presided. The subject of the discussion was "Taxation of Incomes," and it was opened by W. D. Crosby, whose address was devoted to answering the stock objections to an income tax.

He reviewed the charge that such a tax was unequal, and said that people were not necessarily taxed unequally because they were taxed different amounts. On the contrary, they must be taxed different amounts to be equally taxed. To the charge that an income tax law was inquisitorial he replied that every citizen was a business partner with every other citizen in the government and that there should be no business secrets between them.

The great objection to tariff taxation was that no one knew what taxes he or any one else paid. The objection that men would swear to large incomes in order to better their credit, he said, was just as valid against collecting money for charities. To the objection that wholesale perjury would result, he replied that to avoid perjury it would be necessary to abolish all taxation. The real trouble



COL. ALDACE F. WALKER.

was, he said, that the tariff system had debauched the American mind, so that people were no longer willing to bear the burdens of citizenship.

Why the Tax Is Sectional.

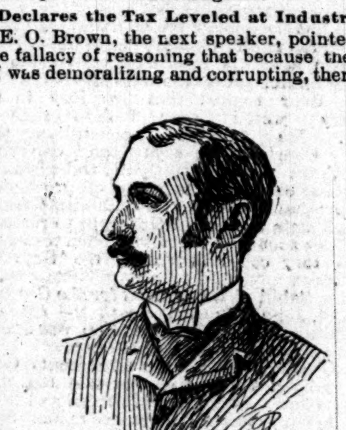
The next speaker was Howard L. Smith, who said that his interest in the subject was only speculative. He gave a long and exhaustive history of income-tax law when it existed before, from 1862 to 1872, showing that it produced such disgust that it had to be changed every year, and became less and less efficient every year until finally it was repealed. Such a tax never enforced itself. The government invited people to step up and contribute and the people declined. When the national life was in peril and people were laying down their lives they would lay down their dollars. But except in times of war an income tax would never be submitted to.

The new law would reach 85,000 people and yield $31,000,000, but he could not see why the burden should rest only on these 85,000 people. There was no excuse for the $4,000 limit, except that it was a tub thrown to the popular whale and the socialistic leviathan. The tax was also objectionable because it rested entirely on the people of the North and East. Under the former law one collection district in New York paid more income tax than eleven Southern States. He thought it little less than a crime to put another law on the statute book which could not be enforced. The law could never be enforced, and the result would be that the assessor would be left to guess at incomes, and that his guesses would be influenced by a variety of considerations. He instanced a case in which an assessor guessed at the personal property of a Chicago firm. He guessed $150,000, and soon after the firm went into the hands of a receiver, and the stock sold for $1,800,000.

Charles Shackelford replied to Mr. Smith's reflections on the South. He said that immediately after the war, when the South had been devastated by fire and sword, it was not to be expected that many of her citizens would have an income of $4,000. But he thought that it would be different under the new law. As to the possibility of enforcing it, he was sure that so far as a man's income from real estate went it would be easy to enforce it. The greatest evil of the times, he proceeded to say, was that men acquired vast landed estates and then by bribery and perjury evaded their taxes. The tariff, he said, was a burden on the poor, and almost on the poor only. He characterized its operation as infamous, and some one near him exclaimed aloud, "Rot," which produced much laughter.

Declares the Tax Leveled at Industries.

E. O. Brown, the next speaker, pointed out the fallacy of reasoning that because the tariff was demoralizing and corrupting, therefore



W. S. CROSBY.

there should be an income tax law. He related a story of a bench of three Judges in England. In a certain case one Judge declared for the plaintiff and another for the defendant, and the presiding Justice then agreed with the second Judge for the reasons given by the first. He contended that a tax that was leveled at rich people was leveled at industry, temperance, economy, and thrift. Whatever was taxed was discouraged and repressed. If people had too many dogs they taxed dogs. The income tax was designed to lessen incomes. He told of a mine in Wisconsin that employed many workmen of different grades. He would not tax them because it would discourage industry, and he would not tax the stock of the corporation because some of it was held by widows and orphans. But he would tax the men who owned and rented the mine.

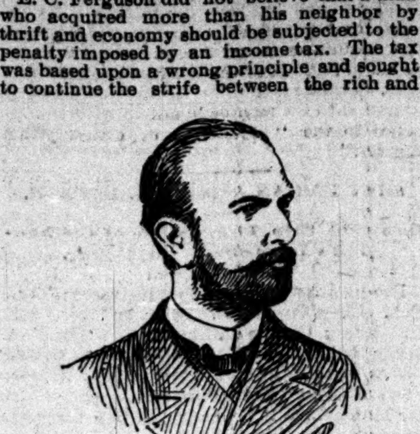
A. W. Wright thought that the first consideration was that the American people should be honest with themselves. An indirect tax was a demoralizing mystery. It left every one in doubt how much or how little tax he was paying. This made the public indifferent to the amount and honesty of the public expenditures. No matter how flagrant the corruption, the public attention could not be aroused. He could not be brought to believe that the American people, and especially those who possessed the most wealth and received the greatest benefits, were unwilling to support their government. He considered that direct taxation meant economy, and that indirect taxation stood for extravagance and peculation. He hoped that the time would come when no Congressional demagogue would be tolerated who went about telling the people that this was a billion dollar country and that a billion dollar Congress exactly fitted it.

William Gleason thought that from those who had much much was to be expected, and the only fault he had to find with the proposed income tax was its failure to provide a graduated scale, so that the greater income the greater the proportion of tax to be paid.

Chicago Should Be a Success.

Ed F. Cragin said that if the income tax was a direct one and would accomplish all that its supporters claim for it, Chicago, which levied a direct tax, should have the most perfect, sweet, and lovely government that was ever known. The protectionists in Congress had restrained from voting for or against the income tax, believing that those who started out to make a revenue tax and failed could fight it out among themselves.

E. C. Ferguson did not believe that a man who acquired more than his neighbor by thrift and economy should be subjected to the penalty imposed by an income tax. The tax was based upon a wrong principle and sought to continue the strife between the rich and



HOWARD L. SMITH.

the poor. It was a fact that when the poor man accumulated some property and became rich he was opposed to being taxed for saving his money.

J. F. Waters was opposed to any sort of tax except a tax on land. If the taxes were based upon land only there would be more land to be had and more land under constant improvement, and we would no longer be daily witnesses of a horde of unemployed men who have not enough clothes on them to flag a train eating at the police soup-houses.

M. W. Robinson insisted that the tax was not an unjust one, for under its provisions the rich man did not pay upon his accumulated wealth but upon his earnings, and these earnings are derived from the earnings of men in their employ, and considered in this light it was not a tax upon superior skill and thrift.

Mr. Smith closed the debate by declaring that he was not a protectionist, but was opposed to raising revenue by an income tax when the result could be secured by increasing the tax on beer $1 a barrel or by putting one cent a pound on sugar. So long as the revenues of the government could be raised by placing the tax where it could not be felt there was no justification in resorting to a law whose enforcement would be odious.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Victor F. Lawson Is Elected President for the Ensuing Year.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press yesterday Victor F. Lawson was elected President; Horace White of the New York *Evening Post*, First Vice-President; A. H. Belo of the Galveston *News* and Dallas *News*, Second Vice-President; Melville E. Stone, Secretary and General Manager; Charles S. Diehl, Assistant Secretary and Assistant General Manager; George Schneider, Treasurer. The Executive committee is Victor F. Lawson, S. S. Carvalho of the New York *World*, F. B. Noyes of the Washington *Star*, Charles W. Knapp of the St. Louis *Republic*, Col. Frederick Driscoll of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*.

In yesterday's report of the Associated Press meeting the subscription of Joseph Pulitzer of the New York *World* for $25,000 and that of the Buffalo *Express* for $5,000 to the guarantee fund were accidentally omitted.

The following cablegram was sent early yesterday morning to Joseph Pulitzer:

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—To Joseph Pulitzer, Beaulieu, Alpes Memmo: One hundred and one members of the Associated Press from the banquet table send you greeting.

WILLIAM PENN NIXON, President.

Mr. Pulitzer responded as follows:

BEAULIEU.—To William Penn Nixon, President the Associated Press, Chicago: Thanks for remembrance and warm regards to the 101 representative men who have made so brilliant a success in reëstablishing the principles of self-rule, equality, and coöperation.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

The following message also was sent:

BANQUET HALL, CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Herbert De Reuter, London, England: One hundred and one members of the Associated Press from the banquet table send greetings to Herbert De Reuter, their faithful ally and friend.

WILLIAM PENN NIXON, President.

The following response has been received:

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Heartiest congratulations on brilliant and well-deserved success. Reuter's Agency profoundly gratified. Splendid triumph for its friends and allies.

HERBERT DE REUTER.

TRIANGULAR FIGHT OVER WATER TAX.

Complications at West Hammond, Ind., to Be Settled in Court.

HAMMOND, Ind., Feb. 15.—There is a triangular war on at West Hammond between Tax Collector Steenburg of Cook County, the Village of West Hammond, and the officials of this city. West Hammond, which is just over the Indiana-Illinois State line, contracted with the trustees of the local water board for a supply of lake water last summer. A four-mile system, costing $15,000, was put in, but when the trustees turned on the water one of them was placed under arrest. The matter was taken to the courts. Judge John H. Gillett of the Porter Circuit Court decided in favor of the City of Hammond, thereby declaring the contract void. A 4 per cent tax was levied against the property of the villagers of West Hammond, and when the Collector came for the taxes the people refused to pay the assessment. Village Clerk Lindner has received a communication from the Clerk of Cook County stating that the assessment was too high and illegal. The matter will be taken to the court and it is likely that a long legal battle will follow, as neither side will be satisfied until the matter has been tested in the Supreme Court.

FATHER AND SON NABBED FOR THEFT.

Slick Scheme A. Miller and Little Edwin Worked on W. H. Soper.

A. Miller and his 10-year old son, Edwin, were arrested and locked up at the West Lake Street Station last night charged with burglary. Late last night after the family of W. H. Soper, No. 85 Throop street, had retired for the night, Miller and his young son went to the residence, and a pane of glass in the vestibule door was cut out. After the glass had been removed Miller handed his little son through the opening, and the boy was instructed to go through the house and get everything of value he could lay his hands on. The boy appeared to have had previous instruction, for he soon returned with $85 in money and a gold watch, the property of Mr. Soper. Soper discovered the burglars and yelled for the police. Officers Dillon and Veasey happened to be passing and arrested the father and son. They will be arraigned in the Desplaines Street Police Court this morning.

Confesses to a Murderous Assault.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 15.—Arthur Manzer confessed this afternoon to having made a murderous assault upon Thomas Griffin, President of the Griffin car-wheel works, six weeks ago. He says he went into Mr. Griffin's barn to steal, and that, when the latter entered, he struck him excitedly, not realizing the act. Manzer was formerly employed by Griffin as coachman. Mr. Griffin's condition was serious for weeks after the assault.

Forty Per Cent for Unsecured Creditors.

At a meeting yesterday of the unsecured creditors of W. A. Merigold, the real estate dealer who failed last spring, a proposition was made to settle on a basis of 40 cents on the dollar. Seventy per cent of the unsecured creditors accepted the offer, provided the balance come into the agreement. The unsecured debt amounts to $100,000.

Freight Cars Are Derailed.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Seven freight cars on the Pan-Handle railroad were thrown from the track here this morning. The train was going west at full speed. The cars were badly broken up and scattered, completely blocking the road for a time. Passenger train No. 3, due here at 5:45 a. m., and No. 35, which leaves for Chicago at 7 o'clock, were detained here until 9 o'clock.

A. C. Dixon Dies in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—A. C. Dixon, late of Jacksonville, Ill., formerly a prominent Democratic politician and once United States Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois, died today at St. John's Hospital here, of consumption, aged 79 years.

Jacques Leonard Mallet, Sculptor.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Jacques Leonard Mallet, the well-known French sculptor, died at Chassey yesterday.

Through dining cars to California on Grafton's special trains. Tour of Mexico leaves March 6. J. J. Grafton, 195 Clark street.

SCOTS HELP WOMEN.

GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT AT THE AUDITORIUM FOR CHARITY.

Stirring Scenes from the Martial Life of Wallace Reproduced—The Warlike Illusions Softened by the Interpellation of Dances by Little Girls—Music of the Bagpipe and Solos from Trained Vocalists—Proceeds to Go for the Support of Unemployed Women.

On the great Auditorium stage last night a lot of big Scotchmen in red uniforms and kilts fought again in mock tragedy the battles of Sir William Wallace; lads and lassies marched to the stirring music of the bagpipes and a hundred pretty little girls, decked out in gay ribbons and white dresses, danced the peek-a-boo, the hornpipe, the boys' sailor, the maypole, the Spanish, gypsies, Scotch reel, and many other dances, all for charity.

The entertainment was a repetition of that given at the same place on Robert Burns' birthday—Jan. 25—by the Scottish Society, but was under the auspices of the Chicago Woman's Emergency Association. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the unemployed women who during the winter have been, are being, and will continue to be taken care of by the Woman's club. The audience was not as large as had been expected, but a great many people purchased tickets who did not exchange them at the box office for seats. While the audience inside the Auditorium looked small, at the same time it would have filled any other theater in the city to overflowing. It was impossible, therefore, to ascertain last night the exact amount of money taken in. Some of the committee thought that fully $1,500 would be realized.

The performance went off smoother and better than on the former occasion. The cast of characters in the play was as follows:

SCOTTISH.

Wallace	J. A. Walker
Kirkpatrick	E. R. Baker
Allan Ramsey	Philip H. Crocker
Earl of Montieth	Peter Gardiner
Earl of Athlyn	C. E. Wright
Earl of Mar	J. McDonald Wallace, Ceylon
Earl of Fife	J. D. McKenzie
Lord Dunrae	A. Michie
Donald	Le Roy Wilcox
Lady Marian	Miss E. Powers
Helen Marr	Miss Clara Mae McDowell
Isabel	Miss Minnie Driscoll
Maddeline	Mrs. J. H. Harvey
Maud	Miss Josie Ross

Peasants, soldiers, etc.

ENGLISH.

Lord Cressingham	F. M. Jackson
Gilbert	Carroll Christopher
Lord Soulis	M. Clarkson
Robert Mortimer	James Harling
Gerald	Philip Crocker

During the scenes many specialties besides the dances, in the way of vocal and instrumental music, were introduced, much to the pleasure of the audience, as was manifested by the hearty applause that followed each number. On account of the length of the program encores were barred. A violin solo, "Tyroler Heimaths Klaenge," by Miss Alice Pfeiger; a song, "The Battle of Sterling," sung by Miss Anna Voll; "Robin Adair," sung excellently by Miss Carrie Benzeinger; and "Annie Laurie," by Douglas Scott Thompson, were among the solo selections. Miss Margaret Flaws also sang a solo. The Nellis Lady Quartet, composed of Misses Edith Freeman, Isabel Frazer, Grace Gutchus, and Helen Culver, and the Scottish Choral Union appeared in the first and last acts. Charles E. Watt played the accompaniments to Miss Voll's violin numbers. During the interval, between the first and seconds acts the performers, grouped in a mountain scene, had their pictures taken by the flash light process.

To Aid Lake Forest Athletics.

The Durand Art Institute annual entertainment of the University Athletic Association will be given at Lake Forest this evening. A program of select reading, vocal and instrumental music, and a one-act comedy entitled "Which Is Which" has been prepared. Those who are announced to take part are G. W. Wright, W. E. Danforth, Harry Goodman, P. E. North, D. D. Lewis, Miss Gertrude Pate, Miss Lita Stoddard, and Miss Nellie R. Dillin. The managers are Harry Goodman, Francis Moriette, J. G. Campbell Jr., and J. H. Jones.

IRONWORKERS REJECT THE NEW SCALE.

Officers of the East Chicago Company Say They Will Employ Non-Union Men.

The negotiations between the East Chicago Iron and Steel company and its employés over a proposed reduction in the latter's wages have apparently come to an end. The employés refused to accept a third reduction of 13½ per cent. The plant thereupon closed yesterday. Supt. Ross informed the employés that the works would resume operations next Monday. He is willing to take the old men back at the reduced scale, but says if they refuse their positions will be filled by non-union men. Officials of the company claim the reduction was forced by the depressed condition of the iron trade. The present prices obtained for the product, they say, make it impossible to meet the demands of the men. About one hundred and fifty of the latter, it is stated, were affected by the reduction. The company's officials held several meetings with the men before the latter refused the proposed wage list. The men last night declared they would stand firm.

LAND DECLARED THE CITY'S PROPERTY.

Case Brought Against Illinois Central Railroad Company Is Decided.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—In the McLean County Circuit Court here today an important case involving railroad right of way was decided by a jury after twenty-eight hours' deliberation. The Illinois Central railway company some time ago sought to take possession of a strip of land known as Robinson street, lying contiguous to the Central's right of way on the east and extending from Jefferson to Chestnut street, a distance of eight blocks. The railway company claimed the land was a part of its right of way and placed barriers across it which the city tore down. The jury decided that the ground had been used as a thoroughfare more than twenty years and therefore the land belongs to the city and the public. The case will go to the Supreme Court.

Four Men Burned by Molten Metal.

BIRDSBORO, Pa., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Four men were frightfully burned at the Brooke iron works today by a shower of liquid metal. The victims are: Calvin Shefler, burned over the entire body and it is thought inhaled flames from his burning clothes, his injuries are regarded as fatal; James Hesser, burned on the face and hands; James Potts, hair singed off and his legs roasted; Elam Reeder, burned on the body and hands. At 3 o'clock this morning the four laborers were about to open the furnace when the walls broke and the fiery contents burst forth. When the molten iron came in contact with the air there were thousands of explosions.

Only Three Coupons Are Required.

In response to many requests from subscribers, and in view of the variety of attractive things offered by THE TRIBUNE, it has been determined to reduce the number of coupons required from seven to three. Hereafter the thousands who have been trying to take advantage of all the offers will have a better opportunity to do so. The three coupons must be of different dates and must accompany the cash. No books or portfolios are sold outright. Any of the various books can be inspected by calling at the Coupon Department, second floor, TRIBUNE Building.

Will Explain the Baconian Cipher.

The Press club has issued invitations to a reception Saturday evening. The chief guest will be Dr. O. W. Owen of Detroit, who will explain his Shakspeare cipher, which, he claims, proves that Sir Francis Bacon was the author of the famous plays attributed to Shakspeare.

The Very Finest

Pullman double drawing-room sleeping cars, brilliantly lighted by gas and combining every device and improvement for the comfort of passengers, leave Chicago at 10:30 p. m. daily via the Northwestern line and run through to San Francisco (Oakland) in three and one-half days. Berths can be reserved at No. 208 Clark street or passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Kenosha. E. & W. Leota.
TWO NEW COLLARS

The Original Malt Cough Mixture. Made by Buck & Rayner, State and Madison.

CHICAGO PASTEUR INSTITUTE'S WORK.

Dr. A. Lagorio Makes an Interesting Report—Leon C. Voss Under Treatment.

Leon C. Voss, a customs inspector at the Fair grounds, is undergoing the Pasteur treatment for hydrophobia at the Chicago Pasteur Institute. Mr. Voss, who lives at Naperville, Ill., was bitten by a mad dog on the little finger of the left hand. He will undergo the usual course of eighteen days' treatment. Three other adults, one child, and fifteen dogs are known to have been bitten by the same dog that bit Voss. The Mayor of Naperville has issued a proclamation ordering the destruction of every dog in the village.

Dr. A. Lagorio, director of the Chicago Pasteur Institute, gives the following as the results of the preventive inoculations against hydrophobia attained at the institute since its opening, July 2, 1890:

Three hundred and two persons have been treated, classified as follows: 104 bitten by animals recognized and ascertained to be rabid by the experimental proof made in the laboratory or by the death of other persons or animals bitten by the same animal; 126 bitten by animals recognized to be rabid by the symptoms of the disease shown during life; 72 bitten by animals strongly suspected to be rabid; 282 persons were bitten by dogs, 7 by horses, 7 by cats, 3 by skunks, 2 by wolves, 1 by a mule. The persons treated came from the following States: Illinois, 185; Iowa, 32; Indiana, 23; Kansas, 21; Ohio, 9; Missouri, 5; Arizona, 5; Minnesota, 4; Michigan, 4; Louisiana, 4; Tennessee, 3; Kentucky, 3; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 1; South Dakota, 1. One death was reported among the patients treated, thus giving a mortality of only 0.33 per cent. This patient did not begin the treatment until one month after being bitten.

Her Signature.

Queen Victoria signs about 50,000 documents a year.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Forecast for Friday:

For Illinois and Indiana, fair, warmer, winds shifting to south.

For Lower Michigan, generally fair, colder in southern portion, variable winds.

For Upper Michigan, fair, followed by cloudy, warmer, variable winds.

For Wisconsin, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, warmer, winds shifting to south.

For Minnesota, increasing cloudiness, warmer, south winds.

For Iowa and Missouri, generally fair, warmer, south winds.

Places of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n 12 hours
Abilene	30.36	46	50	S. E.	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.98	16	18	S. E.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	29.24	28	38	W.	Cl'udy	.40
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.82	20	24	N. W.	Snow	.08
Cairo, Ill.	30.42	24	26	N. W.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	30.04	40	64	W.	Clear	Trace
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.98	38	44	W.	Clear	
Chicago	30.24	16	20	N. W.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.20	22	24	W.	Fair	.04
Cleveland, O.	29.98	22	24	W.	Snow	.08
Davenport, Ia.	30.34	14	20	W.	Clear	Trace
Denver, Colo.	30.06	46	54	W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.38	14	20	S. W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	29.98	22	26	W.	Fair	Trace
Dodge City, Kas.	30.26	24	32	S. E.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	30.20	12	18	N. W.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	30.26	52	56	S. E.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	29.88	22	24	N. W.	Snow	.10
Galveston, Tex.	30.50	48	50	S.	Clear	
G'd Haven, Mich	30.10	22	24	N. W.	Snow	.04
Green Bay, Wis.	30.18	12	22	N. W.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	29.64	38	40	S. W.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	30.08	22	24	S. E.	Fair	
Indianapolis	30.24	20	24	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Jacksonville	30.20	44	54	W.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo.	30.44	14	20	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Knoxville	30.26	26	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
La Crosse, Wis.	30.28	12	18	W.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	30.48	36	38	N. W.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	30.28	22	28	W.	Cl'udy	.02
Marquette, Mich	30.20	2	16	N. W.	Fair	.02
Memphis, Tenn.	30.48	30	32	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Miles City	29.78	18	34	Calm.	Cl'udy	
Milwaukee	30.20	14	20	N. W.	Clear	
Minnedosa	30.14	−14	−10	S. E.	Fair	
Montreal	29.50	16	18	N. W.	Snow	.16
Moorhead	30.14	6	6		Fair	
New Orleans, La	30.46	46	50	N. W.	Clear	
New York City	29.52	26	38	N. W.	Clear	.06
Omaha, Neb.	30.34	16	20	S.	Fair	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.70	20	22	N. W.	Snow	.10
Palestine	30.48	46	50	N. E.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	29.90	28	30	S. E.	Clear	
Pittsburg	29.94	20	30	S. W.	Clear	.04
Port Huron	29.96	20	24	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Pueblo	30.10	44	52	S. W.	Fair	
Rapid City	29.86	34	44	E.	Fair	
St. Louis	30.42	18	22	W.	Clear	
St. Paul	30.28	12	14	S. E.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	29.98	38	40	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Santa Fe	30.14	34	36		Clear	
Sioux City	30.22	20	30	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	30.38	14	20	W.	Clear	Trace
Springfield, Mo.	30.48	18	24	W.	Clear	
Toledo	30.02	22	26	W.	Clear	Trace

WEATHER AT CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 16 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 17; 10 a. m. 18; 11 a. m., 21; 12 m., 22; 1 p. m., 23; 3 p. m., 22; 6 p. m., 22. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.40; 6 p. m., 29.55.

WEATHER AT AMERICAN WINTER RESORTS.

[NEW YORK HERALD SPECIAL.]

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 15.—Mean barometer, 30; maximum temperature, 47 degrees; minimum, 22; mean, 38; wind north; weather clear.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 15.—Mean barometer, 27.75; mean temperature, 30; maximum, 33; minimum, 28; wind northwest; weather, slight snow.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 15.—Mean barometer, 29.59; mean temperature, 36.5 degrees; maximum, 43; minimum, 33; wind northeast; weather clear.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 15.—Temperature, 47 degrees; wind west; weather fair, with prospects of light frost.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 15.—Barometer, 30.20; mean temperature, 65 degrees; maximum, 67; wind south.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Arrived—Richmond Hill, from London; Majestic, from Liverpool and Queenstown; Lahn, from Bremen and Southampton; Marsala, from Hamburg. Sailed—Massalia, for Marseilles; Gellert, for Hamburg. Arrived out—Spaarndam, at Boulogne; Elba, at Southampton; Fuerst Bismarck, at Genoa. Sailed for New York—Fulda, from Genoa; Neckar, from Naples (Feb. 14); Germanic, from Queenstown; Hekla, from Stettin (Feb. 13); Aller, from Southampton. Sighted—Zaandam, Amsterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head; Gallia, New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale; Tauric, New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale; Adriatic, New York for Liverpool, passed Browhead.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

H. Hassell, 3-story and basement brick flats, 593 Burling-st.	$ 9,000
John Steven, 3-story brick flats, 940 35th-ct.	2,700
William Madlung, 2-story and basement frame dwelling, 6843 Union-av.	2,200
E. M. Ludington, two 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 4831 Kenwood-av.	7,500
James Behen, 3-story and basement brick flats, 514 W. Huron-st.	4,500
David Joslyn, 2-story and basement brick flats, 5319 Dearborn-st.	4,500
John Schlachter, 2-story frame flats, 815 Seminary-av.	2,200
J. F. Bunting, 3-story brick flats, 366 Sacramento-av.	5,000
John Radmick, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 3701 Lincoln-st.	6,000
H. Balz, 3-story and basement brick flats, 971 Hinman-st.	3,500
A. Boylstom, 3-story and basement brick flats, 399 S. Washtenaw-av.	3,500
Charles Stadler, 3-story and basement brick flats, 225 Hamlin-av.	3,800
M. Bower, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1489 Polk-st.	4,000
J. A. Jansen, two 2-story and basement brick flats, 18 and 20 Le Moyne-st.	4,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 15.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today licensed the following new companies for incorporation:

The Ancient Order of Parisian Knights, at Paris, Edgar County; incorporators, A. L. Schaeffer, John C. Risser, W. S. Ottair, E. M. Scott, and E. J. Lung.

Illinois Liquid Soap company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Charles W. Lee, James B. Keogh, and C. Fred Rush.

Scott, Waters & Simmons Mining company, at Chicago; capital stock, $7,000,000; incorporators, William F. Simmons, Walter M. Scott, and Edwin J. Waters.

The Americo-Chinese Medical Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Albert S. Dean, Ching Ah Hen, and Our Young Fang Tong.

The United States Merchandise company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Edward G. Bowyer, Oscar R. Arnold, and D. Dudenahrer.

Western Automatic Light company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, William J. Stapleton, Ed. S. Clark, and Maud Freeman.

Davis-Jackson company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; manufacture hardware, merchandise, etc.; incorporators, Jerome E. Davis, Ira C. Wood, and Howard M. Carter.

M. E. Griswold company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; manufacture bicycle sundries; incorporators, Charles W. Allen, John A. Ryerson, and Hamilton Schuyler.

The Duplex Improved Airbrake company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $2,500,000; manufacture and deal in airbrakes, machinery, patents, etc.; incorporators, C. G. Stifel, Redmond Cleary, John Mullally, E. C. Donk, D. P. Slattery, E. H. Conrades, and Sanford Northrop.

The Automatic Vertical Car Coupler company, at Gano; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Otto Klein, M. W. Matson, and Martin Yost.

Jansen Tag and Check company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, John C. Jansen, Fred C. Bauer, and John E. Birtinistle.

Our Own Club, at Joliet; incorporators, George F. Hacker, S. J. Bennett, and others.

The Lewisson, Brice & Smith company, Chicago, certified to a change of name to Krause, Brice & Co.

The Moffett Journal Bearing company, Chicago, certified to a decrease of capital stock to $100,000.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Graham, a daughter, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Carl Wachman, Louise Holzschuck	33—28
John Peters, Annie Soldwald	28—25
Carl Mystrom, Hannah Erickson	33—39
Christ Winning, Mary Planer	19—22
Calvin Scott, Hollie Lowry	34—25
John Wessies, Lillie Martha	22—20
Frank Scultz, Annie Ehrkus	26—23
Ludwig Guenther, Sophie Suetterle	23—25
Gotfried Yperlaan, Sophie Hoffmann	24—20
Daniel Johnson, Beda Winter	32—22
Joseph Bobby, Rebecca Starr	24—19
Anton Koska, Annie Zahradrik	22—18
William Trenerry, Josephine Erickson	30—25
Modison Pettit, Lizzie Hensley	28—26
John Shoop, Josephine Hubbard	36—38
Charles Squires, Annie J. Johnston	22—23
Elias Ellison, Victoria Johnson	27—22
Fred Heberling Jr., Jessie Wallace	23—18

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Karl Schilling, Clara Muth	36—26
Jeremiah Sheehan, Ida Thomas	24—21
Magnus Peterson, Hannah Pearson	26—30
Michael Tyrrell, Anna Wright	28—30
Joseph Singer, Leopoldine Woeph	31—26
Frantisik Patcek, Mary Semanek	27—26
Jacob Klassen, Mary Taylor	22—19
Christian Neuenschwander, Clara Michel	40—19
Charles Beseke, Maggie Tobeck	23—19
John Thomas, Ellen Nickolas	50—27
Norman Hamlin, Fannie Theis	24—24

MARRIAGES.

MURPHEY—POLLEY—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Ida M. Bowman, 170 Park-av., Perry W. Murphey and Mrs. Clara D. Polley, both of Woodstock, Ill., the Rev. W. W. Wallace of the Eighth Presbyterian Church officiating.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—William P. Adams, at Mobile, Ala., aged 44. Husband of Belle Adams, 408½ West Congress-st. Notice hereafter.

BROWNE—Feb. 13, at the parochial residence of the Annunciation Church, 829 North Paulina-st., the Very Rev. J. J. Browne of Mobile, Ala., aged 53 years. Funeral Friday at 10 a. m. from the Annunciation Church to Illinois Central depot. Alabama and Wisconsin papers please copy.

BRADWELL—At her residence, 1428 Michigan-av., Wednesday, Feb. 14, Myra Bradwell, wife of James B. Bradwell and mother of Thomas Bradwell and Mrs. Frank A. Helmer. Funeral from the residence, 1428 Michigan-av., Saturday, Feb. 17, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to the Northwestern Depot, where special train for Rosehill will be taken at 2:30.

GLEASON—Feb. 14, 1894, 77 Clifton avenue, Thomas Gleason, beloved husband of Kate Gleason (nee Gilfillin), son of Michael Gleason, Lockport, Ill.; brother of Mrs. McCourt, John, Daniel, Kate, and Hugh Gleason, aged 36 years. Funeral Feb. 17, from residence at 10:30 a. m. to Father Smith's Church, thence by carriages to Union Depot, thence by Chicago and Alton train to Lockport, Ill.

HITCHCOCK—Charles A., son of the Rev. Luke and Jane E. Hitchcock, Feb. 14, aged 43. Funeral services Friday at 1:30 p. m. at 4609 Drexel-blvd.

HUTCHINS—Feb. 14, at 63 Grant-pl., Martha Cordelia, wife of James C. Hutchins. Funeral private.

JAMES—Edward James, Feb. 14, aged 69 years. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 17, at Church of the Epiphany, Ashland-av., corner Adams, at 2 o'clock. Brooklyn, Albany, and Rochester, N. Y. papers please copy.

LELAND—At Rockford, Ill., Windsor Leland, for many years a resident of Chicago. Boston papers please copy.

QUINLAN—Mrs. Percie Quinlan, aged 23. Burial notice later. Friends requested not to send flowers.

ROBINSON—At San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 13, 1894, Daysie L. Robinson, daughter of Mrs. M. J. Robinson. Funeral at residence, No. 4406 Oakenwald-av., at 2:30 p. m., Saturday, Feb. 17.

SWANSON—August Swanson, Feb. 13, 1894, at the age of 49 years. Funeral services from residence, 5310 Atlantic-st., Sunday, Feb. 18, at 1:30 p. m., at Swedish Mission at Garfield-blvd., cor. of Atlantic-st., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

TULEY—Annie, beloved wife of Theodore Tuley, at her residence, 3867 Ellis-av., Feb. 14, 1894, at 11 p. m. Funeral services will be held at late residence Saturday, Feb. 17. Carriages from thence to Oakwoods Cemetery.

WOOLF—Clara I. Woolf, nee Spiegel, aged 29 years and 7 months. Funeral from her late residence, 3305 Michigan-av., Friday at 12 m., by carriages to C. and N.-W. Ry. depot, thence by special train to Rosehill. Funeral private.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR REGULAR RELIEF by registered pharmacist, German; thoroughly competent; after March 1. Address A C 292, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR LIGHT WORK in publisher's office. Room 4, 415 Dearborn-st.

RECITAL HALL, AUDITORIUM.

"ONE DAY IN YOKOHAMA."

By MR. OTIS A. POOLE of Japan,

With new Colored Stereopticon Views, illustrating commonplace incidents in the life of the Japanese of the present time, their industries, and recreations.

Friday Evening, Feb. 16, Tuesday " 20, Friday " 23, 8 o'clock. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Tickets for sale at the door and at Messrs. Lyon, Potter & Co., 174 Wabash.

THE AUDITORIUM.

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA Under the Direction of THEODORE THOMAS

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30 AND TOMORROW EVENING AT 8:15.

Soloist—BRUNO STEINDEL, Violoncellist.

Program—Beethoven's Overture Coriolanus; Rubinstein's Dramatic Symphony; Saint-Saens' Concerto for Violoncello; Wagner's Vorspiel die Meistersinger.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof. MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Sole Manager.

Last 2 Nights. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

THE ALGERIAN. A COMEDY OPERA. Music by Reginald De Koven. Book by Glen MacDonough.

SUNDAY NIGHT The Necromantique Comedian, HERRMANN THE GREAT. An Entirely New . . . . Array of Mystic Novelties. MME. HERRMANN'S DANCE CREATIONS.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL. TOMORROW AFTERNOON AT 2:30, GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT . . BY . . 3 STARS

Irene and Olga PEVNY PRIMA DONNAS, ROYAL OPERA, MUNICH AND LEIPZIG. The World's Greatest Violinist REMENYI

50, 75 and $1.00.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

LAST THREE TIMES DE WOLF HOPPER IN PANJANDRUM

This Even'g, CHICAGO CITY TROOP NIGHT. Theater Beautifully Decorated. SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.

FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY.

Next Sunday—ROLAND REED in "DAKOTA."

McVICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

PAULINE HALL And Her Opera Co., Accompanied by RICHARD GOLDEN, in the PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE. A Genuine Operatic Success.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.

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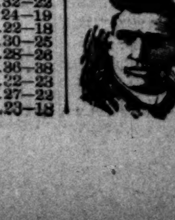
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LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—MONDAY, A WATCH, WHICH owner may have by describing and paying for this advertisement. Address X 411, Tribune.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE PERSON WHO TOOK OVERcoat from 982 Adams-st. Wednesday night may obtain a reward by returning the books and papers found in it; no questions asked. D R 260, Tribune.

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PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

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SITUATION WANTED—LADY JUST ARRIVED from England, accustomed to the care and education of children, requires daily engagement as governess; certificated. Address X 362, Tribune office.

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GRAND AUCTION SALE OF 200 HIGHLY bred trotters, saddlers, roadsters, coach teams, pony teams, and all kinds of horses, at Tattersall's, Sixteenth and Dearborn-sts., Feb. 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1894. Sale commences promptly at 10 o'clock a. m. each day. Catalogue mailed on application. If you desire anything in the horse line do not fail to attend. R. E. EDMONSON, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LIGHT FAMILY surrey, in the latest style. Barn northeast corner 37th and Grand-blvd.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership existing between Reiber, Stefan & Dallmann is now dissolved. Reiber & Stefan will continue business, collect and settle all accounts.

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SITUATION WANTED—WITH MFG. CONCERN or commission merchant by a young man; good bookkeeper and good correspondent, with good acquaintance in South American and European markets; good references. Address X 382, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT ACCOUNTANT and private secretary desires change of employer; highest competency in office work, journalism, and law; able writer of speeches, etc.; highest indorsements; salary moderate. P X 18, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH BUSIness-man; expert accountant, able correspondent; experience in banking, manufacturing, and mercantile lines. Address P X 167, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER, clerk, or salesman, by experienced young man; salary no object. Address H. W. C., 355 North Clark-st., Flat A.

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SITUATION WANTED — FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books periodically, day or evening. Address P. O. Box 594, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced bookkeeper; moderate salary. Address P X 176, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED MAN as office assistant or shipping clerk; steady; reliable. Address X 394, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH six years' experience in a wholesale clothinghouse; city references. Address X 373, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUYER, SALESMAN, stockkeeper, or shipping clerk. RICHARD J. DOOLEY, 1003 Kimbell-av.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN WITH some good house; best of references. Address X 410, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCE OFfice boy. Address X 397, Tribune.

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SITUATION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS PAPERhanger would take work by day or contract. Landlords whose flats need papering will find it to their interest to address X 291, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — GERMAN, MARRIED, gardener to take charge of a private place; experience and good references. Address X 372, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS ENGIneer on electric-lighting high speed engines and elevators. Best of references. X 424, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE; NO children; wife to cook; man to do housework or care for horses and furnace; best of references. Address X 412, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman, city or country; with references; single. Address X 401, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN BY young Englishman; good city references. Address B C 355, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COACHMAN; age 25; city references. Address X 419, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; RAPid, thorough; 9 years' experiences. Address P X 22, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE TUTOR TO deaf-mute or stammerer; classes formed if sufficient number apply; references exchanged. Address P X 142, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED MAN; experienced; hardware or similar business preferred; good references. P X 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, FAIR education, speak German; references. Address P X 170, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS position in a wholesale grocery house. Address Lock Box 61, Tracy, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—SHREWD ADVERTISER wishes to conduct advertising of good firm. Address X 364, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN EXPERIENCED IN all departments of publishing business wants to better himself. Address X 363, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WILL GIVE $5 for position as elevator runner, etc.; best reference. Address P X 179, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, CASHIER and bookkeeper, or general office work, by thoroughly experienced and capable young lady; firstclass business penman; quick, accurate, and reliable; can furnish A1 city references; bond if required. Address P X 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY JUST ARRIVED from England, well educated, thoroughly reliable, requires engagement as secretary or any position of trust. Address X 361, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GENERAL OFFICE assistant or bookkeeper by responsible young lady; experienced; references. P X 125, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A DANISH GIRL, 19 years old, 1 year in this country, desires a situation in an American family, to take care of children and do light housework. Address MISS L. NIELSEN, 264 N. May-st., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl in family where another Swedish girl is kept; will work for very small wages. Apply at her present place, 5103 Hibbard-av., Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cook, wash, bake; neat, quick girl; references; $3.50 to $4; any part city; call, write; Tel. N. 958; no fees. MATTHEWS, 147 N. Clark.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress or general housework; can be seen at present employers, 1242 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS waitress or second work; good references. Call 2 days 5432 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL—housework or cook; private family; good references; South Side preferred. 951 38th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK, FIRSTclass cook; excellent references; city, country. 220 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse. Please call, 2820 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FIRST-CLASS COOK and refined second girl. 605 N. Clark-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD DRESSMAKER in private families by the day; experienced on ladies' and children's clothing; $1.50 a day. Address L. RISTVEDT, 42 W. Indiana-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer who has had a limited amount of experience but capable of doing her work rapidly, accurately, and correctly; educated; first-class penman; experienced in office work; lives home and can afford to accept moderate salary. Address X 390, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied gratis with stenographers from highgrade lists or our advanced DICTATION CLASS. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER OR general office work by young lady; good references. Address P X 148, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A LADY STENOGrapher; A1 city references. X 376, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer; moderate salary. X 375, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED traveler wishes to escort a family abroad or chaperon a young lady desiring to study in Europe. MISS CLARE, St. Mary's Hall, Central-av., Indianapolis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS governess for children, speaking French and German, teaching piano. Address M. H., 259 Websterav., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY, AS TEACHER in family or by day. Address S., 2538 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRANSLATOR OF 10 languages. Address 277 North Franklin-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CLERK—GROCERY; THOROUGHLY COMPEtent, who can give first-class references as to character and ability; none other need apply. State full particulars, age, etc. Address P X 17, Tribune office.

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SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT MAN WITH some knowledge of electricity as salesman for a leading house; previous experience not essential. Apply after 9 to H. C. LOGAN, Room 72, 245 State-st.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS PLASTER AND CEment salesman who has had experience in that line; none but first-class salesmen need apply. Address P X 76, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR CHICAGO ON COM.; NEWS printing inks; must understand the business. Address, with references, P X 175, Tribune office.

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BARBER—TO FIND LOCATION AND I WILL fit up 6-chair shop complete and divide. S. D. G., 23 La Salle-st., in lunch room.

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Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND SMITH PREMIER TYPEwriter. Apply early. The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

Miscellaneous.

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CRITIC—(MAN) IN RHETORIC COMPOSITION and poesy by correspondence; give references as to classical education and special ability. Address O X 172, Tribune office.

MAN—INTELLIGENT; $185 PER MONTH; NO canvassing. Rare opportunity. No letters answered without 50 cts. for full outfit. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Standard Formula Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MAN—CAPABLE MAKING $25 WEEK TAKING orders New Music Art Medical Works. WERNER, Room 705, 56 5th-av.

MAN—STEADY—TO COMMENCE WORK TODAY; city references required; $12 per week. Rooms 518 to 521, 56 Fifth-av.

MEN AND WOMEN—TO SELL TOY NOVELTY of great merit. Call 8-10 a. m., GUSTAVSON, 68, 162 La Salle-st.

WANTED — 10 GOOD MUSICIANS, WITH INstruments, for entertainment, Saturday evening. Call 7 to 8 p. m. HOSSMAN BROS., Center-st. and Sheffield-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—LADY; MUST be experienced. Address, with references, X 393, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK—GOOD COOK AT ONCE. 2334 INDIANA-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in suburbs, four in family. Apply Saturday morning, 3141 Indiana-av.

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WANTED — COMPETENT GIRLS — ONE AS cook and laundress, one for second work; references required. 2542 Indiana-av.

Stenographers.

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STENOGRAPHER — LADY; REMINGTON MAchine. Address, stating experience and salary expected, X 337, Tribune office.

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STENOGRAPHER—LADY; PERMANENT; STATE references. Address X 388, Tribune office.

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Miscellaneous.

BUSINESS WOMAN OF ABILITY DESIRING employment please call; 12 to 2. MRS. DUFF PORTER, Room 315, 218 La Salle-st.

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—WE WILL PAY from $5 to $15 per week to do strictly home work for us; no canvassing and prompt payment. Send self-addressed envelope. Liberty Supply Co., Boston, Mass.

LADIES—TO SELL NEW MAPLE SIRUP TO families; big commission. 67th-st., first store west of Cottage Grove-av.

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AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION—THE greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; sells on sight; works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

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A GUARANTEED SALARY WILL BE PAID TO good men who are successful in selling life insurance by one of the best old-line Western life insurance companies; territory, Nebraska. Address, stating experience, W. C. WILSON, Box 1540, Lincoln, Neb.

AGENTS WANTED — CHARLES SCRIBNER'S Sons are making a special offer on one of their standard works, thus affording a rare chance to firstclass canvassers. Exclusive territory. It costs you nothing to investigate. Room 720, 334 Dearborn-st.

AGENT—A RELIABLE PERSON TO TAKE THE agency in their town for one of the best paying articles on the market; retails for 25 cents; pays 100 per cent profit; sells to every family. ROBERT S. WEST, Cleveland, O.

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REASONS WHY
You should buy your pianos at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S

BECAUSE—With large capital and matchless facilities for manufacturing pianos and organs they are enabled to give the best results for your money.
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BECAUSE—Their instruments are standard and exactly as represented.
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BECAUSE—They sell on easy terms and at lowest prices.

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ESTEY & CAMP Offer an unrivaled stock of PIANOS and ORGANS, embracing many chances to obtain standard instruments at prices far below their value. Our stock includes DECKER BROS., STEINWAY, CHICKERING, KNABE, BEHR BROS., ESTEY, HINZE, CAMP & CO., and many others. EASY PAYMENTS when desired. RENTING at most advantageous terms. Tuning, repairing, etc.
Entrance to warerooms. { 49-53 Jackson-st. { 233 State-st.

THE REMAINING STOCK OF BARGAIN pianos left from our sale, which has been in progress for the past weeks, will be closed out at

ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

They must go as the others did; WE NEED THE ROOM. Piano buyers, here is your opportunity.

Instruments as represented or money refunded. CALL ON US AND SAVE MONEY. Terms to suit.

CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO., 215 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

REMOVAL SALE! SWEEPING REDUCtions on every instrument in our stock (invoicing nearly $250,000). Examine these instruments at once: Knabe upright, $325; Fischer upright, $225; Steinway upright, $275; Chickering upright, $200; Decker Bros.' upright, $250; Bijou upright, $125. Prompt attention will enable you to save from $50 to $250. Complete list upon application. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. P. S.—Our new building, s. w. cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st., is now being refitted.

LYON & HEALY—UPRIGHT EBONIZED, $125; Stuyvesant upright, ebonized, $140. Everett upright, mahogany, $195. Chickering upright, ebonized, $195. Weber upright, ebonized, $290.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

LARGEST STOCK OF FINE PIANOS and special sale of PRACTICALLY NEW INSTRUMENTS.
Squares from $25 upwards.
LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 Wabash-av.

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ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF PIanos—New scales, new styles, low prices, easy terms. Every piano warranted. Old instruments taken in exchange. Pianos to rent. Open evenings. 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

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Several genuine bargains. Terms to suit. No extra charge where time payments are desired. 218 Wabash-av. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager

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Factory prices. Thompson Music Co., 367 Wabash-av.

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1815 INDIANA-AV. — EXCELLENT TABLE; large, well-furnished rooms; reduced rates.

FURNISHED FAMILY ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, also front alcove room, with very best table board; Michigan-blvd., near Auditorium. Address P X 23, Tribune office.

North Side.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT PARLOR WITH board for four, $5; hall room for one, $6; for two, $5.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, well heated, running water, with board, $5 to $7.

128 DEARBORN-AV.—WITH BOARD, NICELY furnished rooms; terms reasonable.

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215 E. OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED SINgle and double rooms; good board.

West Side.

617 MONROE—SINGLE OR DOUBLE SOUTH front rooms; English family; good board.

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GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—A few elegant rooms; first-class table; very moderate rates; Waukesha water served with all meals.

"THE CENTRAL," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Room $1.50 a week up; with board $5 week up; transient room and board $1 day.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN-st. and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new; modern; first-class; reasonable prices

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BOARD—AND ROOM BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, both employed during day, room and board; east of Michigan-av. and convenient to 43d-st. cars. Address, stating terms, X 374, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

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Unfurnished single rooms with bath, steam heat, elevator, etc.; reasonable.
GEO. H. HARLOW, 201 Owings Building.

TO RENT — BEDROOMS, HOUSEKEEPING rooms, or half spacious, sunlit, 8-room flat; front or back; very cheap. 4525 Prairie-av.

TO RENT — VERY ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen; fine cafe restaurant in the house, 255 Michigan-av.

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TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite; modern. 1914 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—SOUTH SUITE, BAY, 2D FLOOR, steam; table optional. X 402, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR'S office; also 5-room flat. 1800 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—153 AND 155 S. WOOD-ST.—FRONT and side suites of two or three rooms each; newly furnished, complete for housekeeping, with bedding, dishes, cooking utensils, etc.; strangers arriving in the city and small families boarding can live here with more comfort at one-half the expense of boarding; rents by the week.

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WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; must be between 20th and 31st-sts. and east of State-st. State price. Address X 387, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—TO MAY 1, 1895—IN THE CHOICest part of Hyde Park, easily accessible to 50th-st. station Illinois Central R. R., a modern 10-room house; completely furnished. Address P X 144, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2632 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY frame house, 10 rooms; possession March 1. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, R. 211 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT — MICHIGAN-BLVD., FINE NEW house for 3 or 5 years; first-class; nothing better; $350 per month. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSES 1475, 1831 MICHigan-av., r. 16. B. L. HONORE, R. 41, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 213 28TH-ST., BRICK HOUSE, near Michigan-blvd., with 80-ft. and brick barn. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., VICINITY 21STst., several very desirable residences. HONORE BROS., 11 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—FURNISHED TENroom house, 3923 Prairie-av. GEO. A. SPRINGER, 107 Dearborn-st., R. 51.

TO RENT—CHOICE HOUSES; LARGE LIST; 12 rooms; $50; other bargains. COFFEEN, 3907 Indiana-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, 2 BATHROOMS, furnace heat, 381 Elm-st.; about $50. Apply 1003 Schiller Bldg.

TO RENT—10-ROOM MODERN HOUSES, FULlerton and Belden-avs., half block from Lincolnav cable. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS. HELLIWELL, TREAT & CO., Telephone 4975. 68 Hartford Bldg.

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FOR RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES—$25 AND up; see views of same. CLIFFORD F. TEMPLETON, 212 Herald Bldg.

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WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED — TO RENT—S. S. RESIDENCE; particulars; location; price; transportation. Address C Z 483, Tribune.

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South Side.

TO RENT—BUT FEW PEOPLE ARE FOOLISH enough to buy coal and get up and make fires every morning. All we ask of you is to look at our flats and get our prices; it is less than half you are now paying; 2, 3, 4, and 7 room flats, steam heat and boiling hot water day and night; gas ranges, baths, laundries, janitors; all rooms papered; marble entrance. Agent on premises day and night; no children under 10 years. Call at once and save money. The Bancroft, 2829 Calumet-av.

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TO RENT—
HOTEL EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-AV.
Elegant unfurnished 3 and 5 room apartments with bath, steam heat, elevator service, etc.; prices very reasonable. GEO. H. HARLOW, 201 Owings Building.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED, NEWLY-PAPERED modern flats, one six room, one four room, on second floor; two blocks from elevated, four from Ill. Central, 15 minutes express; $25 and $20. Call 6034 Woodlawn-av.

TO RENT—2, 3, 4, AND 6 ROOM FLATS, $18 UP, including steam heat, hot water, gas range; in fact, all conveniences in the Marlborough, 4901 and 4903 Calumet-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5827 INDIANA-AV., NEAR L ROAD; steam heat, hot water, gas range, laundry; all modern; rent low to good tenants; 7-room flat. DRAPER & KRAMER, 175 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—NO WORLD'S FAIR, BUT KENWOOD district, large, light, modern, steam-heated flats near Ill. Central, Board of Trade trains, and cable cars, only $30. HUBBELL, 118 43d-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER THE city; send or call for printed lists. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
1700 State, 6-room, modern flat, only $22.50. BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS AT 2628 AND 2632 State-st., to colored people, very reasonable. KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN FLATS AT L station, $10 to $12. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—SMALL 6-ROOM FLAT, STEAM HEAT; s. e. cor. University-pl. and Rhodes-av., near 35th.

West Side.

TO RENT—5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT electric bells, letter-boxes, janitor, $20 to $25 per month; agent on premises, 394 West Polk-st.; other flats South and West Sides. L. L. COBURN, Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—7-ROOM FLAT, ALL modern conveniences, $22. WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220. Tel. 1098.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; JANITOR service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—CHARMING SOUTH FRONT 4 ROOM flats, $20. 279 Ogden-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BUILDING, COR. NORTH Clark and Maple, 6 room and bath, hardwood finish, cabinet mantels, gas, water, janitor service, etc. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, HEAT, ELEvators, janitor, etc. 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—1300 MICHIGAN-AV.; CORNER building; 3-story stone front, 57x100; will rent to one tenant or divide for several; most desirable location for business. HONORE BROS., 12 Tribune Bldg.

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TO RENT—ONE STORE ON QUINCY-ST., 29X 51, Rand-McNally Bldg. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—THE A. G. SPALDING STORE, 108 Madison-st. Inquire of J. H. ANDREWS, 194 Clark-st.

FOR RENT—4 NEW, ATTRACTIVE STORES; reasonable. Cor. 64th and Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—SMALL STORES AT ELEVATED station; $15 to $17. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE LIGHT, ATTRACTIVE, WIDE store, 26 Adams-st., in the Stevens Building, 50 feet from Wabash; electric light, steam, etc.; very desirable for high class retail business. M. WATKINS, 24 Adams-st., Room 42.

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McVICKER'S THEATER BUILDING,
PLEASANT LIGHT OFFICES.
BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY FOR PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, OR LIGHT COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.
One suite and two single offices now vacant.
STEAM HEAT AND RAPID ELEVATORS.
Attention solicited from parties requiring superior locality May 1st.
Inquire L. L. SHARPE, Room 14, McVICKER'S THEATER BUILDING.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES, SINGLE OR CONnected; first-class condition, best location, prompt service; in Adams Express Building, Nos. 183 to 187 Dearborn-st. BEST & McCORD, Agents, Room 40.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, LARGE AND small, passenger elevator service; steam heat, vaults, etc.; 67c per sq. ft. Will lease one to three years. Will call with plans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

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TO RENT—24 AND 26 ADAMS-ST., STEVENS Building, desirable offices; electric light, heat, and janitor service free; low rent.

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TO RENT—HALF PRICE—SPLENDID OFFICES at 167 Washington-st., Room 29.

TO RENT—NICE LIGHT OFFICE, HALF ONLY $8. LEWIS, 63, 123 La Salle.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BY ORDER OF CIRCUIT Court, I will receive bids until 10 a. m., March 6, 1894, for the stock of groceries, as an entirety, of Messrs. L. M. Brown & Sons, wholesale grocers. Inventory and stock can be examined at No. 1 Earl & Hatcher's Block, City of Lafayette, Ind. Terms of sale: One-fourth cash, balance in three installments, two, four, and six months, with interest after maturity. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids. IRA G. HOWE, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BY ORDER OF COUNTY Court I will, until Feb. 20, 1894, receive bids for the sale of the immense printing and bookbinding plant of Lamonte-O'Donnell Co., either as an entirety or in parcels; particulars and inventory at the office, 158 So. Clark-st., Chicago. Address JAMES D. MORRISON, Assignee.

AN ENERGETIC HUSTLER, WITH OWN WAGON, to sell to butcher and restaurant trade; must have had experience. X 359, Tribune office.

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The Patent Telephone Indicator company, 1517 Masonic Temple, Chicago, offer an elegant opportunity to investors (especially to those familiar with advertising business) in all cities having 200 or more telephones, to engage in a permanent and lucrative business; $1,000 to $5,000 required. For full particulars address or call upon I. R. BURNS, President.

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FOR SALE—A COMPLETE DENTAL OUTFIT; cheap. Call between 2 and 4 p. m. 240 Wabashav., Room 60.

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHTS, GREAT POSSIbilities; with push and capital will stand close investigation. Address P.-O. Box 289.

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FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, COUNTRY TOWN. Address S. J. SMITH, Cummings, Ill.

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MAN WITH $500 AND SERVICES CAN BE SEcured, have $1,200 yearly and share profits of business that is a virtual monopoly. Address X 408, Tribune office.

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REPRESENTATIVE ON COMMISSION OF LEADing Eastern and European manufacturers wants partner with modest capital and commercial ability; profitable business; investigate. X 383, Tribune.

RESTAURANT — BEST LOCATION; GOOD trade; for sale at a bargain. 197 S. Clark-st.

SAMPLE-ROOM, NEAR P. O., FOR SALE—PART cash and clear real estate. 1501 Unity Bldg.

WILL EXCHANGE $3,000 WORTH HIGH CLASS paintings or security for interest in live respectable business where services of able manager and financier are needed; references exchanged. Address X 419, Tribune office.

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$5,000 takes general commission business on South Water-st.; cash or real estate; this is an established place; cleared $8,000 last year.
Bookkeeper wanted with $500 to $1,000 for coal company; salary $15 per week. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

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FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL PARLOR SUIT, SOFA bed, rockers, carpets, bookcase, pictures, etc.; perfectly new; very cheap. Flat 15, 550 Garfield-av.

HAVING SOLD MY HOUSE, I OFFER ALL MY household furniture for sale; is good and desirable; will sell cheap. Apply on premises. 3310 Indiana-av.

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FOR SALE—FURNITURE 7-ROOM HOUSE; SALE conditional on purchaser renting house. Address C. H. SMITH, 4328 Berkeley-av.

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FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND BANK SAFE, good as new. Call at 87 5th-av., or write for particulars.

ESPECIALLY LOW PRICES ON CURTAIN desks, chairs, tables, letter files, pigeon-hole boxes, and letter-press stands; come at once for bargains. City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

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GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATEST designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 S. Canal-st., near Madison.

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A FORTUNE TELLER. HAND READING, AND Astrology—The young MME. Z. MOZART, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present, and future in four different ways; tells lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; ladies in trouble call; gives good luck charms free. 1835 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sunday.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3222 COTTAGE Grove-av. Satisfied patrons my best advertisement.

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FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IN A FINE house in choice location; lot 35 ft.; cost $17,000; price $13,000. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Building.

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FOR SALE—4541 GREENWOOD-AV.
The elegant new 3-story and basement brown stone residence, situation the best in Kenwood; no expense spared in construction and decorations; exposed plumbing, butler's pantry, cedar chests for furs, sideboard, consol and halltree built in; elegant gas and electric fixtures; hardwood floors for rugs; open for inspection all day and evening until 10 o'clock. C. E. FOLLANSBEE, Owner. Telephone Main 638.

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SOUTH SIDE HOUSES.
$8,000—Calumet, Indiana, Berkeley-avs.
$12,000—Prairie and Vincennes-avs.
$15,000—Calumet-av. and Kenwood.
$18,000—Michigan-blvd. and Kenwood.
$25,000—Grand-blvd. and Kenwood.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.
Vincennes-av., e. ft., near 69th-st., 50x125, worth $60; price for quick sale only $35.
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East front, near 41st-st., 25 or 50 feet; $115.
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FOR SALE—NICE 9-ROOM MODERN BRICK residence on Seeley-av., near Monroe-st.; 5 bedrooms, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; price $6,000; easy terms. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 La Salle-st.

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18 Aberdeen-st., 2-story brick house; must sell; make offer. DOTY BROS. & CO., Exclusive Agents, Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—
Vacant lot, Adams-st., near Wood, for only $4,100; must sell. DOTY BROS. & CO., Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—EAST-FRONT RESidence on Robey-st. for $4,250. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LAKE VIEW CORNERS; bargain prices; easy terms. P X 177, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,600—6-ROOM HOUSE; $50 DOWN, $20 a month, including interest at 6 per cent; lot 25x125; adjoining lot can be bought; water pipes now being laid on property free of charge to purchaser. WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 320.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
Clear lots at Mayfair, with stone sidewalks, for good improved property incumbered; please call. DOTY BROS. & CO., Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—ON TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY—New modern houses at La Grange. C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle-st., Room 28.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON NORTH-AV., NEAR Cragin. M. D. BIRGE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN FOR QUICK sale—1 or 2 acres at Longwood. Address DR. NOYES, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY FARM, ONLY 10 MILES FROM our city limits; every acre rich and under cultivation; large house, stone cellar, barn, granary, cribs, hennery, hog house, orchard, grape vines, maple grove, all improved to perfection; am obliged to sell and will sacrifice. F. WAKELEY, 481 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES YELLOW PINE AND oak timber land; 65,000,000 feet, with iron and lead mines on same; commission to brokers. BOYCE, JEFFERS & PENNEY, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES GOOD LAND; 2½ MILES from Worthington, Noble County, Minn.; bargain. H. SCHNELL, 22 W. Van Buren-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—FINE IMPROVED FARM NEAR CHIcago, immediate possession. Terms reasonable. Address X 381, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — OR TRADE—A GOOD, WELL-IMproved farm of 240 acres, three miles from market. HAMILTON & LATEER, Hoopeston, Ill.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—A FEW TRACTS OF CHOICE CALIfornia land; improved and unimproved; all fruit lands; will exchange for good Chicago property; I arrived from California today and have property never offered before; free railroad fare to purchasers. H. M. WISLER, 308 Inter-Ocean Building.

FOR SALE—H. J. RANSOM & CO., 167 DEARborn-st., now offer some decided bargains in Southern California Homes. Annual payments; low rate of interest.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL LARGE TRACTS of pine lands in Georgia or Florida; will trade for bonds or stocks. JOHN L. HAMILTON JR., Hoopeston, Ill.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA REALTY. LOWest prices. J. JOHNSTON JR., 78 La Salle-st.

MINES AND MINING.

OFFERED INTEREST—LARGE CRIPPLE CREEK gold property for development. X 426, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—
GENUINE BARGAINS IN MODERN HOUSES.
If you have a REAL bargain in a South Side modern house from $8,000 to $20,000 we can sell at once. TEN BUYERS WAITING.
OR NORTH SIDE—Customers waiting for modern house, $10,000 to $15,000, and one $20,000 to $30,000. MUST be a bargain.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—25 OR 50 FEET ON ANY STREET between 45th and 55th and between State and Cottage Grove-av. at $80 per foot; will pay all cash and close at once; owners only. Address X 413, Tribune office.

WANTED — TWO-FLAT BRICK BUILDING, north 39th, east of State; $5,000.
Also vacant near L road, north 55th, $100 foot or less; for cash or trade. Owners call R. 6, 99 Washington-st., 12 to 2 o'clock. M. S. EMBREE.

WANTED — FEES ON RETAIL STREETS, $15,000 to $300,000, or will buy land under buildings and lease back. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., R. 28.

WANTED—BEST 8-ROOM HOUSE OR 2-FLAT building, $5,000 to $7,000, ½ cash, will buy between Loomis and California, north of Harrison. Address X 420, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WILL PAY CASH FOR MODERN 2-story flat building west of Ashland-blvd.; bargain only; no attention unless full particulars. A L 224, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE LOTS FOR EQUITY IN improved; $8,000 to $12,000. M. D. BIRGE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A FUND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate in amounts to suit at low rates; prepayment privilege; no delay. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Adams-sts.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ALWAYS ON HAND—MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 per cent in amounts from $500 to $50,000; we pass on security; no delay. KNOTT & LEWIS, 92 Washington-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

GREENEBAUM & SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CUTTENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY, Chicago, Evanston, other first-class suburbs at lowest rates; building loans. O. F. GIBBS, 85 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10,000 OR more on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved city real estate. ALBERT WAHL, 706 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WANTED — TO BORROW — MONEY ON GILTedged business property of Fargo, N. D., 7 per cent interest with commission. Address X 369, Tribune office.

WE HAVE $5,000 TO $10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY or choice suburban real estate; building loans made to good parties. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$3,000, 6 PER CENT, WITHOUT COMmission; security, Wabash-av., worth treble. Address X 360, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 ON HYDE PARK IMPROVED of private party. Address X 403, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNIture, notes, and other collaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY SUM LOANED ON LIBRARIES OR ANY quantity of books. Address O X 82, Tribune.

AMERICAN BISCUIT STOCK BOUGHT AND sold. J. K. FARLEY, 161 South Jefferson-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Incorporated. 86 La Salle-st. (main floor), First floor above the street.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts. CUT THIS OUT.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 201, 185 and 187 West Madison, N. W. Cor. of Halsted.
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

AUSTIN & CO., ROOM 413 CHAMBER COMmerce Building, S. E. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.—Loans on furniture, pianos, etc. Goods to remain in your own possession. Also on diamonds, jewelry, insurance policies, and real estate. We do not want your property, but the interest only, and will carry you as long as desired. Payments made to suit the convenience of the borrower.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

BAUMAN COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—LARGest and most reliable in Chicago. Liberal loans made on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. All collaterals left with us are kept in fire and burglar proof safes and vaults. We have any amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. Give us a trial. H. BAUMAN & CO. New Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle-st. and Fifth-av., and 159 South Clark st., near Madison.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD. LOANS ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, HORSES, ETC.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO.; they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS, DIAMONDS, and warehouse receipts only. A. ST. CLARE, 83 Washington-st., Room 20.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for broken, unused, or out-of style jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

RICHTER & FOSTER'S LOAN BANK—WE LOAN money on watches, diamonds, jewelry, and musical instruments at reasonable rates at 344 S. Statest., formerly 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,000 ON LIFE INsurance policy at reasonable interest; long or short loan. Address X 421, Tribune office.

6 AND 6½ PER CENT CHICAGO MORTGAGES FOR SALE in amounts of $2,000 and upwards. Send for list; state amounts desired. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone west 209.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTERS WRITTEN—OPEN AND PRIVATE reports, circulars prepared. R. 96, 234 La Salle

WANTED—TYPEWRITING OR DICTATION, letters or legal; moderate. X 400, Tribune.

WANTED—CHICAGO TRIBUNE OF JULY 11, 1893. 510 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Lahn, Tue., Feb. 20, 9 am | Saale, Tues., Mar. 6, 9 am
Aller, Tue., Feb. 27, 11 am | Elbe, Sat., March 10, 9 am
Ems, Sat., March 3, 8 am | Trave, Tue., Mch. 13, 10 am

SPRING SAILINGS, 1894.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Spree	Tues.	April	17	Spree	Tues.	June	12
Aller	Sat.	April	21	Aller	Sat.	June	16
Lahn	Tues.	April	24	Lahn	Tues.	June	19
Ems	Sat.	April	28	Ems	Sat.	June	23
Havel	Tues.	May	1	Havel	Tues.	June	26
Saale	Sat.	May	5	Kaiser	(W. II.)	June	30
Trave	Tues.	May	8	Trave	Tues.	July	3
Elbe	Sat.	May	12	Saale	Sat.	July	7
Spree	Tues.	May	15	Spree	Tues.	July	10
Aller	Sat.	May	19	Elbe	Sat.	July	14
Lahn	Tues.	May	22	Lahn	Tues.	July	17
Ems	Sat.	May	26	Ems	Sat.	July	21
Havel	Tues.	May	29	Havel	Tues.	July	24
Saale	Sat.	June	2	Aller	Sat.	July	28
Trave	Tues.	June	5	Trave	Tues.	July	31
Elbe	Sat.	June	9				

Winter prices until sailing of April 28.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Rugia, Feb. 17, 2 p. m., for Naples.
Spree, Feb. 17, 8 a. m., for Azores, Genoa.
Augusta Victoria, Feb. 24, 9 a.m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, Mar. 3, 7 a. m., for Azores, Genoa.
Columbia, Mar. 10, 8 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Mar. 17, 7 a. m., for Azores, Genoa.
Werra, Mar. 24, 10 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, April 7, 9 a. m., for Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., April 21, 9 a. m., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa and Naples to Egypt and the East by the North German Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imperial Mail Steamers.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, Oelrichs & Co., N. Y., H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av., Chicago. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES.
AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw channel steamers.
Paris......Feb. 21, 6:30 am | New York....Mch 7, 6 am
Berlin........Feb. 28, 8 am | Chester......March 10, 8 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL, Every Wednesday.
Exceptionally good second-class and steerage accommodations.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Westernland, Feb. 21, 6 am | Waesland......Mch 7, 5 am
Noordland...Feb. 28, noon | Belgenland..Mch 10, 8 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Wednesday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 13 HRS., 7 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
Spring and Summer sailings as follows:
"LUCANIA," April 7, May 5, June 2, June 30.
"UMBRIA," April 14, May 12, June 9, July 7.
"CAMPANIA," April 21, May 19, June 16, July 14.
"ETRURIA," April 28, May 26, June 23, July 21.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express Summer Service.
New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
SPRING SAILINGS.
Normannia......March 29 | Normannia..........May 10
Furst Bismarck...April 12 | Furst Bismarck......May 17
Columbia.........April 19 | Columbia............May 24
Augusta Victoria...May 3 | Augusta Victoria...May 31
Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. passage offices: 37 Broadway, New York; 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COOK'S FOREIGN TOURS.
Next departure for Egypt and the Holy Land—Fulda, March 3.
Special cruises to the West Indies by the Madiana Feb. 17, March 24, and Caribbee March 10.
Parties will leave at regular intervals throughout the season to visit England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Russia, etc., including all the capitals of Europe.
First departure by the White Star steamer Teutonic May 2.
THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st.

ABOUT EUROPE IN '94—CHOICE FIRST AND second cabin berths, all lines ocean steamers, at lowest rates; every facility for foreign travel. Excursion parties, all expenses included, $190 and upwards. U. S. passports, cable codes, foreign money, guide books. Circulars free. HENRY GAZE & SONS, Tourist Agents (Est. 1844), 204 South Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & ALTON—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:35 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:45 pm	7:20 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:20 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom	* 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:02 am	† 5:50 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass	†12:55 pm	† 9:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:27 pm	* 6:55 am
Paris, Marshall and Cairo	† 7:02 am	† 9:10 pm

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, DesMoines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:15 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	§ 6:30 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm §11:00 pm	*10:05 am ¶ 7:35 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., †6:15 p. m., ‡7:00 p. m., *9:45 p. m.

Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:15 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat. ‡ Sun. only

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:30 am † 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:15 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 9:?0 am
Dubuque	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 9:40 am
do	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 2:10 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm ‡ 8:00 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am ¶ 7:00 am ¶ 9:40 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.

*Daily †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Bureau Accommodation	† 8:15 am	† 7:05 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex	*10:35 am	* 3:35 pm
St. Jo. Atch., Lvwth & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*12:00 n'n
Fort Worth, Texas, Ex	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Pullman Tourist Car, Daily, Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Kansas City, Ft. Worth, and El Paso, Fast Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 1:35 pm	* 4:45 pm
Chicago, Cairo and Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo and St. Louis	† 8:40 am	* 4:45 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 8:40 am	† 9:50 am
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 7:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee Passenger	† 5:00 pm	† 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 4:30 pm	†10:50 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Kas. Cy. & St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.

Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex	† 1:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:05 am
California Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 pm	7:30 am

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS! DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES! Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CO.—*Da. †Ex. Sun. xEx Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:00 pm *10:40 pm	*7:15 am *10:05 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 5:00 pm	*10:05 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x10:40 pm	*10:05 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex	‡8:00 am	‡ 9:25 pm
Waukesha Ex	*3:45 pm	*11:05 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STATION, foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Commercial Agent, 193 Clark-st

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	† 7:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	† 4:55 pm	† 1:25 pm
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark st.

Feb. 11, 1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 7:35 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 2:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 5:3? pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 4:00 pm	† 5:30 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 4:55 pm	† 1:25 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Atlantic Express	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and M. W. Ry.	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	§ 7:00 am
East New York Mail	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special	§10:30 am	§ 2:00 pm
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	§ 4:00 pm	§ 5:30 pm
Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	*10:30 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
New York Express	*11:30 pm	* 6:45 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 1:30 pm	10:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 8:40 pm	8:15 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:35 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:25 pm	10:45 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

EASTERN.
Continued.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES. CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 7:55 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
The Pittsburgh Special	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Youngstown and New Castle	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:40 pm
Pittsburg Limited	* 3:00 pm	* 7:40 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Columbus and Wheeling Ex	* 6:25 pm	* 7:20 am
New York, Washington, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited	* 6:25 pm	*11:55 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:02 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:40 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 6:15 pm

GOV. M'KINLEY TO BE THE ORATOR.

Program of the Union League's Observance of Washington's Birthday.

The Union League club, which for the last eight years has actively promoted the celebration of the 22d of February in Chicago, especially in the public schools, has just announced its program for next Thursday morning, afternoon, and evening. The morning program at the schools is as follows:

Northwest Division High, Potomac avenue and Davis street, Frank O. Lowden to preside. Address by the presiding officer.

Lake View High, Ashland and Graceland avenues, Frank H. Scott to preside. Address by Fred W. Harnwell, Kenyon College.

Knickbocker, Jay street and Belden avenue, Sidney C. Eastman to preside. Address by P. C. H. Cotteral, University of Chicago.

Hyde Park High, Fifty-seventh street and Monroe avenue, S. S. Page to preside. Oration by Milton J. Norton, Oberlin College.

Englewood High, Stewart avenue and Sixty-second street. Robert E. Jenkins will preside. Oration by Fred Staff, Beloit College.

Douglas, Forest avenue and Thirty-second street. Oliver H. Horton to preside. Oration by Elmer I. Goshen, Northwestern University.

West Division, Ogden avenue and Congress street. Georne A. Follansbee will preside. Oration by William W. Wedemeyer, University of Michigan.

Goodrich School, Brown and Taylor streets. Porter P. Heywood to preside. Oration by H. M. Triplett, Wheaton College.

The schools will be furnished by the club with flags for decorative purposes, and with the same printed song sheet that was used last year. It is expected that some of the schools will furnish instrumental music also.

The program for the afternoon is a patriotic mass-meeting at the Auditorium. There will be the usual decorating, singing from the same song sheet that will be used in the schools, and music on the great organ by Louis Falk. The orator of the occasion will be Gov. William McKinley of Ohio. The platform will be occupied by prominent city officials, representatives of the press, officers of the army and navy, ministers, and invited guests. The boxes will be occupied by the officers of the club and their guests.

The program for the evening is an informal reception at 6 p. m., followed by a banquet at the Union League club-house, which will be appropriately decorated. The speakers will be John S. Wise of New York, Justice Brewer of the United State Supreme Court, Gov. McKinley, Bishop C. H. Fowler, Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, Luther Laflin Mills, and J. B. Langhorn of Richmond, Va. The toasts will be announced hereafter.

LIST OF CENTRAL RELIEF OFFICIALS.

Those Who Have Charge of the Departments of the Work.

Many intending contributors and others having business with the Central Relief Association and its various branches make constant inquiries as to who are the proper persons with whom to communicate. The correct list of officers of the organization at the present date is now given. The Executive committee is composed exclusively of Chairman of the various standing committees of the association. All communications on general or committee business should be addressed to any of the gentlemen named to headquarters Central Relief Association, No. 1015 Rookery Building. All checks should be made payable to the order of the Treasurer, Lyman J. Gage, First National Bank. The officers are:

T. W. Harvey, President; C. H. S. Mixer, Vice-Chairman Executive committee; Lyman J. Gage, Treasurer; John J. Mitchell, Chairman Finance committee; Andrew McLeish, Auditor.

The members of the Executive committee are:

On Finance, J. J. Mitchell; on City, County, and State Relations, Ald. Madden; on Provisions of Supplies in Food, Fuel, etc., and Storage, C. H. S. Mixer; on Distribution of Supplies in Kind, Otis S. Favor; on Transportation, R. A. Waller; on Shelter of Men, D. J. Harris; on Shelter and Employment of Women, Dr. Sarah H. Stevenson; on Hospitals and Homes, Mrs. Potter Palmer; on Children's Homes, Mrs. J. M. Flower; on Medical Aid, Dr. Frank S. Johnson; on Visitation, Prof. C. R. Henderson, Prof. A. W. Small, Vice-Chairman; on Organization and Coöperation with Charitable Institutions, T. W. Harvey; on Coöperation with Social Organizations and Clubs, John W. Brooks Jr.; on Coöperation with Churches and Religious Organizations, P. F. Pettibone; on Publication and Press, R. A. Waller; on Auditing, A. McLeish; on Legal Action, Judge H. B. Hurd.

The Central Relief committee have received from Dr. F. Ziegfeld a check for $318, being the proceeds from the charity concert given by the Chicago Musical College at Central Music Hall for the aid of the poor.

SEEKS TO PUT AN END TO ALL WARS.

Such Is the Aim of the Proposed International Court of Arbitration.

C. C. Bonney, one of the members of the American section of the committee appointed Wednesday by Dr. Trueblood of the American Peace Society to draw up plans for an international tribunal of arbitration, said yesterday:

"The peace congress of 1893 had one transcendent aim. Its chief object was to promote the growing public opinion in favor of establishing an international court of justice or international tribunal of arbitration as a substitute for war as a means of settling international controversies. In furtherance of this object provision was made for the appointment of a committee to promote the actual establishment of a tribunal of arbitration. The American section of this committee has just been organized as announced in THE TRIBUNE of today. Of course no plans have been formed, but a meeting will no doubt be held soon. A great impetus was given to this movement in favor of arbitration at the American Bar banquet in Chicago in 1880 at which the leading toast was 'An international court of justice to declare the law and the right of all such cases as would be submitted to it either for advice or decision.' Judge Cooley was the principal speaker to this toast and widespread interest was aroused in the matter at home and abroad."

ARRESTED FOR PASSING A BAD CHECK.

Many Checks Found on the Prisoner, Who May Have Victimized Others.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 15.—Chief of Detectives Brennecke today arrested a man giving his name as J. E. Kent for passing a check for $25 on Carl Zeidler, proprietor of the Sherwood Hotel. The check was made out on the Louisville City National Bank and was returned protested. In Kent's pockets were found an unused draft on W. S. Kent of Waddy, Ky., for $50 and checks on the Stillwater Bank of Covington, O., as follows: Payable to J. S. Kent, $250; to C. G. Huisenmede, $5,000; Kentucky Desiccated Fruit company, $150. The officers believe they have an important prisoner and will try to learn if he has victimized other people.

M'DONALD ASKS AID.

HE WANTS TONTINE SAVINGS ASSOCIATION ENJOINED.

The Minneapolis Concern, He Tells the Cook County Superior Court, Is Taking the Business of the Crippled Guarantee Investment Company—Justices Wilmott and Becker Lose Their Positions—Arguments Before Judge Grosscup to Reinstate the Porter-Sabin Verdict.

George H. McDonald, the President of the Guarantee Investment company, filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday asking for an injunction to restrain the Tontine Savings Association of Minneapolis and its officers from carrying on their business or soliciting their bondholders to exchange the bonds of the Guarantee Investment company for those of the Tontine Savings Association. McDonald says in August last he entered into a contract with Joseph G. Talbot whereby he purchased the latter's interest in the Guarantee Investment company for $50,000. This contract provided that Talbot should not engage in any business in the United States similar to that of the Guarantee Investment company. Talbot, the bills says, now has incorporated an institution under the laws of Minnesota which he has named the "Tontine Savings Association." This is composed of men, the bill says, who were previously agents and officers of the Guarantee Investment company and Mr. Talbot is general manager and said to be the principal stockholder. Mr. McDonald declares the essential purposes of the Tontine Savings Association are exactly similar to those of his company, consequently the incorporation and business of the former company is directly contrary to the terms of the contract with Mr. Talbot. Charges are also made that the Tontine Savings association has represented that it was simply a continuation of the Guarantee Investment company and that it was to the interest of the bondholders of that company to transfer their bonds to the new company. By reason of these acts, the bill says, the bondholders of the Guarantee Investment company are rapidly decreasing in number and they are going over to the enemy in equally large numbers. Mr. McDonald says his company cannot pay its bonds and that it will result disastrously to his concern if the present state of things continues.

TO REINSTATE PORTER'S VERDICT.

Arguments Made Before Judge Grosscup Taken Under Advisement.

Argument was heard yesterday by Judge Grosscup to reinstate the verdict found recently by a jury in the Porter-Sabin case, which awarded $130,000 damages to H. H. Porter. At the time the verdict was returned, Jan. 18, it was set aside by Judge Grosscup, because when the jury was polled Samuel Aylwin and Joseph M. Schenck refused to assent to it, and when the jury again retired the members were unable to agree and were discharged. The argument yesterday was on the motion made by James N. Flower, attorney for Porter, to have the verdict recorded and judgment entered upon it. Ex-Judge Flandreau of St. Paul and George H. Swift appeared for Mr. Sabin. Mr. Flower argued that when a court and lawyers consented to the filing of a sealed verdict a consent to the separation of the jury was implied and in that case he said it would be improper to poll the jury after that separation unless the intention was to ascertain if the verdict which had been read was that upon which they had agreed. He also held that the jury was required to be present at the reading of a verdict simply to see that it was the one they had agreed upon. They could object to its being reported if it differed from the one upon which they had agreed, but only upon those circumstances. It became their verdict when it was signed, sealed, and delivered by them. He quoted many decisions to support his argument. Attorney Swift contended that the separation of the jury did not discharge it, and that the members still had the privilege of changing their minds when they came into court the next day. He also held that the fact that Mr. Porter's attorneys failed to object to the polling of the jury at the time operated to deprive them of any rights they might have in the matter. Ex-Judge Flandreau followed with an argument of a similar nature in which he quoted decisions of State and United States Supreme Courts. He contended that a juror had a right to change his mind until the verdict had been recorded. Judge Grosscup took the matter under advisement.

WILMOTT AND BECKER TURNED DOWN

Judge Dunne's Decision Deprives Them of Their Justiceships.

Henry E. Wilmott and Frank Becker, Town of Lake Justices, were deprived of their positions yesterday by a decision by Judge Dunne. Becker is ordered to turn over his dockets and files to Justice Peter Caldwell and Wilmott to surrender his to Justice O'Toole of the Town of Lake. In 1889 five Justices, including the defendants, were elected in the Town of Lake for four years ending May 1, 1893, or until their successors should be appointed. April 25, 1889, the town was annexed to Chicago. This made all the Justices of the Peace of the Town of Lake appointees of the Governor. Justices Wilmott and Becker were not appointed, but they continued to exercise their functions as Justices. Their authority was not questioned until after May 1 last, when their commissions expired. Counsel for Becker and Wilmott contended that they were entitled to hold office "until their successors should be appointed," and that no act of the Legislature could cut down their term of office. Judge Dunne held that there is no contract between a public officer and the government whose agent he is. The officer may resign at any time, and there is no obligation on the part of the people to retain him. The office may be abolished by a later statute. The Legislature may declare the office vacant or may transfer its duties to another officer, although the effect may be to remove the officer in the middle of the term. Messrs. Moore, Hotaling, Hennessy, Caldwell, and O'Toole are the only five legally constituted Justices for the Town of Lake. Messrs. Becker and Wilmott prayed an appeal, which was allowed.

Important Down-Town Lease Authorized.

A decree granting leave to James S. Pirtle and the heirs of Thomas T. Shreve to lease the premises, No. 134 South Clark street, to Frederick M. Atwood for ninety years, commencing May 1, 1899, at an annual rental of $7,080, was entered by Judge Gibbons yesterday. A four-story old-style building now occupies the ground which has an east frontage of 21¼ feet on Clark street, and a depth of 80 feet. It adjoins the property now occupied by Mr. Atwood as a clothing store on the northwest corner of Madison and Clark streets with a frontage of twenty feet on the latter. The basis of the rental is a 5 per cent valuation on $141,600. Taxes and assessments are to be paid by the lessee. A valuation of $112,000 is placed by the court on the fee of the Shreve property. Under the terms of the lease Mr. Atwood binds himself to put up a $50,000 building within fifteen years from the date of his getting possession. His sureties are R. M. Martin and Frank R. Chambers.

Judgment Against Yerkes for $31,500.

A judgment for $31,500 against the West Chicago Street railroad company and Charles T. Yerkes in favor of the Morrison, Adams & Allen Paint company was entered yesterday by Judge Clifford. The plaintiff sued to recover damages which it alleged to have sustained by the tearing down of the Springer Building on Clinton street by the defendants Feb. 15, 1890. The plaintiff is a paint manufacturer and claimed its stock was damaged when the roof was torn off the building, and also that its business was ruined by the necessity which was forced upon it to find another location. A verdict for this amount was returned when the case was tried two months ago. A motion for a new trial was overruled by Judge Clifford, who at the same time gave judgment for the amount.

Sues Fair Company for $30,000.

The World's Columbian Exposition is made defendant in an assumpsit suit brought by the Wuerpel Switch and Signal company in the Circuit Court to recover $30,000. The company made a contract for $25,000 with the Exposition in August, 1892, to furnish patent interlocking apparatus in connection with the tracks in the Fair grounds. The plaintiff says the Exposition placed incompetent men in charge and a large number of expensive clamps, connections, and braces were broken and had to be replaced. Plaintiff claims for this and in settlement of the original contract the sum named in the suit.

Varnell Loses His Suit.

Cook County was victorious in Judge Sears' court yesterday in the suit brought by Harry A. Varnell to recover $2,500. The costs were also entered up against Mr. Varnell. The suit is an echo of the old "boodle" days. Varnell sought to recover upon warrants issued to him in return for expenses incurred by him while warden at the insane asylum. Another claim against the county by the American Stone and Brick Preserving company was put on trial before Judge Sears. The warrants issued to the company were transferred to Mr. Lowe, who sought to recover $4,816. Charges were made for painting lamp posts and window sashes with the composition for the preservation of brick and stone. A verdict will likely be reached today.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today these cases were submitted: Lyons vs. Yerex, Wregett vs. Barnett, Jennings vs. Dockham et al., Lapierr vs. Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company, Rindge et al. vs. Graw, Boots vs. Stemberg, Gambs vs. Sutherland Estate, Brant Company vs. Same, Hayes vs. Cummings, Tobey vs. Tobey et al. Call for Friday—145, 146, 148, 149, 151, 153, 154, 155, and 158.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TULEY—In chambers. No. 4,539 on hearing.

JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 19, 20, 21, and 22. No case on hearing.

JUDGE EWING—10 a. m.—Motions of course, and Nos. 1, 10, 13, and 14. No. 8 on hearing. 2 p. m.—Default divorces.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 1,887, Anderson vs. Chicago Trust and Savings Bank; 9,261, Hederberg vs. Nutting.

JUDGE GIBBONS—Trial call term No. 4,999. No. 5,223 on trial.

JUDGE WINDES—Trial call term Nos. 5,077, 4,940, 4,262, 5,165, 5,193, 5,201, 5,318, 5,227, and 4,987. No case on trial.

JUDGE DUNNE—10 a. m.—First call, Nos. 401 to 500 inclusive. Trial call, term Nos. 1,051, 15,933, and 16,350, 1,892, 2,663, 2,675, 2,696, 2,815. No. 117,774 on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—(Judge Baker's calendar at 9 a. m.)—Trial call, term Nos. 1,429, 5,881, 5,886, 5,897, 6,009, 6,087, 5,708. No. 1,318 on trial.

JUDGE BLANKE—City condemnation cases. Nos. 143,711, 143,712, 139,714, 136,786, 133,815, 133,514. No. 1,195 on trial.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Trial call, term Nos. 1,243, 1,298, 1,301, 1,304, 1,351½, 1,352, 1,355, 1,177, 1,178, 1,181, 998, 11,099, 1,182, 1,180, 1,179. No. 991 on trial.

JUDGE HANECY—(Judge Adams' calendar)—Trial call, term Nos. 1,194, 1,206, 1,234, 1,251½, 1,260, 1,276, 1,305, 1,366, 1,383, 1,418, 792½, 747, 1,025, 1,170, 989, 4,871, 1,098. No. 933 on trial.

JUDGE PAYNE—Trial call—Term Nos. 1,924, 2,705, 2,708, 2,714, 2,762, 2,763, 2,767, 2,771, 2,773, 2,774, 2,471, 549, 2,409, 2,592, 2,404, 2,707. No case on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Trial call—Term No. 1,356. On trial, No. 1,355.

JUDGE SEARS—Trial call—Term Nos. 866, 920, 686, 860, 1,098, 1,099, 1,103, 1,108, 506. No. 979 on trial.

JUDGE SCALES—(County Court.) 9 a. m.—Glencoe special, No. 129, on trial. 10 a. m.—No. 11,623, Lewis H. Painter. 2 p. m.—No. 16,858, city special.

JUDGE PUTERBAUGH—(Probate Court.) General business.

JUDGE BAKER—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Nos. 2,032, 2,041, 2,071, 2,085, 2,133, 2,135, 2,163, 2,136, 2,137, 2,138, 2,139, 2,140, 2,141, 2,163, 2,126, 2,171, 2,175, 2,454, 2,455, 2,456.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—General business.

PUGILISTIC PAGES IN WASHINGTON.

They Fight for the Championship in the Basement of the Capitol.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* Gov. Mitchell might not feel so bad about being overreached by the champions of the prize ring if he knew that a series of contests in the "manly art" were being engaged in within the sacred precincts of the white-domed Capitol, where the solemn statesmen sit. It is true, there have been two contests fought to a finish in the basement of the Capitol, and another to decide the "bantam" championship is soon to be held. All this has occurred since the famous Corbett-Mitchell fight, and the champion of the two battles that have been fought glories in the name of J. Jolly Jones Jr. J. Jolly Jones Jr. is only a little kid, and the matter is not of sufficient seriousness to require the interference of the law, and the humane societies need not be shocked.

The champion is only a little page in the Senate, and his ambition is to be the "cock of the walk" among all the pages in Congress. He was the best boxer on the Democratic side of the Senate. There was some boy on the Republican side who laid claims to a similar superiority over the boys on his side. After quite a professional amount of boasting on both sides and a number of challenges and disagreements over terms, etc., a contest was arranged. A ring was made in one of the big rooms used by the pages as a gymnasium in the basement of the Capitol. There were referees, backers, bottleholders, and all that, and the Marquis of Queensberry rules were agreed upon.

The boys were got up in regulation style and the battle was fought with six-ounce gloves in the most scientific fashion. It was a hotly contested battle of eight or ten rounds, at the end of which J. Jolly Jones Jr. was declared victor, his adversary being unable to endure any more punishment. The fame of J. Jolly Jones Jr. spread wide, and hard upon his victory came a challenge from one of the pages of the Supreme Court, who disputed his championship. A battle was arranged, as before, and the Supreme Court page was knocked out in two rounds.

Since then there has been great excitement among the pages on the House side, who have become envious of the fame of the Senate slugger. They have picked out one of their number to enter the ring with J. Jolly Jones for the "lightweight championship of all Congress." Great preparations are being made for the battle, and if the marines are not called out to interfere it will come off at a time which, in deference to professional practice, is for the present kept a secret.

NEW METHOD OF OIL ILLUMINATION.

Employed by the Western Automatic Light Company, Just Incorporated.

The Western Automatic Light company was incorporated at Springfield yesterday, capital $500,000. The principal incorporator is Edward S. Clark, a real estate man with an office in the Ashland Block. This company is to extend to the whole country a method of lighting that is now being operated in this city by the Chicago company. Its Secretary, W. S. Burling, said yesterday: "Our system has just been introduced here, but has been in successful operation in the East for eight years. We have installed seventy-five plants in Chicago. The system is operated on the syphon principle. We place a small tank of galvanized iron, holding about ten gallons of oil, anywhere out of the way. We then run a small brass pipe from the feed-pipe up and along the ceiling, connecting it with the chandeliers or side lights, syphoning the oil directly to the flame. This differs from an ordinary lamp from the fact that the lamps in general use have reservoirs for oil from four to six inches below the burner, and the wick has to draw the oil up that distance by capillary attraction. In an ordinary lamp the wick having to perform that function is burned more or less and charred, whereas, in this new system, the oil is fed directly to the flame and the wick simply acts practically the same as a reservoir and is consumed but slightly, the fact being that it does not have to be renewed more than once in two years and does not have to be trimmed. The construction of the burner is such that it insures a perfect combustion of the oil, giving a white and brilliant light. This light itself gives about double the illuminating power of an ordinary gas burner or incandescent lamp, and our experience here leads us to conclude at about one-quarter of the cost of either gas or electricity. The fixtures are nickel-plated and so closely resemble gas fixtures as not to be noticeable. The fixtures can be pulled down to light the burner, an automatic valve shutting off the oil when down and it only feeds the oil when burning. One burner can be lighted or all of them and the oil only feeds to the lighted one. The President of our company is George S. Baker, City Attorney of Evanston. The apparatus is manufactured at Meriden, Conn., and has been in use there and at Hartford, New Haven, and Springfield, Mass., for eight years."

The First Meerschaum Pipe.

A shoemaker, Kavol Kowates, who, in 1823, lived at Pesth, the capital of Hungary, smoked the first meerschaum pipe. Besides being a shoemaker, however, he was one of nature's handicraftsmen, being gifted with an intuitive genius for carving in wood and other material. This brought him in contact with Count Andrassy, with whom he became a great favorite. The Count on his return from a mission to Turkey brought with him a piece of whitish clay, which had been presented to him as a curiosity on account of its extraordinarily light specific gravity. It struck the shoemaker that, being porous, it must be well adapted for pipes, as it would absorb the nicotine. The experiment was tried, and Kavol cut a pipe for the Count and one for himself. The first meerschaum pipe made and smoked by Kavol Kowates, has been preserved in the museum at Pesth.

Hoped for Amicable Relations.

New Missionary—"I hope that our future relations may be pleasant."

Cannibal King—"So do I. The fellow who was here before you was a regular roast."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE TO RETIRE FROM CHICAGO.

It Will Carry Its Risks to Expiration, Having Failed to Reinsure Its Business—Heavy Losses in the Calumet Paper Company Fire—Evidence Presented to the Kansas Department That the Tax Law Has Been Repealed—Prompt Payment of Premiums Demanded.

R. F. Johnston, special agent of the Virginia Fire and Marine, who has been in Chicago several days trying to sell the company's business in this city, abandoned negotiations yesterday, and the company decided to retire from the Chicago field and carry its risks to expiration. Mr. Johnston asked 25 per cent for the business, and not meeting with offers equivalent to that concluded not to remain. The company has a well selected line of insurance, but it is principally in that downtown district where the companies strong enough to make reinsurance contracts have all they can carry.

"The Virginia Fire and Marine has been doing business in Chicago for twenty years," said Mr. Johnston yesterday, "but the losses and expenses have exceeded the profits. The year of 1893 was a bad one with us, and we started in this year with a loss of $5,500. That looked pretty bad for a beginning, and our company decided, if possible, to reinsure its business here and drop out of the field for a while. I have discovered, though, that the companies here are pretty well loaded up with Chicago lists, and could not make satisfactory terms. We can afford to carry our risks to expiration and that is what we will do."

The Virginia Fire and Marine was organized in 1852. Its operations have been conservative, and its business is confined to Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and the Cities of Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C. The company stopped writing policies in Chicago Jan. 1. Its premiums have amounted to $25,000 annually. The unearned premiums now aggregate $12,000, and the company has deposited at Springfield a $10,000 4 per cent government bond as a reinsurance reserve fund to protect Illinois policyholders. The annual statement of the company issued Jan. 1, 1894, showed in round numbers the assets to be $607,000, the net surplus $64,000, and the reinsurance reserve $276,000, the latter being equivalent to 82 per cent of the annual premiums. The company has paid in dividends to stockholders six times their original investment. It was represented in Chicago by O. W. Barrett & Co. until three years ago. Since then it has been represented in the agency of John Naghten & Co.

LOSS IN THE PAPER COMPANY FIRE.

Insurance Lines Carried on the Building, Stocks, and Rents.

La Salle street felt rather sore yesterday over the losses in the Calumet Paper company fire. The building at Nos. 236 and 238 Monroe street was badly damaged and the losses on stocks have been reported total, although there may be some salvage. The insurance on the building, owned by Mrs. C. E. Haskell, was carried as follows:

Mercantile, Mass	$5,000	North River	$5,000
Lion	5,000	S. U. & N.	5,000
American, Mass	5,000	N. B. & M.	5,000
Norwich Union	5,000		

Insurance on rents:

Northern	$5,000	N. B. & M.	$3,250

On the Calumet Paper company's stock insurance amounting to $101,000 was carried in lines as follows:

Royal	$3,500	Prussian National	$3,000
Caledonian	1,500	S. U. & N.	5,000
Oakland Home	1,000	German, Pa.	2,500
New Hampshire	2,000	N.Y. Underwriters	2,500
German, Freeport	1,500	Rochester German	7,500
Teutonia	1,500	Transatlantic	10,000
County of Philadel	1,500	German Mil. Mech	2,500
Armenia	1,500	Phœnix, Conn	5,000
Traders'	5,000	Western, Tor	2,500
Grand Rapids	1,500	Girard	2,500
L. & L. & G.	7,500	Phenix, N.Y.	3,500
Palatine	3,500	Atlas	5,000
Granite State	2,500	North German	10,000
American, N. J.	1,500	Ætna	2,500

Insurance of $50,000 was carried on the Rogge & Koch stock of toys on the second, third, and fourth floors in the following companies:

Ætna	$5,000	Pacific	$1,000
Commonwealth	4,000	Armenia	1,000
Niagara	3,000	American Central	2,500
Springfield	3,000	Sun Mutual, La	2,500
Lumbermen's	2,000	Boylston	1,500
Phœnix, Eng	3,000	Providence, Wash	1,500
Capital	2,000	Williamsburg	1,500
Farragut	2,500	Eagle	1,000
Caledonia	2,000	Kings County	1,500
British American	2,500	Firemen's Fund	1,500
Syndicate	1,500	London and Lan	2,000

RECIPROCAL LAW NOT IN FORCE.

Evidence Presented That the New York Law Was Repealed.

Eugene Cary, Eugene Harbeck, and J. J. McDonald, the members of the committee selected to present the case of the New York insurance companies in the reciprocal tax controversy with the Kansas State Commissioner, returned yesterday morning from Topeka. Judge Cary said the committee presented its arguments and evidence and that a decision from Commissioner Snider is expected in a few days. The claim was made that the New York tax law was repealed in 1886. To support this statement a letter was introduced from the Attorney-General of the State of New York, who stated that the Commissioner of that State could not collect taxes from other States under this law. Another letter from William J. Morgan, Deputy Controller of New York, was presented, in which he stated that no taxes had been collected there since 1886. There are three companies for which the committee has not acted, the Farragut and Queen, which have paid their taxes, and the Home.

FOR STATE CONTROL OF SOCIETIES.

Bill in the Maryland Legislature to Regulate Their Insurance Departments.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—A bill was introduced in the Legislature today to place fraternal orders under the supervision of the State Insurance Department. The bill is not opposed by the legitimate death benefit societies and will certainly become a law. It provides that all such organizations must have a ritual and a representative form of government and shall make provisions only for payment of benefits in case of sickness, disability, or death. Payment of death benefits is restricted to the next of kin or the affianced wife or husband of the member or to persons dependent on the member for support. Restrictions are thrown around benefits for dependents in order to prevent abuse by persons merely pretending to be so for the purpose of obtaining the insurance. Benefits shall be assignable, but a certificate must be surrendered and a new one issued. Associations must file with the Commissioner annual reports, and permit an examination of their books. Associations not incorporated under the laws of Maryland must make the Insurance Commissioner their attorney, upon whom legal process may be served in any suit against them in order to bring them within the process of the courts. The fees to be paid are $25 upon the issuing of the original certificate and annual fees aggregating $29. The employment of paid agents to procure new members is prohibited, and contracts to pay a member's dues are invalid.

BIG DRY GOODS FIRM BURNED OUT.

Jones, Witter & Co. of Columbus, O., Lose $180,000; Insurance, $106,000.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 15.—Jones, Witter & Co., dry goods and notions, Nos. 74-82 Spring street, were burned out this morning. The loss on stock is $180,000, with $106,000 insurance. T. E. Miller, who owned the building, places his loss at $40,000. Adjoining property is damaged $20,000; not insured. The fire originated in the basement, probably from the furnace, and it is thought smoldered from last evening, as clerks in the house then notified the watchman that they smelled smoke. Joseph Bergman, who owned a small house adjoining, barely escaped with his life. Three firemen were severely but not fatally injured. The dry goods firm will continue in business. The building was four stories, with a basement.

BROOKINGS, S. D., Feb. 15.—The Brookings roller mill, L. J. Beynon, proprietor, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Feb. 15.—All the houses at Mine No. 2, Mingo mines, were burned last night. It was the work of an incendiary, supposed to be some one from among the striking miners. The loss is $8,000, partly insured.

LIMA, O., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Fire completely destroyed the Ottawa flouring mills late last night entailing a big loss, with only partial insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

To Improve Insurance Conditions.

Six agencies of Hancock, Mich., have joined in a circular in which they make the following announcement: "In some measure to repair the damage and enable the companies to offer first-class indemnity a change in conduct of the business becomes a necessity, and the insurance companies now demand that all premiums be paid in cash within thirty days from the date risk is written and that the 80 per cent coinsurance clause shall be attached to all policies issued by us after Jan. 15, 1894, covering manufacturing buildings, including warehouses and offices belonging to same and upon their contents, and all special hazards including power printing establishments, hotels and contents, theaters, livery and boarding stables, mercantile buildings, and stocks of merchandise."

Future Course of Columbian.

C. A. Van Anden, general agent of the Columbian of Louisville, said yesterday he would probably continue the business of the Columbian in this city himself. "I had a number of offers this morning to accept the agency," he said, "but as far as I can see now I will open a local office myself on La Salle street and join the Board of Underwriters. Loeb & Son offered no explanation as to why they resigned the agency. That firm has always been exceedingly prompt with its remittances, but its daily reports of new business have come to me irregularly."

Rates Advanced on Small Losses.

Merchants and propertyowners of Raleigh, N. C., are exercised over a notification from the Southeastern Tariff Association to the effect that rates have been sharply advanced. The increase is from 50 to 100 per cent, a case being cited of a dry goods man who has been paying $900 annual premiums on a $100,000 stock of goods now being required to pay $1,900. The advance is resented on the ground that not $1,000 has been lost by fire in the city in three years and that the city has a good water service and fire department.

General Insurance Notes.

Frank H. Whitney, Secretary of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance company, was in the city yesterday.

The Merchants' Insurance company of Newark has decided to cut loose from the Western Union.

A. W. McMasters and George A. Black have been selected by the London Guarantee and Accident company to represent the interests of the company in the United States until a successor to A. C. Edwards as United States Manager is appointed.

At the Great Northern last night a banquet was gven to the general and special agents of the Maine Mutual Union Life Insurance company. The hosts were President Fred. E. Richards and Vice-President Arthur L. Bates of Portland, Me., who are on a tour of the Western branches of the company.

The announcement of the failure of the Burlington Insurance company was a surprise to many local insurance men, including W. T. Steward, the representative of the company here. Mr. Steward says the Chicago business of the company has been profitable and charges the failure to losses on cyclone business. The liabilities are said to exceed assets, which are estimated at $289,930.

UNCLAIMED GOODS TO BE REMOVED.

Collector Clark to Begin the Work of Clearing Up Foreign Exhibits.

Collector Clark will begin today the removal from the World's Fair buildings of what is technically called unclaimed goods. The following table, though requiring some explanation, gives an idea of the exhibits that have been removed and of the status of those remaining on hand Feb. 13:

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of cases shipp'd to date.	NO. OF CASES ON HAND. With papers.	NO. OF CASES ON HAND. Without p'prs.	No. of cases yet to be packed
Midway Plaisance	1,251	......	11	14,000
Fine Arts	5,766	......	......	7,894
Woman's	815	......	......	......
Horticultural	1,348	100	19	70
Transportation	2,630	33	9	11
Manufactures	17,157	220	6	......
Mines and Mining	2,246	......	5	286
Electricity	1,557	......	9	......
Machinery	2,993	30	1	35
Agriculture	4,174	49	50	35
Forestry	3,828	3	......	1,008
Warehouse "A"	3,344	445	1,122	......
Total	47,109	880	1,232	23,351

That 23,351 cases should still be unpacked will create astonishment until it is learned that they are not exhibits, but building material, and that this is at present built into the walls and floors of the foreign buildings. Even the 1,232 cases without papers include much material that has been abandoned. So that the number of cases to be removed will not exceed 2,000. Yesterday was spent by the inspectors in looking over the ground to see what there was to be done, and today the work of removal will be done in earnest. It will probably take several weeks to complete it.

There are four bonded warehouses between which the collector will divide these exhibits. They are the Sibley, corner of North Clark street and the river; the Morgan, on the Michigan Southern railroad, below Van Buren street; the Produce and Cold Storage Exchange, corner of West Randolph street and the bridge; and the United States, corner of Market and Adams streets.

Robbery Strangely Traced to Him.

"Here," said a Lewiston detective, "is a queer thing to convict a man of burglary with," and he held up the head of a hammer which he had kept in a drawer in his table. It was an ordinary hammer head, only the striking end of it was battered in a strange and peculiar way. One side of it was broken off.

"A break was made in a Lewiston home last winter, and besides a small lot of jewelry a bundle of papers was carried away. The papers were of a private nature, and such that the owner desired as much to recover them as he did the jewelry. The robber had entered the house through the kitchen, and while picking the lock had set a hammer down in a pan of molasses candy that had been put into the back entry to cool during the night. When he took up the hammer it had left the imprint of its head in the candy. I saved that pan and kept it on ice all last summer in an up-town ice-house. This winter I was in a local junk store and found this hammer in the pocket of a coat in the pile of old clothes. I knew it by the head of it to be the one dropped into the candy pan.

"Who did you buy this of?" I asked.

"The dealer happened to remember, and I took the hammer head and went to the man's house. There I found that he had died during the summer, but his widow recognized the hammer. I asked if her husband had left any old letters or papers, and she brought out the lost bundle. She knew nothing about any jewelry, but her husband had left $300. I took the papers to the owner and told him the thief was dead."—*Lewiston Journal.*

"I" and "Me."

What in the world is to be done with those otherwise good people who persist, in conversation, in using "I" and "he" in the objective? Most of these people know better, though some of them are college graduates; but they go on saying, "Will you go with Dick and I to the symphony?" and even "It was between he and I," though they would never, of course, say, "Will you go with I?" The number of people who use this solecism is apparently increasing. The Listener has heard public school teachers use it; and the sound of it is not altogether unfamiliar in what is called good society, though "me and him did it" is not a whit more ungrammatical than "between you and I." Evidently some people use the phrase without knowing that they do it; but why should they? Still other people, who have been taught that "me and him went" is not correct, ignorantly suppose that "between you and me" is also ungrammatical. In this case, of course, the mistake is due to pure ignorance, and no one can complain of it, because ignorance is generally a misfortune rather than a fault. But when people who have been to school use the nominative case in the objective and say "between you and I," or "I will let you and he know," one feels like projecting some convenient article of furniture at them. Perhaps some form of violence will have to be resorted to in order to break up the practice.—*Boston Transcript.*

Physicians in Germany.

Germany, whose population is about 50,000,000, had 21,621 physicians in 1893, against 20,500 in 1892; that is, an increase of 1,521. That makes about 4.37 doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants, but they are not equally divided throughout the empire; for in some regions there are not even two doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants, while in other districts there are thirty of them for the same number of population. Germany possesses also 915 dentists and 4,988 druggists.

Peculiarities of a Toad.

Force a toad's mouth open and hold it in that position and he will suffocate. This is because he has no ribs and no way of dilating his chest, therefore must literally swallow air as though it were food. Forcibly keeping the creature's mouth open causes the air to pass into the stomach instead of the lung. Another oddity is its tongue, which is hung in the mouth, just the reverse of the human tongue, being attached at the front of the jaw, the loose end hanging back and down the throat.

WHY MEN ARE IDLE.

PRESIDENT BLACKSTONE HOLDS THE DEMOCRACY RESPONSIBLE.

In His Annual Report to the Stockholders the Head of the Alton Prods Cleveland with Sharp Facts—Confidence in Congress the Element Lacking for the Resumption of Business Activity—Rate Cutting Alleged Against East-Bound Roads on Grain.

In his annual report to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton railroad President Blackstone takes opportunity to talk plainly to the party in power. He holds the Democratic party responsible for the existing financial depression, and intimates that there would be fewer idle men but for the distrust of the party which now governs this country. After stating that the reduction in the number of passengers and in the number of tons of freight carried was caused by the general paralysis which has existed in commercial and industrial enterprises during the greater part of the year President Blackstone says:

We, however, enter upon the new year with the necessaries of life in great abundance, and nearly all of them can be purchased at prices lower than ever before in this country. Never before has there been so great an accumulation of idle money or so many idle workmen seeking employment. For the resumption of business activity there appears but one element lacking. That essential element is confidence in the wisdom of our Representatives in Congress, who are now engaged in formulating a radical departure from the policy of protection to American industries, under which the industrial classes, including all who are dependent upon manual labor in this country, have for many years enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity than has been enjoyed by similar classes of persons in any other country in the world.

Although the declared object of the change is ultimate free trade, it is hoped that such progress as shall be made in that direction by the present Congress will soon be defined by Congressional enactment, and that thereafter, for a few months at least, it will afford a basis upon which business can and will be gradually resumed.

A certain amount of railroad transportation is indispensable, and whether the railroads in this country shall hereafter be employed in transporting American or imported goods is a matter of little consequence to them compared with its importance to other interests which are involved in the impending change.

For the last fifteen years your company has not added to the length of its lines, and has had no occasion to borrow money. It has each year expended from $250,000 to $500,000 in increasing the capacity of its road and its equipment, and in making such improvements as add to the safety and comfort of its patrons and promote economy in maintaining and operating the road.

While it has been said that no American railroad is completed, and it may also be said that no such road will ever be completed as long as demands are each year made upon it for increased transportation, in all that is essential to safety and economy, and as to its capacity for promptly transporting all present attainable traffic, your road may now be considered as nearly completed as any other railroad in this country.

MORE RATE CUTTING IS ALLEGED.

East-Bound Roads from Chicago Likely to Have Another Row.

The anxiety of the managers of the east-bound roads from Chicago to get their "division of traffic agreement" into working order as speedily as possible is caused by the fear that unless each road is given a fair proportion of the business another war in grain rates is to result. Reports were current yesterday that the rate on corn is being cut five cents per 100 pounds. Large contracts, it is claimed, have been made during the last five days by several of the roads for the transportation of corn at 20 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York. The making of these rates, it is alleged, is the real reason for the proposition submitted to the trunk lines and Central Traffic Association roads a short time ago for a reduction of the tariff rate on corn to 20 cents. The roads which made the contracts, it is claimed, desired to have their action legalized. As the proposition for a reduction has been negatived these roads will have to carry out their contracts and take the responsibility for the demoralization that is almost certain to ensue. The fact is that the roads are really compelled to cut the rates if they want any business, as shippers cannot afford and will not forward any freight at the present tariff rates.

ERIE CANAL MEN DEMAND REDRESS.

Claim Made That the Vanderbilts Discriminate Against New York.

The report that a project is on foot by which grain shipments from 3,500 miles of the Chicago and Northwestern's railroad system will be sent to Europe on an extensive scale over the new export line formed by the Newport News line of steamers, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the "Big Four" has caused much alarm among the Captains and owners of boats running on the Erie Canal. A handbill signed by over 500 of these men is being circulated throughout the State of New York. It accuses the Vanderbilts of conspiring to take the entire grain trade to Newport News.

Report of a Railroad Sale.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 15.—Hiram P. Dillon, as master in chancery, this afternoon filed in the office of the Federal Court his detailed report of the sale of the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern railway, which was made last month. It says the sale was made to the Missouri Pacific for $650,000. There are a lot of claims over and above the purchasing price amounting to about $350,000, which the Missouri Pacific will settle by payment of bonds and otherwise.

Reading's World's Fair Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The figures of the Reading railroad's World's Fair business have been completed by the officials of that company and make a handsome showing. The total receipts were $486,974. It is stated tonight that the Lehigh Valley road has settled its differences with Coxe Bros., the great coal operators, and will henceforth carry the business of that firm.

Railway Notes.

The General Managers' Association of Chicago Terminal lines held a meeting yesterday at its rooms in "The Rookery" and considered proposed changes in the agreement for switching cars at the Stock-Yards. No other business of interest was transacted.

Commissioner Donald of the Passenger Department of the Central Traffic Association authorizes a rate of one first-class fare for the round-trip on account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Springfield, O., May 22 to 24, 1894, from points in Ohio.

RETURN OF THE PURITAN SABBATH.

It Is Foreshadowed in an Ordinance Introduced in the Council.

It may come to pass that a citizen will not be able to buy a steak or get a shave, purchase a paper of tacks or replace the collar button that may have rolled into an inaccessible spot under the bureau on Sunday. An ordinance has been recommended for passage making it an offense punishable by a fine of $5 to $100 to keep open any store where clothes, dry goods, hats, caps, furnishing goods, jewelry, boots, shoes, hardware, furniture, meat, or groceries are sold, or to keep open a barber shop. Such an ordinance was passed sixty years ago, when Chicago was smaller than it is today, but, it appears, is no longer in effect. "If such an ordinance was passed in the '30's it was omitted in the revision, and the revision ordinance would probably act somewhat like a repealing ordinance," said City Prosecutor W. C. Asay. "O, this proposed ordinance doesn't amount to anything. The idea of people closing up on Sundays! Anyway there is a State law on the suject which is never enforced. Here it is—Sec. 317, first volume Star & Curtis' edition:

"Whoever disturbs the peace and good order of society by labor (works of necessity and charity excepted) or by any amusement or diversion Sunday shall be fined not exceeding $25. This section shall not be construed to prevent watermen and railroad companies from landing their passengers or watermen from loading and unloading their cargoes, or ferrymen from carrying over the water travelers and persons moving their families on the first day of the week, nor to prevent the due exercise of the rights of conscience by whomever thinks proper to keep any other day as a Sabbath."

Only Three Coupons Are Required.

In response to many requests from subscribers, and in view of the variety of attractive things offered by THE TRIBUNE, it has been determined to reduce the number of coupons required from seven to three. Hereafter the thousands who have been trying to take advantage of all the offers will have a better opportunity to do so. The three coupons must be of different dates and must accompany the cash. No books or portfolios are sold outright. Any of the various books can be inspected by calling at the Coupon Department, second floor, TRIBUNE Building.

JOCKEY ON

FRANK JORDAN INEBRIATE

He Has Done Some Bay District Track Meeting—The Web for Ed Corrigan, Sells His Horses Murphy the Only the Bay District Tr

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., After behaving fairly w Jockey Frank Jordan b suspended for impudenc son last Saturday. He went to the stable and b Wing, Barney Schrieber carries two black eyes was too much for Schrie has had Jordan confi asylum to stay there unt system rallies. Jordan is ridden better than at thi ly finish on Zoölein last piece of work.

Ed Corrigan left for His brother Tom is dyin called by wire. He goe cago. The Corrigan con boys, John and Charles, was concluded today. father, sells his horses, i year-old Capt. Coster, b tele, and Floodmore day. Just as Bay D good today the rain ca and the races were run was depressing; 2,500 p betting was only fair. T to the average. Two won. They were Zenobi The Ill-Used mare was in the scant three-quar Carr got her off in there all the wa in a gallop from Co shot, who beat much White & Clark's Katrink six furlongs, as she chos well, and taking the lead the Keene mare was not She was equal favorite who led to the turn. Th Walters & Dargen's Lev who raced over Fl the stretch's head Clacquer was the from 2½ to 1 to 8 to 5 Zenobia's handicap. Ed phy was in a soft spot in backed from 2 to evens, Blizzard had given him Red Light, second choi was accounted a goo race, five furlongs, quit mandie, with the favorit place by Chartreuse. R and Normandie backed summaries are as follow

First race, scant six furl 90 pounds (Carr), 2½ to 1 (Madison), 7 to 1, second; 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:18 Corncob, Hercules, and Lo

Second race, five and a h Leveller, 115 pounds (Tay quer, 102 (Leigh), 8 to 5, 115 (Spence), 2½ to 1, thi also ran.

Third race, scant six f miral Cigarette Stakes—Z Carr), 7 to 5, won; Com 50 to 1, second; Realizatio third. Time, 1:16¾. Tyr dor, Imp. Stromboli, Rear Maj. Ban also ran.

Fourth race, one mile, 106 pounds (Leigh), 8 to (Seaman), 6 to 1, second; 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:4 Red Rood, Sir Reel, and R

Fifth race, five furlong 112 pounds (Bozemann), 2 97 (T. Sloan), 4 to 1, s (Piggott), 6 to 1, third. Parker, Guard, Patsy O'N Bird, Londonville, Semel ran.

Tomorrow's entries are

First race, selling, six fu 102 pounds; One Dime, The Lark, 98; Monarch, Folly, 105; Esperance, 92; 87; Little Tough, 104; Apr Nicodemus, 95; Atossa, 10

Second race, selling, six a Ja Ja, 103 pounds; Zooleir Zampost, 106; Middleton, Seville, 82; Zaragoza, 89;

Third race, 3-year-olds, s Luis Rey, 90 pounds; Realiz 105; Thornhill, 113; Amid 105; Morven, 100; Alesia,

Fourth race, four fur pounds; Al Broeck, 115; 115; Guss Strauss, 118; Se 115.

Fifth race, five furlongs, Ravine, 109 pounds; Lal 112; Belle Platte, 107; S ver Plate, 107; Flagstaf Weather, clearing; track, s

OAKVIEW LOWERS A

Wins a Six Furlong Ha Louis in

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., clear and track fast. Oakview lowered the trac quarters of a mile. Summ

First race, four and one- Prospect, 106 pounds (C. Express, 111 (Pansy), 9 to mon, 111 (Ross), 6 to 1, Hudson, Pat Murphy, Cann tin, Reindeer, The Major, a

Second race, six and one —Henry Jenkins, 107 poun 1, won; Top Sawyer, 107 second; Jean Lessley, 102 Time, 1:25. Montella, Lie Envy also ran. Envy finis qualified for fouling Henry

Third race, five furlongs 106 pounds (Griffin), 7 to 104 (Wallace), 6 to 1, se (Pansy), 20 to 1, third. Ti Reuben Payne, Elmstone, Russell Grey, Florella also

Fourth race, handicap, s 99 pounds (C. McDonald), 100 (E. Taylor), 5 to 1, (Cole), 8 to 1, third. T Mackey, Ed Gartland, Riba

Fifth race, one mile, sell pounds (C. McDonald), 5 (Griffin), 3 to 1, second; S ton), 20 to 1, third. Tim Emblem, Dick Deneath, M also ran.

Sixth race, four and one- —Tom Karl, 111 pounds (Heck, 111 (Gorman), 6 to 102 (Griffin), 9 to 5, third. John Berkley, Sonoma Bo and Jimmie R. also ran.

Entries for tomorrow a

First race, purse, five fu pounds; Esther, 106; Gaz Virginian II., 111; Cevert Not, 102; Catoosa, 106; Y Richards, 111; Teo High,

Second race, purse, 2-yea Cynthia, 104 pounds; Ros ty, 104; Esther Clevelan 107; Nimrod Boy, 110 (Boy coupled).

Third race, purse, five f year-olds—Manola, 105 po Keen, 110; Deserter, 110; 110; Hattie Mack, 105; 110; Sam Fidalo, 110; Bland, 110.

Fourth race, selling, six Merge, 95 pounds; Tom Payne, 100; Chiswick, 1 Livingston, 100; Altair, 1

Fifth race, selling, five Tessie, 91 pounds; Velox, Jone, 106; Acilojam, 109; Rue, 108; Ernst L., 105; 111.

Sixth race, purse, five fu pounds; Dr. Cosby, 96; Be 102 each; Florell, 100; M mond Dick, Izell, Tieciever Irene K., 91; Cedar Brook, First race split.

GRATZ HANLEY AN

Only Two Favorites L Orlea

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb and pleasant; track hea Gratz Hanley and Indigo The summaries are as fol

First race, purse $200, did, 97 pounds (Cole), 20 length; Benita, 97 (A. Cla Subrosa, 92 (Cassin), 2 to Billy Hartigan, Verdeur, Schuyler, Joe Wilson, Trit also ran.

Second race, purse $200, longs—Ald. Carey, 110 po won; Melpomene, 107 (A. ond; Kussan, 112 (Sned Time, :52¾. Quisida, O Hill, and Leprosiyon also

Third race, purse $250, s furlongs—Gratz Hanley, 1 fon), 2 to 1, won by a len Bully, 112 (Snedeker), 1

N ARE IDLE.

OKSTONE HOLDS THE
Y RESPONSIBLE.

port to the Stockholders
e Alton Prods Cleveland
acts—Confidence in Con-
ent Lacking for the Re-
Business Activity—Rate
d Against East-Bound

ort to the stockholders of
Alton railroad President
pportunity to talk plainly
er. He holds the Demo-
sible for the existing finan-
intimates that there would
but for the distrust of the
overns this country. After
eduction in the number of
the number of tons of
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upon the new year with the
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an accumulation of idle
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in Congress, who are now
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ny years enjoyed a greater
than has been enjoyed by
sons in any other country in
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it is hoped that such progress
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hereafter, for a few months
a basis upon which busi-
radually resumed.
railroad transportation is
hether the railroads in this
ter be employed in trans-
imported goods is a matter
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years your company has not
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0 to $500,000 in increasing
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aid that no American rail-
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n, in all that is essential to
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now be considered as near-
her railroad in this country.

TTING IS ALLEGED.

from Chicago Likely to
nother Row.

managers of the east-
hicago to get their "di-
ement" into working or-
ssible is caused by the
road is given a fair pro-
ess another war in grain
Reports were current yes-
on corn is being cut five
s. Large contracts, it is
made during the last five
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20 cents per 100 pounds,
rk. The making of these
s the real reason for the
ed to the trunk lines and
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oads which made the con-
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sue. The fact is that the
pelled to cut the rates if
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forward any freight at the

N DEMAND REDRESS.

he Vanderbilts Discrim-
inst New York.

project is on foot by which
n 3,500 miles of the Chi-
rn's railroad system will
n an extensive scale over
formed by the Newport
ers, the Chesapeake and
Four" has caused much
Captains and owners of
e Erie Canal. A handbill
of these men is being cir-
the State of New York. It
ilts of conspiring to take
e to Newport News.

Railroad Sale.

15.—Hiram P. Dillon, as
his afternoon filed in the
ourt his detailed report of
nsas City, Wyandotte and
y, which was made last
ale was made to the Mis-
0,000. There are a lot of
ve the purchasing price
$350,000, which the Mis-
by payment of bonds and

ld's Fair Business.

Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The
railroad's World's Fair
mpleted by the officials of
ke a handsome showing.
e $486,974. It is stated
h Valley road has settled
Coxe Bros., the great coal
nceforth carry the business

ay Notes.

gers' Association of Chi-
ld a meeting yesterday at
kery" and considered pro-
agreement for switching
ds. No other business of
d.
ald of the Passenger De-
ntral Traffic Association
ne first-class fare for the
t of the meeting of the
of Pythias, at Springfield,
from points in Ohio.

PURITAN SABBATH.

in an Ordinance Intro-
the Council.

s that a citizen will not
teak or get a shave, pur-
s or replace the collar
e rolled into an inaccessi-
reau on Sunday. An ordi-
commended for passage
punishable by a fine of
p open any store where
ts, caps, furnishing goods,
es, hardware, furniture,
e sold, or to keep open a
n ordinance was passed
en Chicago was smaller
it appears, is no longer
an ordinance was passed
was omitted in the
revision ordinance
somewhat like a repeal-
d City Prosecutor W. C.
posed ordinance doesn't
g. The idea of people
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ject which is never en-
—Sec. 317, first volume
:
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not exceeding $25. This
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or ferrymen from carrying
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pons Are Required.

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the Coupon Department,
Building.

JOCKEY ON A DRUNK.

FRANK JORDAN IS SENT TO AN INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

He Has Done Some Great Work at the Bay District Track During the Present Meeting—The Weber Boys Will Ride for Ed Corrigan, and Their Father Sells His Horses—Zenobia and Joe Murphy the Only Favorites Winning at the Bay District Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—After behaving fairly well for two months Jockey Frank Jordan broke loose after being suspended for impudence to Starter Ferguson last Saturday. He got fighting drunk, went to the stable and badly battered up Sam Wing, Barney Schrieber's Chinese cook, who carries two black eyes as souvenirs. This was too much for Schrieber's patience and he has had Jordan confined in an inebriate asylum to stay there until his whisky-soaked system rallies. Jordan is defiant. He has never ridden better than at this meeting, his masterly finish on Zoölein last Friday being a noble piece of work.

Ed Corrigan left for Kansas City tonight. His brother Tom is dying there, and he was called by wire. He goes from there to Chicago. The Corrigan contract with the Weber boys, John and Charles, as jockeys for 1894, was concluded today. Peter Weber, their father, sells his horses, including the good 2-year-old Capt. Coster, by Jim Brown, Costele, and Floodmore a week from Saturday. Just as Bay District was getting good today the rain came down in torrents and the races were run in a batter. The air was depressing; 2,500 people were out, and betting was only fair. The racing was not up to the average. Two of the five favorites won. They were Zenobia and Joe Murphy. The Ill-Used mare was always an 8 to 5 shot in the scant three-quarters handicap. Felix Carr got her off in front, kept her there all the way, and she won in a gallop from Comrade, a 40 to 1 shot, who beat much lauded Realization. White & Clark's Katrinka won the first race, six furlongs, as she chose. Carr got her off well, and taking the lead on the stretch turn, the Keene mare was not afterward bothered. She was equal favorite with old Hercules, who led to the turn. The second race fell to Walters & Dargen's Leveller, a 4 to 1 shot, who raced over Fly and Clacquer at the stretch's head and won handily. Clacquer was the favorite, backed from 2½ to 1 to 8 to 5. The third race was Zenobia's handicap. Ed Corrigan's Joe Murphy was in a soft spot in the fourth race, and, backed from 2 to evens, won as he liked after Blizzard had given him a stout argument. Red Light, second choice to Old Guard, who was accounted a good thing, won the last race, five furlongs, quite easily from Normandie, with the favorite nosed out for third place by Chartreuse. Red Light was 4 to 1, and Normandie backed from 7 to 4 to 1. The summaries are as follows:

First race, scant six furlongs, selling—Katrina, 90 pounds (Carr), 2½ to 1, won; Guadalupe, 107 (Madison), 7 to 1, second; Gilead, 95 (C. Weber), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Nickel Exchange, Corncob, Hercules, and Lodi also ran.

Second race, five and a half furlongs, selling—Leveller, 115 pounds (Taylor), 4 to 1, won; Clacquer, 102 (Leigh), 8 to 5, second; Duke Stevens, 115 (Spence), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 1:12¾. Fly also ran.

Third race, scant six furlongs, handicap, Admiral Cigarette Stakes—Zenobia, 100 pounds (F. Carr), 7 to 5, won; Comrade, 100 (Tuberville), 50 to 1, second; Realization, 102 (Peters), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾. Tyro, Imp. Piccolo, Pescador, Imp. Stromboli, Rear Guard, Princess, and Maj. Ban also ran.

Fourth race, one mile, selling—Joe Murphy, 106 pounds (Leigh), 8 to 5, won; Blizzard, 108 (Seaman), 6 to 1, second; Francesca, 95 (Taylor), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:49½. Charmer, Garcia, Red Rood, Sir Reel, and Royal Flush also ran.

Fifth race, five furlongs, selling—Red Light, 112 pounds (Bozemann), 2 to 1, won; Normandie, 97 (T. Sloan), 4 to 1, second; Chartreuse, 89 (Piggott), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¼. Fred Parker, Guard, Patsy O'Neill, Resurrection, Red Bird, Londonville, Semele, and Joe Ellis also ran.

Tomorrow's entries are as follows:

First race, selling, six furlongs—Jennie Deane, 102 pounds; One Dime, 104; Nellie Van, 87; The Lark, 98; Monarch, 89; True Briton, 107; Folly, 105; Esperance, 92; Lodi, 89; Vandalight, 87; Little Tough, 104; April, 95; Hercules, 107; Nicodemus, 95; Atossa, 108; St. Patrick, 98.

Second race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Ja Ja, 103 pounds; Zoolein, 116; Dr. Ross, 106; Zampost, 106; Middleton, 106; Imp. Percy, 110; Seville, 82; Zaragoza, 89; Viceroy, 97.

Third race, 3-year-olds, scant six furlongs—San Luis Rey, 90 pounds; Realization, 116; Romulus, 105; Thornhill, 113; Amida, 100; Road Runner, 105; Morven, 100; Alesia, 110.

Fourth race, four furlongs—Gassem, 115 pounds; Al Broeck, 115; Hanford, 118; Diggs, 115; Guss Strauss, 118; Sea Spray, 115; Sweet, 115.

Fifth race, five furlongs, maiden 3-year-olds—Ravine, 109 pounds; Laline, 107; Red Chief, 112; Belle Platte, 107; San Luis Rey, 112; Silver Plate, 107; Flagstaff, 109; Durango, 118. Weather, clearing; track, slushy.

OAKVIEW LOWERS A TRACK RECORD.

Wins a Six Furlong Handicap at East St. Louis in 1:16¾.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Feb. 15.—Weather clear and track fast. Attendance, 4,000. Oakview lowered the track record for three-quarters of a mile. Summaries are as follows:

First race, four and one-half furlongs, purse—Prospect, 106 pounds (C. Hueston), 8 to 1, won; Express, 111 (Pansy), 9 to 5, second; King Solomon, 111 (Ross), 6 to 1, third. Time, :59. Pat Hudson, Pat Murphy, Cannon Ball II., Dick Martin, Reindeer, The Major, and Mart also ran.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs, selling—Henry Jenkins, 107 pounds (C. Hueston), 3 to 1, won; Top Sawyer, 107 (McIntyre), 10 to 1, second; Jean Lessley, 102 (Mosby), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:25. Montella, Liederkrantz, Costa Rica, Envy also ran. Envy finished first but was disqualified for fouling Henry Jenkins.

Third race, five furlongs, selling—Little Fred, 106 pounds (Griffin), 7 to 5, won; Con Lucey, 104 (Wallace), 6 to 1, second; Republic, 110 (Pansy), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:04. Little Ell, Reuben Payne, Elmstone, Donnella, Kenmore, Russell Grey, Florella also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, six furlongs—Oakview, 99 pounds (C. McDonald), 8 to 1, won; Mockahi, 100 (E. Taylor), 5 to 1, second; Lifeboat, 106 (Cole), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾. Azrael, Mackey, Ed Gartland, Riband also ran.

Fifth race, one mile, selling—John Hickey, 99 pounds (C. McDonald), 5 to 2, won; Fakir, 99 (Griffin), 3 to 1, second; Sewanee, 104 (C. Hueston), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:44½. Vida, Asp, Emblem, Dick Deneath, Mike Conroy, Nellie B. also ran.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs, selling—Tom Karl, 111 pounds (Wallace), 5 to 1, won; Heck, 111 (Gorman), 6 to 1, second; Lady Mary, 102 (Griffin), 9 to 5, third. Time, :58. Ben Lee, John Berkley, Sonoma Boy, Rattler, Servitude, and Jimmie R. also ran.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, purse, five furlongs—Katie K., 102 pounds; Esther, 106; Gazette, 107; Dick, 111; Virginian II., 111; Ceverton, 111; Forget-Me-Not, 102; Catoosa, 106; Yokohoma, 107; Luke Richards, 111; Teo High, 111; I. C. W., 111.

Second race, purse, 2-year-olds, four furlongs—Cyanthia, 104 pounds; Rosita, 107; Black Beauty, 104; Esther Cleveland, 104; Allen Louise, 107; Nimrod Boy, 110 (Allen Louise, Nimrod Boy coupled).

Third race, purse, five furlongs, for maiden 3-year-olds—Manola, 105 pounds; Mary, 105; Krat Keen, 110; Deserter, 110; Bervan, 110; Edward, 110; Hattie Mack, 105; Susan, 105; Prosper, 110; Sam Fidalo, 110; Bayview, 110; Billy Bland, 110.

Fourth race, selling, six and a half furlongs—Merge, 95 pounds; Tom Jones, 100; Reuben Payne, 100; Chiswick, 100; Tommie B., 100; Livingston, 100; Altair, 100; Oliver Twist, 112.

Fifth race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Tessie, 91 pounds; Velox, 101; Envy, 104; Sister Jone, 106; Acilojam, 109; Mollie L., 100; La Rue, 108; Ernst L., 105; Ulf, 109; Wrestler, 111.

Sixth race, purse, five furlongs—Donnella, 91 pounds; Dr. Cosby, 96; Bettie Badger, Halcyon, 102 each; Florell, 100; Mr. Dunlap, 107; Diamond Dick, Izell, Tieciever, Cleofus, 111 each; Irene K., 91; Cedar Brook, 96.

First race split.

GRATZ HANLEY AND INDIGO WIN.

Only Two Favorites Land Events at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 15.—Weather clear and pleasant; track heavy; attendance fair. Gratz Hanley and Indigo were the favorites. The summaries are as follows:

First race, purse $200, seven furlongs—Katydid, 97 pounds (Cole), 20 to 1, won handily by a length; Benita, 97 (A. Clayton), 5 to 1, second; Subrosa, 92 (Cassin), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:37¼. Billy Hartigan, Verdeur, Lida B., Dollie, Theus, Schuyler, Joe Wilson, Triton, Excelsior, and Once also ran.

Second race, purse $200, 2-year-olds, seven furlongs—Ald. Carey, 110 pounds (Midgley), 6 to 1, won; Melpomene, 107 (A. Clayton), 5 to 1, second; Kussan, 112 (Snedeker), 8 to 5, third. Time, :52¾. Quisida, Onward, Peterkin, Joe Hill, and Leproslyon also ran.

Third race, purse $250, selling, 3-year-olds, five furlongs—Gratz Hanley, 112 pounds (A. Clayton), 2 to 1, won by a length and a half; The Bully, 112 (Snedeker), 12 to 1, second; Gleesome, 105 (Penn), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¼. Rabbit, Bonnie, Christie, Midget, Brisco, Del Row also ran.

Fourth race, purse $300, handicap, seven furlongs—Lombard, 15 to 1, won by a nose in a hard drive; Kindora, 94 pounds (A. Clayton), 3 to 1, second; Rouser, 90 (Cassin), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:33¼. Coronet, Rey del Mar, Bell P., Risk, and Thermidor also ran.

Fifth race, purse $250, selling, one mile—Indigo, 102 pounds (J. Fisher), 9 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; Harry Weaver, 104 (Thornton), 10 to 1, second; Bret Harte, 112½ (Doggett), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:47¼. Oregon Cyclone, Alphonse, Verbena, Hedgerose, London Smoke, Mary Sue, and Frederick Charles also ran.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, six and one-half furlongs, selling—Montevideo, 102 pounds; Pearl C., 102; Nannie Lord, 102; Whitehead, 104; Little Madge, 105; Anna May, 105; Lengthy Dickerson, Bolster, Sam Farmer, Red John, and Lank, 107; Daphne, 108; Wallace and Avon d'Or, 110; Lyndhurst, 113.

Second race, one mile, selling—Emma Mac, Belle of Springfield, and Hattie Gant, 105 pounds; Lismore, Chris S., Alphonse, The Ban, Primero, Taylor Hayden, Wedgefield, and Last Chance, 110.

Third race, five furlongs, selling, 3-year-olds—Marjory Hilton, 101 pounds; Bonnie Kate, 103; Buck Mc., 106; Marion, Amanda P., and Miss Clark, 107 each; Foolkiller, Masonic Home, 108; Cyrus, 108; The Bully, 110; Bob Neely, 112.

Fourth race, five furlongs, selling—Morning Glory, Mollie V., Verbena, Carmen, 106 pounds each; Dunlap, 107; Onyx, Ike S., 107; Longbroeck, Rally, Emperor Billet, Elkridge, Watterson, Bonfire, Senate, and Wigwam, 111 each.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Madge Doree, 102 pounds; Belle P., 117; Dixie, 107; Simrock, Beverly, Tramp, Rover, Bobby Beach, Ed T., 122 each; Marie Lovell, 122.

FAST TRACK AT HOT SPRINGS.

Kansas Girl, Galen Brown, Miss Miles, Ansonia, and April Fool Win.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 15.—The races today were witnessed by a large crowd. The track was in fine condition. The summaries are as follows:

First race, five furlongs—Kansas Girl, 101 pounds (Reiff), 4 to 1, won; Imp. Connemara, 107 (Burns), 6 to 1, second; Van S., 114 (Davis Sr.), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:08.

Second race, five furlongs, selling, purse $125—Galen Brown, 106 pounds (Flanagan), 4 to 1, won; Green Prewitt, 114 (Neal), 6 to 1, second; Barney Aaron Jr., 101 (Singleton), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:07¾.

Third race, three furlongs, purse $125, for 3-year-olds—Miss Miles, 106 pounds (Neal), 6 to 1, won; Henry Fry, 112 (Davis), even, second; Montie, 112 (Berger), 2 to 1, third. Time, :40½.

Fourth race, six furlongs, selling, purse $125—Ansonia, 119 pounds (Flanagan), 3 to 1, won; Poor Abe, 104 (Davis), 10 to 1, second; Harry L., 104 (M. Burns), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:22.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs, all ages, purse $125—April Fool, 116 pounds, 3 to 1, won; Jack Thomas, 116, 10 to 1, second; Thane, 112, 2 to 1, third. Time, :59.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, five and one-half furlongs, selling—Edna L., 110 pounds; Woodford, 95; Cassa, 95; Kansas Girl, 84; Bangum, 95; Charley Mansur, 99; Billy Boy, 118.

Second race, six furlongs, purse—Barney Aaron Jr., 111 pounds; Ether, 106; Owen Golden II., 122; Powhatan, 117; King Lewis, 110; Josephine, 117.

Third race, five furlongs, selling—Dan Matthews, 116 pounds; Grey Goose, 111; Miss Rosey, 104; Laurella, 89; Longfellow, 111; Investigator, 107; Doley Brown, 121; Harry L., 104; Fraud, 94.

Fourth race, one mile, selling—Yale '93, 99 pounds; Dr. Wilcox, 125; Bright Star, 113; Teutonic, 120; Glessner, 120; Speedaway, 119.

Fifth race, six furlongs, selling—Golden Arrow, 102 pounds; Galen Brown, 107; Tom Thumb, 91; Hoodoo, 102; Fair Knight, 99; Pat King, 102; Arizona, 106; Green Prewitt, 106.

ROBY TRACK HAS BEEN CLEARED.

Racing Will Commence on the Indiana Course Tomorrow.

The Roby track is now clear of snow and ready to race on and racing will commence there tomorrow.

The following schedule of trains has been arranged: Lake Shore regular trains leave Van Buren street at 12:01 and 1:05; Fort Wayne trains—specials leave Canal street at 12:30 and 1 and regulars at 2 p. m. The fare on the specials will be 25 cents for the round trip.

The Alley L connects with the Stony Island avenue electric cars.

George Siler has been appointed press agent, and a better choice could not have been made.

George Hankins is sick at his home on Michigan avenue.

J. E. STONE HANGED THIS MORNING.

Murderer of the Wratten Family Executed at Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—James E. Stone was hanged at 12:04 o'clock this morning for the murder of the Wratten family, consisting of six people, last September.

Stone went to sleep at his usual hour after eating a hearty supper, and was awakened at 11 o'clock to prepare for the end. At 12:02 o'clock he was led out to the scaffold. He made no speech and displayed courage to the end. Fifty persons witnessed the execution.

Undertaker Bonham of Washington, Daviess County, has been given charge of the body, and there was great indignation among the residents of the county when this fact was learned. The undertaker was notified today that if he brought Stone's body within the borders of Daviess County he would be boycotted. This argument alarmed Bonham, who at once transferred the burial contract to a Jeffersonville firm. Stone's aged father lives in Harrison Township, Daviess County, and a grave has been dug on the homestead for the remains of the murderer. He declares the body shall be buried there, but the excited people say they will not allow it. Not the slightest sympathy existed for the condemned man.

The crime for which Stone was executed was the murder of the Wratten family in their home the night of Sept. 18, 1893. The family consisted of six persons—Mr. and Mrs. Wratten and their three children and Mrs. Wratten's aged mother. At first it was thought to be the work of a notorious gang which infested the locality, but later developments showed it to be the work of one man, and he was apparently a fiend incarnate. Suspicion became attached to Stone and he was arrested. He protested his innocence, but later under strong pressure acknowledged his guilt, and named six other men whom, he declared, were implicated in the crime. This was followed a week or two later by another confession, in which he stated he alone committed the murder.

Mr. Bailey Meets Thieves Twice.

History repeated itself with most embarrassing promptness yesterday in the case of W. R. Bailey of Denver, Colo. The repetition was furthermore almost as expensive as a church sociable. Mr. Bailey was coming to Chicago over the Rock Island road. In passing from one car to another near Rock Island he was stopped by two men, and before he quite grasped the situation the men had helped themselves to $30 he had in one of his pockets and jumped off. Mr. Bailey was rather put out by this, but he had more money in another pocket, so when the train pulled up at the station he went into a restaurant to console himself with a warm meal. On coming out he was again stopped by two men and as before he was $30 short when they abruptly departed. Mr. Bailey still had money to spare, for he purchased a postal card and sent it to THE TRIBUNE, it bearing a recital of his woes.

Nominations at Council Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Republican city convention this afternoon nominated the following candidates: For Mayor, J. H. Cleaver; Solicitor, A. S. Hazelton; Alderman-at-large, James Mertenson; Treasurer, J. A. Gorham; Auditor, George Gould; Assessor, L. C. Dale; Marshal, Edward Canning; Engineer, Ernest Cook. The platform favored local option strongly as against prohibition or the mulct system; favored a 5-cent fare between here and Omaha, and possibly has raked up an old sensation in bringing into the campaign the charge of inefficiency of the fire department and the failure of the Democratic Council properly to investigate the conduct of the fire chief.

Work of the Y. M. C. A.

The semi-annual conference of the Visiting committee of the Y. M. C. A. of the city met at central building on La Salle street last night. R. A. Torrey spoke on the work of the committee and the best means of extending its usefulness. There were fifty men present at the dinner which preceded the conference. The duties of the committee are to look up young men from other places here and in need of assistance. There were seventy-five communications from young men in need during January. The first of the membership entertainments of the Y. M. C. A. was given last night. The program included singing by the Lincoln Quartet, selections by Mr. Willner, Mr. Clark, Mr. Derrick, and Mr. Chapel.

If Atmosphere Were 700 Miles Thick.

According to our old natural philosophers the height our atmosphere extends above the surface of the earth does not exceed forty-five miles. The speculative writers say that if it were possible that this could be suddenly increased to 700 the sun's rays could not penetrate it and we would all freeze to death while grappling around in darkness blacker than the blackest Egyptian midnight.

GODDARD IS WHIPPED.

LAING DEFEATS THE BARRIER BOY IN TWELVE HOT ROUNDS.

The Fight Is Brought Off in the Cumberland Athletic Club, Melbourne, Australia—The Champion Fouls the Victor Many Times and Is Badly Beaten—A Stomach Punch Makes Him Hold Up His Right Hand in the Twelfth Round—Says He Will Fight No More.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Today's Australian steamer brings the news of Joe Goddard's defeat in twelve rounds last month by Harry Laing of New Zealand in the Cumberland Athletic club of Melbourne. The fight was a fierce one from start to finish and both men were well drubbed. Goddard in particular was terribly beaten, the match being a slugging one all through. The claim that he lacks science was amply established, for when he found the blows of his opponent coming on his face and body like hail he lost his head and acted like an infuriated brute. Laing, from the accounts of the battle, should have won the fight on fouls, but the latter were not allowed. When Laing broke away on more occasions than one the Barrier champion smashed him in the neck or between the eyes.

Laing got even with all this. By his clever head and foot work he made Goddard tired, and from the sixth round to the twelfth he pasted him unmercifully. He did not knock out the man of adamant, but in the twelfth round Goddard was so gone that he had just strength enough to hold up his right hand in token of defeat.

Laing is the big New-Zealander who beat Paddy Slavin when he was at his best, and Goddard, when the match was made, acknowledged that he was the best man that could have been put against him. The Barrier-weight champion, though, was confident of his ability to put him out. Goddard weighed in at the ringside at 186 pounds, while Laing tipped the beam at 182 pounds. Goddard was attended by Jack Marshall, Jack Fisher, and Billy Clifford, and Laing had in his corner Peter Newton, Pat McShane, and Scott. Harry Nathan was the referee. The decisive blow was a drive in Goddard's stomach with Laing's left at the end of the sixth round. Laing had it all his own way after this. Four times Goddard fouled him. The New-Zealander had him badly puzzled by his clever ducking and foot work, but his immense strength kept him in the ring. Laing stabbed him with his left, and he had recourse to fouling tactics. Laing took no notice of the latter, but plugged his opponent unmercifully. After he had fouled him with a blow between the eyes while in the holds he got all over the Barrier Boy, pommeling him with his right and left. In the twelfth round he was at him like a tiger, showing no quarter. The Barrier Boy was dazed and he staggered about the ring and lifted his right hand as an indication of defeat. Laing was declared the winner amid the wildest excitement. Goddard says the blow in the stomach in the middle of the fight fixed him and he will fight no more.

Allen Knocks Out Tinsley.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 15.—Red Tinsley and Charles Allen, two 118-pound pugilists, fought tonight for a purse of $250 and the gate receipts before a crowd of 500 people. It was a bloody affair, Tinsley's nose and one of his hands being broken. In the eighth round he was knocked down eight times and in the ninth round was knocked down five times before being put out by an upper cut on the chin.

DEXTER AND ADAMS WINNERS.

Results of Games in the Club Billiard Championship Series Last Night.

The games in the inter-club tournament for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company's trophy for the club championship of Chicago were at the Kenwood and Sheridan clubs last night. At the Kenwood club the contestants were J. D. Adams of the Chicago Cycling and B. W. Weil of the West Chicago club. The game was close in the early innings, but Adams finally secured a lead which his opponent was unable to overcome. The score at the Kenwood club was as follows:

Adams—0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 9, 15, 2, 6, 0, 0, 1, 0, 9, 5, 3, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 7, 0, 0, 21, 1, 0, 4, 0, 0, 1, 5, 0, 6, 21, 0, 1, 2, 1, 4, 3, 1, 2, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 11, 1, 0, 3, 0, 10, 0, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 5, 3, 5, 3, 8, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1—200. Average, 2 54-73.

Weil—2, 0, 6, 6, 0, 1, 0, 4, 0, 5, 1, 1, 2, 3, 7, 1, 5, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 3, 0, 2, 3, 1, 5, 7, 4, 1, 1, 1, 8, 1, 0, 4, 0, 1, 3, 0, 4, 3, 0, 1, 0, 9, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 6, 0, 0, 1, 6, 0, 0, 1, 2, 10, 1, 0, 2, 5, 0, 2, 5, 6—163. Average, 2 19-72.

The game at the Sheridan club was between T. J. Nolan of the Sheridan club and A. F. Dexter of the Calumet club and was one of the best of the series, the winner, Mr. Dexter, making the highest average so far recorded. The score:

A. F. Dexter—5, 4, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 5, 2, 30, 6, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 27, 5, 2, 0, 0, 1, 2, 11, 10, 20, 24, 3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 3, 0, 3, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 4, 4, 1, 2—200. Average, 4 16-46.

T. J. Nolan—11, 0, 0, 4, 12, 8, 0, 0, 1, 4, 0, 0, 0, 2, 10, 1, 0, 7, 1, 5, 0, 1, 0, 1, 11, 4, 0, 2, 1, 7, 2, 6, 1, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 4, 1, 7, 0, 7, 10, 3—138. Average 3.

ANSON DISPOSES OF ED HELM.

With an Average of Five the Old Man Wins the Game.

Uncle Adrian Constantine Anson succeeded in defeating Ed Helm last night in the fourth game of the short stop billiard tournament.

Both men played 200 points, and as they have had many warm arguments before for small stakes, considerable interest attached to the game. The men kept close together for a few innings, when Anson piled up a run of 39, and from that time on was never headed. He averaged 5, and won by 25 points.

The score was:

Anson—16, 0, 0, 3, 1, 5, 1, 1, 11, 0, 5, 10, 1, 39, 12, 8, 2, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 1, 2, 8, 2, 0, 4, 21, 6, 0, 0, 4, 11, 1, 0, 2, 9, 4, 5—Total, 200. High run, 39; average, 5.

Helm—2, 10, 13, 4, 0, 11, 0, 0, 11, 1, 0, 1, 0, 6, 4, 0, 0, 0, 1, 6, 6, 6, 0, 10, 1, 4, 0, 0, 8, 4, 3, 0, 0, 4, 28, 1, 17, 5, 6, 2—Total, 175. High run, 28; average, 4 15-40.

The record to date is:

Player.	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Anson	1	1	0
Hatley	1	1	0
Harrison	1	1	0
Thatcher	1	1	0
Capron	1	0	1
Schaefer	1	0	1
Helm	1	0	1
Gallagher	1	0	1

Schaefer and Gallagher play tonight.

TO LIMIT FRESHMEN'S ATHLETICS.

President Eliot of Cambridge Meets with Opposition from Students.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—President Eliot has stirred up a hornet's nest by his proposition to abolish freshmen athletic contests, exclude freshmen from inter-collegiate contests, limit each man's athletic career to one year, and have inter-collegiate games only once in two years. There is a deep feeling of indignation among the students which is increasing hourly. There appears to be no division of opinion among the students upon the subject. "It will never be made to work," said one. "No such scheme as that will go here."

"President Eliot is full of schemes, and this is one of them," said another. "But he will find trouble in making it go."

"Everybody is still indignant," said a third. "It will be the most unpopular move that the President can make. I do not understand, however, that President Eliot designs to attempt the enforcement of his plan at once. It seems to be only an expression of his desire and belief. But he will find few who will agree with him."

CYCLING CLUB TAKES POSSESSION.

Old Quarters of the Farragut Boat Club Are Renovated.

The Chicago Cycling club has taken possession of the home lately occupied by the Farragut Boat club, at Thirty-first street and South Park avenue, and hereafter will make that place its headquarters. The ballroom will be fitted up as a gymnasium. The house has been renovated, and now a large stag party is announced to take place in two weeks. The Farragut club, after an existence of nearly twenty-one years, became a thing of the past last November.

Close of the Curling Bonspiel.

PORTAGE, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The annual curling bonspiel will be finished tomorrow. The consolation prize contest has narrowed down to Britt of Portage, Selleck of Baraboo, and Sanderson of Cambria, notwithstanding the fact that Portage has not been in it. The bonspiel has been a success. The attendance has been large and the weather more suitable than at any meeting in Wisconsin for many a year.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 15.—The international regatta recently announced to be given in this city next June has been declared off.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—Henry Pertz, who filled several positions with the St. Louis Browns at different times last season, was signed tonight by President Von der Ahe for the coming season.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Billy Dunford, the bookmaker ruled off at East St. Louis in connection with the pulling of Climax a few weeks ago, was reinstated today. Clem Creveling, Roby's presiding judge, left for Chicago tonight.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—H. K. McAdams, formerly of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., has leased for a term of one year a portion of Orchard Park of Buford & Tarlton, this city, and will bring to this farm the trotting stallion Simmons, 2:28¼, a number of brood mares, and some young horses in training.

HOW TO SECURE A QUORUM.

Democrats Strike at the Pocketbook in Trying to Evade Reed Rules.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The Democratic leaders of the House have been considerably exercised of late over the disposition manifested by the Republicans to force them to produce a quorum upon all important propositions committed to the House. They believe the Republicans under the leadership of Mr. Reed are trying to compel them to adopt the expedient resorted to in the Fifty-first Congress of counting a quorum. Journal Clerk Crutchfield, however, has formulated a rule which will, in his opinion, accomplish the same end in a different way, and the question of adopting it as an amendment to the rules is now under consideration. The rule which he proposes is as follows:

"Whenever, upon a roll-call a quorum fails to appear, upon the demand of any member, the Clerk shall certify a list of the members not voting on such call to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who shall deduct from the monthly compensation of each member so failing to vote the amount of his salary for one day; provided that this deduction shall not be made in the case of a member who is absent by leave of the House."

It is pointed out that this rule would simply carry out the provisions of existing law, which, according to Sec. 40 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, require that for every day a member of the House is absent, except on account of sickness, the pay for such day shall be deducted from his salary. Heretofore, however, the Sergeant-at-Arms has had no way of ascertaining in an official way who was absent. This rule will simply certify the list of absentees to him only, however, upon occasions when absenteeism caused a failure of a quorum. It is believed that if the salaries of members were deducted when they refused to vote the practice of abstaining from voting upon important roll-calls would be speedily discontinued, and it is probable that the method of stopping this abuse devised by Mr. Crutchfield will shortly be adopted as one of the permanent rules of the House.

GIVING OUT THE NEW BONDS.

First Batch of the Issue Received at the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—A small installment of the new bond issue will be sent to New York tomorrow. The first batch of the new issue was received at the Treasury Department this afternoon from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It consisted of 1,500 sheets of coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000. From now on daily deliveries will be made and they will be dispatched to the purchasers as fast as possible. The registered bonds will be the last to be delivered. The new bond has a vignette of Thomas J. Benton on its face, with a miniature vignette of the same statesman on each of the forty coupons.

STEAM FROM A HOLE IN THE GROUND.

Earth Near Hot Springs, S. D., Appears to Be Merely a Crust.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Feb. 15.—A convulsion of nature occurred within a few miles of this city this morning. A dense column of steam rose from a rocky point. It had a peculiar sulphurous odor. A portion of ground eight feet in diameter had caved in and the steam was issuing from the hole, the depth of which cannot be determined. It also appeared that the earth for many yards surrounding the hole was a mere crust, and the theory is that some cow or horse must have at first broken through. There are a number of immense cavities of unknown depth in the neighborhood, probably of volcanic origin.

Horticultural Convention at Spokane.

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 15.—Seven hundred delegates interested in fruit culture are in attendance at the first general horicultural convention held in the Pacific Northwest. The display of fresh fruit is the best ever put together in this section at this season. A resolution was unanimously adopted today urging the Trans-Mississippi Congress at San Francisco to select Spokane as the next place of meeting. A large number of Eastern commission men and railroad officials are in attendance. The sessions were given up to discussion of fruit pests and the best methods of packing fruit for the Eastern market. Committees were appointed to confer with the railroads, to deal with the subject of pests, and draft resolutions.

Elope Twice and Are Married.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 15.—W. A. Eckerman, a prominent hardware merchant, and Miss Lizzie Kasper, the 15-year-old daughter of Chris Kasper, a wealthy contractor, have embarked in their second elopement venture. April 4, 1893, Eckerman took Lizzie from school and eloped to Cincinnati. They were arrested and brought back to Cleveland. Eckerman was locked up in jail for several days on the charge of kidnaping, but was later released on bond. A dispatch from Cincinnati announced that Eckerman procured a license in Newport, Ky., and that the couple were married there.

Mississippi Changes Its Bed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 15.—The Mississippi River has cut its way into Horn Lake, sixteen miles below Memphis, and there is now a four-mile current in what was formerly the bed of the river, but which has for half a century been a swamp. The old channel of the river joins the present channel at Norfolk Landing, twenty miles below where the cut-off occurred.

Only Three Coupons Are Required.

In response to many requests from subscribers, and in view of the variety of attractive things offered by THE TRIBUNE, it has been determined to reduce the number of coupons required from seven to three. Hereafter the thousands who have been trying to take advantage of all the offers will have a better opportunity to do so. The three coupons must be of different dates and must accompany the cash. No books or portfolios are sold outright. Any of the various books can be inspected by calling at the Coupon Department, second floor, TRIBUNE Building.



Everything connected with Butter
—churns, patters, tubs, firkins—ought to be washed with Pearline. That gets at the soaked-in grease as nothing else in the world can. Things may *seem* to be clean when you've washed them in the usual way; but use **Pearline**, and they really *are* clean. It might make all the difference, sometimes, between good butter and bad. Wherever you want thorough cleanliness, or want to save your labor, the best thing to do is to use **Pearline**.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back*. 383 JAMES PYLE, New York.

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A winter trip in summer seas, with beautiful tropical scenery and delightful climate.

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Ask for your tickets via lines of the PLANT SYSTEM, and ensure good service, and sure connections with steamers. Daily sleepers leave Cincinnati for Port Tampa at 11:30 a. m., and Louisville at 3:22 p. m., via L. & N. R. R.; for Jacksonville leave Nashville 7:30 a. m. via L. & N. R. R.; for Jacksonville leave Cincinnati 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. via Q. & C.; for Jacksonville leave St. Louis 7:55 p. m. via L. & N. R. R.

For rates, itineraries, maps, etc., apply to W. M. DAVIDSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Jacksonville, Fla. C. W. GRAY, N. W. P. A., 6 Rookery Bldg., Chicago.

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THE LETTER PRESS:

The descriptions of the various buildings are continued, the State edifices, the Battleship, and the Midway are noticed at length, the text following the illustrations.

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AT THE FESTAL BOARD

ILLINOIS RETAIL LUMBERMEN HAVE THEIR ANNUAL BANQUET.

J. C. Defebaugh Presides as Toastmaster During the Feast at the Tremont House—Speeches Made by D. S. Pate, George H. Holt, President Flinn of the Insurance Association, L. L. Barth, and W. B. Judson—Officers to Be Elected Today—Concatenations of the Hoo-Hoos.

The Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Illinois met in annual convention at the Tremont House yesterday. After the convention there was a banquet given by the Lumbermen's Association of Chicago, the sash and door trade, the Lumber and Sash and Door Traveling Men's Association, the Lumberman's Mutual Insurance company, and the Lumber Trade Press of Chicago. It was 5 p. m. when the 287 guests sat down to dinner, and at 8:10 they started in a body to the Grand Opera House to see "Panjandrum." The lumber dealers were entertained by the following hosts:

Soper Lumber Co.,	Perley Lowe & Co.,
S. K. Martin Lumber Co.,	Edward Hines Lumber Co.,
T. Wilce & Co.,	E. S. Hartwell,
Arthur Gourley & Co.,	Lumbermen's Mutual
Browne-Chapin Lumber Co.,	Insurance Co.,
E. L. Roberts & Co.,	Palmer, Fuller & Co.,
Radford S. & D. Co.,	Pearson Lumber Co.,
The Morgan Co.,	I. Stephenson Co.,
Francis Beidler & Co.,	Foster-Munger Co.,
Oconto Co.,	Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick,
Lumbermen's Association,	Lumber and S. and D. Salesmen's Association.
Yellow Popular Lumber Co.,	A. E. Silverthorne & Co.,
Norwood & Butterfield Co.,	*Lumber Trade Journal*, *Northwestern Lumberman*,
Farson & Libbey Co.,	The *Timberman*.
Schroth & Ahrens,	John Sargeant,
Scoulitz Bros.,	Geo. E. Wood Lumber Co.
Holt Lumber Co.,	White Lake Lumber Co.
O'Brien, Green & Co.,	Marsh & Bingham Co.,
True & True Co.,	John A. Gauger & Co.,
W. E. Kelly Co.,	Sawyer-Goodman Co.,
Beidler Lumber Co.,	Hamilton-Merryman Co.
Crandall, Schultz & Co.,	A. F. Fisher & Co.,
Ketcham Lumber Co.,	C. A. Paltzer & Co.,
John Spry Lumber Co.,	D. S. Pate,
Fair Lumber Co.,	Spalding Lumber Co.,
Cross-Badger Lum'r Co.,	Paepcke-Leicht L. Co.

Among the Guests Present.

Included in the list of guests were the following:

W. H. Hunter, B. F. Andrews & Co., Paxton, Ill.; M. H. Mitchell, M. H. Mitchell, Ellisville, Ill.; S. L. Kerby, Lemont; John Stolze, Edwardsville; A. S. Pierce, Day, Daniels & Pierce, Rhinelander; F. Brandenburg, Wataska, Ill.; W. P. Merck, W. P. Merck, Belleville, Ill.; J. B. King, Joliet, Ill.; Fred L. Kent, E. Kent & Co., Clinton, Ill.; G. W. Baker, Seami, Ill.; E. F. Norton, Norton & Son, Tuluula, Ill.; G. S. Lyon, Lyon & Armstrong, Decatur, Ill.; H. H. Troup, H. H. Troup & Co., Kankakee, Ill.; J. T. McGrath, McGrath & Attley, Polo, Ill.; J. M. Attley, Hughes, Attley & Fox, Chicago; J. K. Egley, J. B. Egley & Co., Onarga, Ill.; A. C. Gaylord, P. R. Gaylord & Son, Sandoval, Ill.; A. L. Douglass, Marseilles, Ill.; M. Schwartz, M. Schwartz & Co., Naperville, Ill.; Charles L. Swartz, M. Schwartz & Co., Naperville, Ill.; George W. Booker, James A. Mauer Lumber company, East St. Louis, Ill.; Robert Fair, the Fair Lumber company, Oshkosh, Wis.; R. N. Osborn, Mason City, Ill.; Michael Young, Arlington, Ill.; A. H. Ahrens, Staunton, Ill.; P. F. Ahrens, Staunton, Ill.; E. E. Battey, Battey, Battey & Abbott, Sheffield, Ill.; H. E. Abbott, Battey & Abbott, Sheffield, Ill.; F. R. Pendleton, Pendleton & Gilkey, Janesville, Wis.; H. M. Condit, E. S. and H. M. Condit, Centralia, Ill.; Allan H. Daugherty, the Fair Lumber company, Oshkosh, Wis.; Fred B. Upcinger, Highland, Ill.; Hugh McIndoe, the Fair Lumber company, Oshkosh, Wis.; H. A. Aldrich, H. A. Aldrich & Co., Neoga, Ill.; J. W. Sipher, Sipher Lumber and Coal company, Monmouth, Ill.; L. d. Kendall, Tampico, Ill.; Will O. McKinney, McKinney & Son, Piper City, Ill.; G. H. Roose, A. J. Niemeyer Lumber company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Derby, Secretary of association, Lemont, Ill.; A. T. Osgood, Lostant, Ill.; W. B. Mitchell, Mount Pulaski, Ill.; Abel Brooks, Stanford, Ill.; D. J. Batchelder, Hazlehurst Lumber company, Hazlehurst, Miss.; J. H. Schuck, J. H. Schuck & Son, Springfield, Ill.; C. T. Putnam, Hoopeston, Ill.; Nelson Brouliette, St. Ann, Ill.; J. M. Probst, J. M. Probst & Co., Paris, Ill.; J. S. Gamage, Macomb, Ill.; Ed Munger, S. K. Martin Lumber company, Waverly, Ill.; N. G. Vansant, Coe & VanSant, Rock Falls, Ill.; R. S. Boyd, Boyd Bros., Glen Ellyn, Ill.; C. Zimmerman, Fern, Ill.; G. H. Schanck, G. H. Schanck & Sons, Libertyville, Ill.; Charles E. Slocum, Loda, Ill.; James Tripp, James Tripp & Sons, Greenview, Ill.; G. W. Cheaney, E. S. Cheaney & Co., Petersburg, Ill.; A. H. McKinnie, P. B. Andrews & Co., Sullivan, Ill.; M. J. Hogan, Seneca, Ill.; C. A. Franzen, Bensonville, Ill.; Thomas H. Ross, Morris, Ill.; H. H. Franzier, Itasca, Ill.; G. C. Hoch, Scales Mound, Ill.; Fred Apken, Cogdal & Apken, Petersburg, Ill.; J. E. Frary, Erie, Ill.; Kasper Lang, Paw Paw, Ill.; W. W. McCulloch, Monmouth, Ill.; S. B. Spencer, A. F. Fisher & Co., Chicago; F. R. Pfeifer, Ludlow, Ill.; J. F. Evans, S. W. Evans & Sons, Bloomington, Ill.; S. O. Derby, S. L. Desby, Lemont, Ill.; F. T. Rolph, Millington, Ill.; A. M. Farnsworth, Lemont, Ill.

Speaks for the Lumber Association.

J. E. Defebaugh acted as toastmaster. D. S. Pate, who spoke on behalf of the Lumber Association, said among other things:

"I trust that your association work while in convention will still further harmonize the relations existing between the retailer and the wholesaler to the end that a degree of perfection will be attained when to work together for mutual interest will best conserve self-interest. I am satisfied that the critical or pivotal point in your association has been passed, and that its perpetuity is no longer a question of doubt. The petty differences that existed between the wholesaler and retailer, incident to the formative period, have been harmonized by mutual concessions that, I am sure, have resulted in benefit to both. Whatever our national politics as wholesalers may be, I assume that all wholesale lumber dealers are for self-protection, and for him who would best protect the interest of his customers.

"We cannot expect as retailers and wholesalers that justice between us will be so equally poised that vexed questions can be nicely adjusted at all times and that entire satisfaction to both parties will follow. Both may be honest, but conditions exist that, on account of distance, cannot be understood alike. Confidence and concession must be exercised, and the transposition act of putting ourselves in the other fellow's place would aid us in settling honest differences."

Holt Speaks for Northern Operators.

George H. Holt, in speaking for the Northern lumbermen, said among other things:

"It is a pleasure to belong to a trade to which no suspicion of trickery attaches. The grocer and the coal dealer have been charged with short weights, but no such complaint was ever lodged against lumber, lath, or shingles. The gas meter may screw up its face to bear false witness to its intestinal service, but where is the man who ever put more lumber on the bill than he put in the car, and expected it to win out.

"The lot of the Northern lumberman is not one of flawless contentment. The railroad companies blot out his profits with a rate sheet and shut the gate in the face of his friends. The insurance shark works a three-card game on him with automatic sprinklers, coinsurance, and 'equalized rates' (equal to all that he will stand). The fire destroys his timber and his mills. The honest farmer steals his cedar and his hemlock. The Scandinavian tax-gatherer swallows up his land and his capital; and the Lutheran votes him out of office and shuts up the 'little red schoolhouse.' The Congressman takes the duty off lumber, the trades union raises the price of labor, and the Wall street financier changes the authentic so that ten mills no longer make a cent—in fact, a good many more than ten mills don't make a cent."

Flinn Talks of Insurance.

President C. B. Flinn of the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance company said in part:

"Since the existence of the lumber trade in this State there has been annually paid out vast sums of money for insurance. As we all must carry insurance it has been a yearly expense that we cannot avoid. We have gone on for many years paying our premiums without having a voice as to what they should be. When we have felt that we had any grievance and have tried to adjust matters with the board companies we have found ourselves in the position of the poker-player who tried to 'arbitrate' with his partner who held a straight flush. Our company has already had the effect of reducing the rates of the board companies in many parts of the State. We have said to every dealer that has a yard in the State of Illinois, 'We will write your policies at less rates than the board companies, thereby giving you immediate relief.' We feel that we can safely do this, for the reason that we are able to run our company very cheaply, compared to stock companies. No officer of the company gets any salary or compensation whatever, with the exception of our Assistant Secretary, who gets a salary for doing the clerical work. We confine our business to lumber yards, and do not insure sawmills, planing-mills, or factories, but leave them to our competitors in the business. Our last sworn statement to the State Auditor on insurance, sent to him the beginning of the year, showed that we had three times the amount of cash on hand that the State requires us to have in order to do business."

L. L. Barth, on behalf of the salesmen, said:

"As an association and individually we would like to see your association grow until every retail dealer in this State is a member, because we know it to be a good thing for everybody and should be supported. Its benefits to all are many, and I can assure you the traveling men are doing all they can to get all the retail dealers in. We also have an association, the Traveling Men's Association, that we are proud of; starting two years ago with thirty-nine members, today we have 106 members."

W. B. Judson Is Introduced.

W. B. Judson was introduced by the toastmaster as "our bald-headed friend who has been identified with the lumber press for more than twenty years" to welcome the dealers on behalf of the lumber press. Mr. Judson said in substance: "I don't know what kind of a joke you will call it to put a gentleman like me at this end of the program. If I had been put at the other end I would have been forgotten by this time and happy. But I have a word or two to say, if I can manage to say them. Sixteen years ago it was my privilege to call a convention of lumber dealers together, the first ever held. Such cordial relations as now exist between wholesaler and retailer did not then obtain, and I have a recollection of hearing this convention called a high-handed interference with the laws of trade. Since then the great black cat, by whose tail so many of you are ready to swear, has descended from its abode in the blue empyrean and led the lumber dealers on to complete triumph. The wholesalers are now with you and are willing to admit the benefits of your organization. Associations like yours now cover nearly every foot of country over which lumber is sold. I am sorry I cannot extend to you the freedom of the city, but I do the next best thing to it and extend to you the freedom of the *Lumberman* office. You are welcome to come, make yourself at home, and help yourself to anything you see, from the advertising solicitor's Key West cigars to the managing editor's cob pipe. The latch-string is always out."

President Hunter's Response.

President W. H. Hunter responded to the address of welcome, saying in substance:

"It is indeed a source of much gratification to meet so many of the eminent representatives of the wholesale lumber and sash and door trade, and with them our friends of the insurance business and the lumber press, and to meet with you in this city of American conception, enterprise, and pluck; whose indomitable courage gave to the world the grandest exhibition of the achievements of mankind ever yet beheld. 'Twas said of Rome that she sat on the seven hills and from her throne of beauty ruled the world. So say we of Chicago. She sits at the center of the great lakes of the earth and with her sails and steel-banded arteries of trade has brought the civilized world to pay tribute to her greatness. There is no one of the nations of the earth that does not, in some measure, acknowledge the influence of this American city; and we, as loyal Illinoisans, take great pride in our metropolis, which we believe soon will be the metropolis of our great Nation; and to be guests within her gates and partake of the generous hospitality of her citizens, who have so largely contributed to her prosperity as have our hosts of this evening, is an honor we very highly esteem. We yearn to visit you more often in the future than we have been able to in the past; and should we succeed in getting the annual railroad passes applied for you may expect us quite frequently."

J. W. L. Derby also responded briefly.

A Big Theater Party.

Five hundred made up the theater party that visited the Grand Opera-House. Picket fences made from lath, such as farmers use to surround hen coops, inclosed the upper boxes lest the lumbermen officials fall out, and lattice work, not without a romantic appearance, lined the lower boxes. The balcony and gallery rails were decorated in a unique way with shingles, relieved by banners and flags, and the usual aspect of the foyer was lost entirely in decorations made from rough lumber. The company played with a vim and Mr. Hopper introduced a number of new features which he judged would be enjoyed by his guests. At the close of the second act he was called in front of the curtain for a speech.

President's Annual Address.

In his annual address President W. H. Hunter urged the members to place their orders with the honorary members, who were in sympathy with the objects of the association and deserved the support of the members. He referred to the vexed question of lumber-yard insurance, and thanked the editor of the *Northwestern Lumbernan* for facts and figures on the subject of lumber insurance. He advocated the appointment of a special committee on legislation to oppose the passage of any attempted act to repeal the lien laws, and said the bill to that effect at the last session of the Legislature was defeated by the watchfulness of the trade.

Secretary and Treasurer J. A. L. Derby presented his report for the year. Mr. Shuck from the Special Committee on Insurance rendered his report, which reviewed all the grievances of the trade against the "unjust" rates of the insurance companies. The committee presented a plan for a mutual insurance.

Committees were appointed to report today on the railroad rates on shingles to the Pacific coast and on the methods of wholesale lumber dealers in Southern States in sending price lists in an indiscriminating way to every class of lumber users.

There are two candidates for President, J. W. Sipher of Monmouth and W. P. Merk of Belleville.

The Lumber and Sash and Door Traveling Men's Association also held a meeting at its rooms in the Chamber of Commerce and elected officers as follows:

Louis Weichet of Chicago, President; C. L. Barnett of Indianapolis, Vice-President; M. L. Brown of Indianapolis, Secretary.

The lumber dealers will finish their business probably at one session today. In the afternoon at 1:30 o'clock the Hoo-Hoos will hold a grand concatenation at Fisher's Hall, No. 84 Lake street, and another in the evening at 8 o'clock.

Distant Things.

O white is the sail in the Faraway,
And dirty the sail at the dock;
And fair are the cliffs across the bay
And black is the near-by rock.
Though glitters the snow on the peaks afar
At our feet it is only white;
And bright is the gleam of the distant star
Though a lamp were twice as bright!

The rose that nods beyond our reach
Is redder than rose of ours;
Of thought that turns our tongue to speech
Our fellows leave greater dowers.
The waters that flow from the hidden springs
Are sweeter than those by our side—
So we strive through life for the Distant Things
And never are satisfied!

So we strive through life for these Distant Things
But ever they hold their place;
Till beats Life's drum and Death doth come
And we look in his mocking face.
And the Distant Things crowd near and close,
And faith! they are dingy and gray!
For the charm is lost when the line is crossed
'Twixt Here and Far away.
For the charm is lost when the line is crossed
And we see all things as they are;
And know that as clean is the sail at the dock
As the sail on the sea afar;
As bright the rays of the near-by lamp
As the gleam of the distant star!
—*Elwyn Irving Hoffman in Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Tower of Solferino.

The monument which has been erected upon the battlefield of Solferino is one of the largest, if not the largest, of its kind in Europe. It consists of a tower seventy-four meters high, surmounted by an electric lamp, and rises in seven stories, each representing a campaign in the struggle for the independence of Italy. Each separate story contains all the names of the Generals and other officers, as well as the men who fought in that campaign. No fewer than 700,000 names are thus inscribed on the inner walls of the monument. On the ground floor are the busts and portraits of all the leading Generals, and the chief ornament in the center of the ground floor is the colossal monument in bronze of Victor Emanuel by the Venetian sculptor, Dal Zotto. The tower stands in grounds beautifully laid out, and constitutes a magnificent memorial of Italian unity. Beneath the structure repose 2,000 skulls and other remains of soldiers of three nations who fell on the field of Solferino.

The "Laughing Plant" of Arabia.

The "laughing plant" produces black, bean-like seed, small doses of which, when dried and powdered, intoxicate like laughing gas. The person indulging in the drug dances, shouts, and laughs like a madman for about an hour, when he becomes exhausted and falls into a death-like sleep which often lasts several hours and leaves the victim in an awful state of nervous collapse.

If your child is weakly give it David Nicholson's Liquid Bread, St. Louis. It is a pure malt extract, makes your child strong.

EVIDENCE IS ALL IN.

COUNSEL IN THE COUGHLIN CASE WILL NOW MAKE ARGUMENTS.

The Jurors in a Big Sleigh Go Over the Route Supposed to Have Been Followed by the Conspirators When Dr. Cronin Was Taken to His Death—They Do Not Visit the Carlson Cottage, However—Mrs. Foy Enters Suit Against Her Husband for Separate Maintenance.

All the evidence in the Coughlin trial is now in. Yesterday the State closed its case in its entirety and today Kickham Scanlan will begin the closing speech for the prosecution. The case will go to the jury probably in a week.

Yesterday was one of sightseeing for the jury. In the morning the jurors inspected Mr. Wing's white horse. This antique is owned by a horse-dealer named Wolf. It has nothing whatever to do with the case, but was dragged in for the defense. The horse bears not the least resemblance to the one which is said to have drawn Dr. Cronin to his death.

In the afternoon the jurors were taken to inspect the Conklin apartments, the Carlson cottage, the catch-basin in which the body was found, and the Edgewater electric light station. The trip was made in a big sleigh drawn by four horses. The route taken was the one supposed to have been taken by the conspirators the night of May 4, 1889. Though they had no wraps and the weather was bitter the twelve seemed to enjoy it.

Only a short stop was made at the Conklin flat. Judge Tuthill had a horse and buggy placed before the Windsor Theater and each juror satisfied himself whether or no he could see the rig from Mrs. Conklin's window. The jury took a look at the Carlson cottage, but did not go inside. The catch-basin was looked at, and quite a long stop was made at the electric light station. The jury seemed particularly interested in seeing where the searchlight was fixed. They were shown the place where the lighting switch still remained and spent some time looking over the surrounding country. Then all hands gathered in the boiler-room to thaw out. Judge Tuthill said he had got as much sleigh-riding as he wanted and went back to the city by train.

On the home trip a halt was made on the Sheridan drive, the jurors got out, ran races in the snow, and had a lively snowball fight. The jurors and their sleigh created quite a stir on the North Side and moved a party of small boys to pelt the outfit vigorously.

While the trip was uneventful to the jurors it was full of painful experience to a number of reporters who followed them. One Chicago morning paper has a bill for a new sleigh. A runner of the original dropped in the cable slot and bits of that sleigh are now scattered over the North Side. As for whiffletrees and miscellaneous harness North Side repairers have not had so much business in months.

Proceedings in Court.

At the opening of court Mr. Wing said there were some matters that had been agreed to by counsel on both sides and which could be treated by the court and jury as things proven in the case to save the time of the stenographer. Mr. Wing then read the agreement as to various points, most of which related to variations in the testimony of witnesses who had testified at the former trial and also at this trial.

The State then called Thomas C. Goudy, an architect and builder, who testified to having visited the apartments in the Windsor Theater building Wednesday afternoon in company with Mr. Waterman and Mr. Vanderlip. His testimony was brief and contained nothing new.

Mr. Wing then made a formal motion to exclude the testimony of Gossick and all other witnesses who had testified as to a locomotive reflector being over the door of the electric light works at Edgewater on the ground that it was not proper rebuttal testimony, but the court overruled the objection and Mr. Wing noted an exception.

Mr. Bottum read in evidence, without any objection from the defendant's counsel, a memorandum referred to by the witness, Gossick, during his testimony. The memorandum was as follows:

CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1889—Mr. Gossick, Edgewater: Put up over front door of electric light building, where Bardeen used to have the L headlight, one 32 C. P. lamp in such a manner as to throw the most light. Do the above work as soon as you have time. Yours truly,

J. L. COCHRAN.

This was the last testimony offered by the State. Mr. Bottum and Mr. Wing then agreed that certain testimony was given by old man Carlson before the Coroner's inquest. Mr. Wing said he had no surrebuttal testimony at hand and thought he would have none, but that if he did have any it would be brief and he would introduce it before the arguments began this morning.

Mrs. Foy Sues for Maintenance.

Mrs. Elizabeth Foy, the State's chief witness, has filed a bill for separate maintenance against her husband, Andrew Foy, in the Superior Court. Mrs. Foy says in her bill that she was married to Andrew in July, 1872, and lived with him until Dec. 20 last, when she was compelled to live apart from him. There have been twenty-one children born to Mr. and Mrs. Foy, of whom six are now living, ranging from Thomas, who is 20 years of age, to George W., aged 1. The complainant says she has always been a faithful wife, but that her husband wantonly deserted her last December, while she was in a weak physical condition. Mrs. Foy says her husband has personal property worth $2000, consisting of household goods, and that he has been engaged as inspector in the employ of the city at the Sixty-eighth street tunnel in Hyde Park for some time at a salary at the rate of $1,500 a year. Mrs. Foy, however, says her husband refuses to support her, and that in consequence she and her small children have become dependent upon charity. The court is asked to grant a decree of separate maintenance and also to compel Andrew Foy to make proper provision for his family.

Foy himself called at the Mayor's office yesterday and said he was willing to support his children provided they will leave their mother. He says he will do nothing for his wife. The Mayor told him he must either support his family or lose his position in the employ of the city.

RUGS

TURKISH AND PERSIAN AT AUCTION

212 WABASH-AV.

The choicest part of this collection is now being offered for sale to the highest bidder, without limit or reserve. You will find it to your interest to attend these sales.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Robt. McCann of New York will conduct sales, 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. daily.

CHICAGO CARPET COMPANY, WABASH AND MONROE

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

The Two Days' Special Sales

Are on and claim attention until the store closes Saturday at 6 p. m.

It is so every Friday and Saturday,—extra inducements and special reductions made to make the last two days of the week the most attractive.

The Boys' Clothing Sale.

Without a doubt the best values of the season in Boys' Clothing are to be had right now, it's the clearing up of everything winterish and the getting ready for spring.

WE HAVE TAKEN all kinds, Long Pant Suits for Boys from 14 to 19 years, nice Double Breasted Suits, in dark mixtures, that would be great bargains at $9 or $10; taken these suits by the hundred and cut the price to $6.50

AND THE SAME WITH $12 and $15 Suits, single or double breasted—either you like, it makes no difference—taken every one and cut the prices from $12 and $15 to $8.00

FOR THE SMALLER BOYS a bargain big and great is offered—it is a lot of Short Pants, and they ought to go in a jiffy. Four patterns each different and all dark shades. The price will be, per pair 45c

WINTER CAPS—The kind a boy can pull over his ears and snap his fingers at Jack Frost. The kind that sells for 75c. Today—and Saturday if there are any left, each 35c

STAR WAISTS.—We want it known that the new stock for '94 of these celebrated shirts is now here, and we want it still further known that it is the most extensive and best assorted to be found in the city. Friday and Saturday we will sell Star Waists, nicely laundered, at each 75c

THE RUGBY WAIST is to be the most popular this season, and to see it in the greatest variety our Boys' Clothing Department is the place.

The Glove Sale.

The price at which we will sell Gloves on these two days—$1.25 and even $2.00 Gloves—should alone attract you here.

Today and tomorrow Ladies' 5 and 7 Hook Foster Lacing Kid Gloves, regular $1.25 and $2.00 Gloves, black and colors, per pair 75c

The Underwear Sale.

Here the prices have, in many cases, been actually cut in half.

For instance, this Phyllis Underwear (seconds) are really $1.75 and $2.00 garments. They are Balbriggan Vests and Equestrienne Tights. The price today and tomorrow will be, each $1.00

Fancy Silk Vests that have become a little soiled, not many of them, but Silk Vests that were $3.00, $5.00, and $7.00. Today—and tomorrow if there are any left, each $2.00

Broken lines of Ladies' Silk Vests, long and short sleeves, $2.00 and $2.50 have been their prices. Today and Saturday, each $1.00

The Hosiery Sale.

Only three items from the dozens more that have been reduced for these Friday and Saturday sales.

Children's Pure Silk Hose, the real $1.50 Hose, but being broken sizes they go today and tomorrow at per pair 50c

Ladies' Spring Weight Black Cashmere Hose reduced from $1.00 for today and tomorrow to per pair 50c

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Silk Embroidered. Today and tomorrow, per pair 25c

The Shoe Sale—2d Floor.

See what the Shoes are doing—it is so every Friday and Saturday—the biggest kind of bargains.

Ladies' Fine Cloth Top Kid, Foxed, Patent Top, Extension Sole Boots, value $4.00. Today $2.50

Ladies' Fine Glaze Kid *Hand-Made Boots*, Patent Tip, Extension Soles, Piccadilly or new square toe, value $3.50. Today $2.50

Misses' Cloth and Kid Top $3.00 Spring Heel Boots, reduced to $1.50

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Annual Clearing Sale of Men's Fine Clothing.

212 Men's Fine SUITS—this season's styles, have been selling at $25, $30, $35 ..... $17.50

162 Men's Fine Overcoats—this season's styles, have been selling at $25, $30, $35, $38 ..... 19.00

96 Men's Fine Ulsters and Storm Coats, were $25, $30, $35, $38 ..... 22.50

We strongly recommend this as an exceptional opportunity for those who can secure size required. Stout and extra stout men, especially, are invited to examine the goods.

To Rent---195 Fifth-av.

FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING. Power elevator and steam heat. Possession any time or from May 1, 1894.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 La Salle-st.

The Chicago Tribune

THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WEST.

The Chicago Tribune

PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

The Most Enterprising Newspaper in the United States.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS.

They Are Worth Money.

Look over this wonderful list of coupon offers and pick out what you want. Three coupons, of different dates, cut from Page 2 and brought or sent to the Coupon Department, Room 2 Tribune Building, will enable you to secure any of these remarkable offers at the prices named below:

Tribune Reversible Map.

Three Coupons and $1.00. *Postage prepaid.*

This is the largest single sheet map published, and is 66x46 inches, containing the United States on one side, and the whole world on the other, both printed in colors. Edition of 1894, and strictly up to date. Read the telegraphic news with this map before you. It has always retailed everywhere for $5.00.

Glimpses of the Fair.

Three Coupons and 20 Cents. *Postage extra, 5 cents.*

This is the most popular collection of pictures of the World's Columbian Exposition yet placed on the market. Bound in one handy volume are 192 half-tone engravings from actual photographs, illustrating every nook and corner of the great Fair. These books are selling today for 50 cents in bookstores all over the country.

Peristyle to Plaisance.

Three Coupons and 10 Cents. *Postage extra, 2 cents.*

A beautiful collection of views of the World's Fair. Six colored pictures, fac-similes of water-color sketches by Charles Graham, and twelve striking pen-and-ink sketches. Fine bird's-eye view, in colors, 7x21 inches. With full descriptive history of the Exposition. A magnificent portfolio, printed in parts, each complete.

Dressmaking at Home.

Three Coupons and 75 Cents. *Postage extra, 16 cents.*

This book by Annie E. Myers, heretofore sold only by subscription for $1.75, needs no description. The title tells the story. It is handsomely bound in cloth, and in its 380 pages, fully illustrated, gives clear directions for overstitching, hemming, fine stitching, running seams, felling, gathering, tucking, patching, and all the details women want.

Illustrated World's Fair.

Three Coupons and 10 Cents. *Postage Prepaid.*

This is a series of 320 pictures of the World's Fair from negatives taken for the Government exclusively. It is issued in parts of 16 pages each. The pictures are 8x10 inches, and each part contains one magnificent double page view, 8x22 inches. The most prominent people of the world will contribute page sketches.

Handy Census Gazetteer.

Three Coupons and 50 Cents. *Postage extra, 8 cents.*

This convenient little book, 5½x7½ inches, is bound in a handsome flexible cover, and contains nearly 400 pages. The retail price is $1.00. It contains maps of all the States and of the countries of the world, with abundant statistics. In addition is given the full census of 1890, from the official returns of the government.

World and Its Cities.

Three Coupons and $1.00. *Postage extra, 40 cents.*

This book, "The World: Its Cities and Peoples," is of convenient size, 9x12 in., and has 500 pages, equally divided between text and illustrations. The book is protected by copyright and contains 250 engravings on wood. Retail price, $3.00. Views of the cities, cathedrals, sculptures, costumes, and noted places of the world. Bound in silk cloth in handsome oblong style.

YOU MUST HAVE THE COUPONS.

In each case, three coupons of different dates must be presented with the cash for each coupon offer. Orders by mail will be supplied if postage is inclosed. Any of these books and portfolios can be examined at Room 2, second floor, Tribune Building.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS.